

ERNEST NASH

PICTORIAL
DICTIONARY OF
ANCIENT ROME

FIRST VOLUME

A. ZWEMMER LTD LONDON

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PREFACE

When it came to the knowledge of the German Archaeological Institute in Rome that Ernest Nash was preparing this Pictorial Dictionary, the originality of the plan and the scholarly thoroughness of the work made it appear eminently suitable for inclusion in the Institute's special publications. We are happy to say that the Institute's governing body in Berlin was quick to realize the importance of this monumental study and unhesitatingly approved the proposal to publish it.

Anyone acquainted with the rapid and never-ceasing transformation of the ancient monuments of Rome and who knows or sees how changes in the city's aspect inevitably lead to changes in the Roman remains will welcome this systematic visual documentation, which covers all periods from ancient days down to the present time, and the extensive bibliography for every monument.

All through the ebbs and flows of the city's existence, the Roman monuments have been subject to a unique range of vicissitudes running the whole gamut from alterations through resiting to complete destruction. Some of these remains survive more or less as museum pieces, while others still serve a useful purpose in the life of the modern metropolis. But all of them, whatever their present state, provide indispensable and original testimony to the architectural history of ancient Rome, and clearly illustrate the city's town-planning in its historical setting.

This "instrumentum eruditionis" placed at our disposal by Ernest Nash is an invaluable tool for scholarly research and a handy compendium of basic information for all who are interested in ancient Rome. While adding to the sum of existing knowledge, it greatly facilitates archaeological studies.

April 21, 1961

REINHARD HERBIG

INTRODUCTION

Ever since the end of the 15th century, the ruins of ancient Rome have been the subject of architectural survey and pictorial representation. The artists of the 16th century have left an abundance of engravings, some of them accurate renderings of the buildings as they appeared at that time, and others fantastic reconstructions of their original form. The first collection of this material to be published, came from the workshop of Antonio Lafreri during the years 1548–1586, under the title of “*Speculum Romanae Magnificentiae*”. Giovanni Antonio Dosio’s “*Aedificiorum Illustrium Reliquiae*” appeared in 1569 and six years later “*I Vestigi dell’Antichità di Roma*” by Stefano Du Pérac. These works, together with the sketchbooks of the Anonymus Escorialensis and Marten van Heemskerck provide valuable evidence for the topographical researches of today.

Bonaventura van Overbeek was the first of the antiquarian draughtsmen to arrange his engravings according to subject. He worked in Rome during the last quarter of the 17th century and his etchings were posthumously published in three volumes under the title “*Reliquiae Antiquae Urbis Romae*”. Its 146 plates depict: city gates, temples, basilicas, tombs, triumphal arches, obelisks, honorary columns, baths, aqueducts, bridges and theatres, in that order; constituting the first systematic pictorial documentation of ancient Rome. And although, during the following centuries, other artists such as Vasi, Piranesi, and Rossini brought a greater archaeological understanding and better architectural training to their task, none of them presented the ruins of ancient Rome in systematic order.

The discovery and development of photography between 1840 and 1850 gave the archaeologist a new means of pictorial representation. Thenceforward, the excavator was able to record the course and the results of his work by means of a mechanical process, to the great advantage of scholarship. However, archaeologists were reluctant to use this new means of communicating their discoveries. Whereas photographic views of Roman ruins were sold in the numerous art shops of Rome from about 1850 onwards, almost another fifty years were to elapse before the camera was used to illustrate and supplement excavation reports.

The English archaeologist, John Henry Parker (1806–1884) was alone in recognizing the value of photography in archaeological research. His photographs, taken between 1865 and 1877 give us a comprehensive picture of the excavations of the period. A selection of his photographs was published in 14 volumes entitled “*The Archaeology of Rome*” (1874–1876), while “*A Catalogue of 3391 historical Photographs of Antiquities in Rome and Italy*” appeared in 1879. Today, Parker’s photographs have only a limited value; almost all the negatives are lost, and the prints of the few existing collections – none of which is complete – are often too faded to be reproduced.

In the arrangement and denomination of its entries, the “*Pictorial Dictionary of Ancient Rome*” follows the order established by Samuel B. Platner and Thomas Ashby in their “*Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome*”. Platner’s previous handbook, “*The Topography and Monuments of Ancient Rome*” first appeared in 1904 and a second edition was published in 1911. In 1912, the enlarged edition of the “*Nomenclator*”, published with the 2nd edition of Kiepert and Huelsen’s “*Formae Urbis Romae Antiquae*”, collected the full literary evidence for every monument. From this, Platner developed the idea (instead of revising his handbook) of arranging his descriptions of the monuments as an alphabetical dictionary, thus abandoning the topographical order which he had used before. From the outset, he secured the cooperation of Thomas Ashby, director of the British School at Rome, who completed the work after Platner’s death (1921) and published it in 1929.

In the course of the extraordinary development of the city, which has taken place in the 32 years since the publication of the *Topographical Dictionary*, numerous monuments, and even entire districts of ancient

Rome have come newly to light. Few of the new discoveries have been fully published and most of them are known only from short notes and preliminary publications dispersed in many periodicals.

The bibliography of the Pictorial Dictionary complements that of the Topographical Dictionary and brings it up to date. Otherwise it confines itself to the task of presenting the monuments of ancient Rome, including those recently excavated, by means of pictures and plans, together with brief descriptions, in which the main dates of their history and discovery are stated.

In general, the pictures show the present state of the monuments, stressing the topographical aspect, but not excluding architectural ornament, sculptured decoration, and inscriptions. The majority of the photographs have been taken specially for this book, but in cases where a monument has changed its appearance, or has been reburied, or destroyed, old photographs, engravings, and drawings are used to illustrate its former state.

In principle, the bibliography is in chronological order, but exceptions are made, e. g. for consecutive articles by the same author, reviews of publications, discussions of the same topic within a limited period of time, etc. For literature before 1929 (the year the Topographical Dictionary was published) the bibliographies include all important publications which are not yet superseded. The bibliography after 1929 is as complete as possible. Where appropriate, references to published bibliographies are set in parentheses.

When Ashby was presenting his Topographical Dictionary to the Congress of Roman Studies in 1929 he noted the disadvantage of the lexical system, which made it impossible to include a monument unidentified either by literature or epigraphy. The only exception he made was the underground basilica outside the Porta Maggiore. This Pictorial Dictionary lists a few more monuments whose names cannot be ascertained but which must be included because of their importance to the study of Roman topography. Such buildings include the unidentified temples of the Largo Argentina, the columbaria of the Vigna Codini and the columbarium with the frieze representing early Roman history in the group of the tomb of the Statilii. In some cases, where the correct name is still uncertain, traditional names are used even though they may have been proved erroneous by recent discoveries and investigations.

In the course of my work, collecting the pictorial and cartographic material here presented, I have met with the greatest courtesy and kindness. Especially am I deeply indebted to the keepers of the patrimony of ancient Rome, Antonio M. Colini, Carlo Pietrangeli, Guglielmo Gatti and Lucos Cozza, who not only put at my disposal the unique and indispensable photographic archives of the Department of Antiquities and Fine Arts, but were always ready to provide information and advice from the abundance of their experience and knowledge. To Pietro Romanelli and Gianfilippo Carettoni I express my thanks for generously allowing me free access to the Forum and Palatine for research and photography. It is owing to the courteous generosity of Riccardo Gamberini Mongenet, that his important excavations in the south-eastern part of the Roman Forum during the years 1950-54 can be here pictorially represented. He most kindly allowed me to take part in his work and patiently explained the results.

The publication of the Pictorial Dictionary in its present form is made possible by the liberality of the German Archaeological Institute. My gratitude is due to its president Kurt Bittel, his predecessor Erich Boehringer, and the Zentralkommission, who agreed to the publication of this new means of providing information about the topography of ancient Rome. I am particularly grateful to the director of the Roman section, Reinhard Herbig, and to Rudolf Naumann, the director of the Istanbul section, who suggested in the first place that this dictionary be published by the Institute.

ERNEST NASH

ABBREVIATIONS

A. Bibliography

AA	Archäologischer Anzeiger, Beiblatt zum Jahrbuch des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Berlin 1889 –	Atti...StorArch	Atti del I Congresso Nazionale di Storia dell'Architettura, Firenze 1938 Atti del III Convegno Nazionale di Storia dell'Architettura, Roma 1940
AC	Archeologia Classica, Roma 1949 –	BACrist	Bullettino di Archeologia Cristiana, Roma 1863–1894
ActaArch	Acta Archaeologica, Kopenhagen 1930 –	BArte	Bollettino d'Arte del Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione, Roma 1907 –
ActaInstSueciae	Acta Instituti Romani Regni Sueciae, Lund 1932 –	A. Bartoli, Disegni	A. Bartoli, I monumenti antichi di Roma nei disegni degli Uffizi di Firenze, Roma 1914–22
P. Adinolfi	P. Adinolfi, Roma nell'Età di mezzo, Roma 1881	BCom	Bullettino della Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma, Roma 1872 –
AJA	American Journal of Archaeology, Concord, N. H. 1885 –	M. Bernhart, Münzkunde	M. Bernhart, Handbuch zur Münzkunde der römischen Kaiserzeit, Halle 1926
AJP	American Journal of Philology, Baltimore 1880 –	M. E. Blake I	M. E. Blake, Ancient Roman Construction in Italy from the prehistoric period to Augustus, Washington, D. C. 1947
W. Altmann, Rundbauten	W. Altmann, Die italischen Rundbauten, Berlin 1906	M. E. Blake II	M. E. Blake, Roman Construction in Italy from Tiberius through the Flavians, Washington, D. C. 1959
W. Amelung, VarCat	W. Amelung – G. Lippold, Die Sculpturen des Vaticanischen Museums, Berlin 1903–1956	P. H. von Blanckenhagen, FlArch	P. H. von Blanckenhagen, Flavische Architektur und ihre Dekoration untersucht am Nervaforum, Berlin 1940
Ant	Antiquarium, descrizione delle collezioni dell'Antiquarium Comunale a cura del Governatorato di Roma, 1929	H. Bloch, Bolli	H. Bloch, I bolli laterizi e la storia edilizia romana, Roma 1947
AntC	L'Antiquité Classique, Bruxelles 1932 –	BMC, Emp	H. Mattingly, Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum, London 1923–1950
Archaeology	Archaeology, a magazine dealing with the antiquity of the world, Brattleboro, Vermont 1948 –	BMC, Rep	H. A. Grueber, Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum, I–III, London 1910
ArchStor	Archivio Storico, Artistico, Archeologico e Letterario della città e provincia di Roma, Roma I–V, 1875–1883	BollIstArch	Bollettino del Reale Istituto di Archeologia e Storia dell'Arte, Roma 1922–1943
ArchStorPat	Archivio della Deputazione Romana di Storia Patria, Roma 1878 –	L. Borsari, Top	L. Borsari, Topografia di Roma Antica, Milano 1897
Th. Ashby, Aqueducts	Th. Ashby, The aqueducts of Ancient Rome, Oxford 1935	C. E. Boyd, Libraries	C. E. Boyd, Public libraries in Ancient Rome, Chicago 1915
Th. Ashby, Top 1581	A topographical study in Rome in 1581; a series of views by E. Du Pérac, ed. by Th. Ashby for the Roxburghe Club, London 1916	D. F. Brown, AN	D. F. Brown, Architectura Numismatica, part I, the temples of Rome (manuscript dissertation, New York University), New York 1941
Athenaeum, NS	Athenaeum, studi periodici di letteratura e storia dell'antichità, nuova serie, Pavia 1923 –	D. F. Brown, Temples	D. F. Brown, Temples of Rome as coin types (Numismatic notes and monographs N. 90), New York 1940
AttiAccNapoli	Atti della Reale Accademia di Archeologia, Lettere e Belle Arti di Napoli, Napoli I–XXV 1865–1908; nuova serie, I–XV, 1910–1936	BSR	Papers of the British School at Rome, London 1902 –
Atti...CStR	Atti del... Congresso Nazionale di Studi Romani 1. Roma 1929 2. Roma 1931 3. Roma 1935 4. Roma 1938 5. Roma 1939–45	BullInst	Bullettino dell'Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica, Roma 1829–1885
AttiSeStor	Atti del Congresso Internazionale di Scienze Storiche, V, Sezione IV, Roma 1904	M. Cagiano, AM	M. Cagiano de Azevedo, Le Antichità di Villa Medici, Roma 1951

F. Cancellieri, Mercato	F. Cancellieri, Il mercato, il lago dell'Acqua Vergine ed il Palazzo Panfiliano nel Circo Agonale detto volgarmente Piazza Navona, Roma 1811	FUR	G. Carettoni, A. M. Colini, L. Cozza, G. Gatti, La pianta marmorea di Roma antica, Forma Urbis Romae, Roma 1960
Capitolium	Capitolium, rassegna mensile di attività del governatorato di Roma, Roma 1925 -	V. E. Gasdia, Casa	V. E. Gasdia, La casa pagano-cristiana del Celio, Roma 1937
F. Castagnoli, CM	F. Castagnoli, Il Campo Marzio nell'antichità, in MemLinc, serie 8, vol. I, fasc. 4, Roma 1947	O. Gilbert, Rom	O. Gilbert, Geschichte und Topographie der Stadt Rom im Altertum, Leipzig I, 1883, II, 1885, III, 1890
ClJ	The Classical Journal (Classical Association of the Middle West and South, Classical Association of New England), Chicago 1905 -	C. Gioffredi, Tribunali	C. Gioffredi, I tribunali del Foro, Studia et Documenta Historiae et Juris, IX, 2, 1943, pp. 3-58
ClPhil	Classical Philology, Chicago 1906 -	Gnomon	Gnomon, Kritische Zeitschrift für die gesamte klassische Altertumswissenschaft, Berlin, München 1925 -
CodTop	R. Valentini - G. Zucchetti, Codice Topografico della città di Roma, Roma 1940-1953	Heenskerck	Ch. Hülsen - H. Egger, Die römischen Skizzenbücher von Marten van Heenskerck, I und II, Berlin 1913-1916
A. M. Colini, Celio	A. M. Colini, Storia e topografia del Celio nell'antichità, MemPontAcc VII, Roma 1944	W. Helbig, Führer	W. Helbig, Führer durch die öffentlichen Sammlungen klassischer Altertümer in Rom, 3. Aufl. von W. Amelung, E. Reisch, F. Weege, Leipzig 1912-13
CR	The Classical Review, London 1887 -	Hermes	Hermes, Zeitschrift für Klassische Philologie, Berlin-Wiesbaden 1866 -
CRAI	Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Paris 1857 -	Hesperia	Hesperia, Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1932 -
Crd'A	La Critica d'Arte, Rivista bimestrale di arti figurative, Firenze 1935-1951	P. Hommel, Giebel	P. Hommel, Studien zu den römischen Figurengiebeln der Kaiserzeit, Berlin 1954
L. Crema, ArchRom	L. Crema, L'Architettura Romana, Enciclopedia Classica, Sezione III, Vol. XII, Torino 1959	Hülsen-Carter	Ch. Hülsen, The Roman Forum, translated by J. B. Carter (2), Rome 1909
C. D. Curtis, Arches	C. D. Curtis, Roman Monumental Arches, Supplementary Papers of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, Vol. II, 1908	Ch. Hülsen, Chiese	Ch. Hülsen, Le Chiese di Roma nel Medio Evo, Firenze 1927
De Gregori	G. De Gregori, Biblioteche dell'antichità, Accademie e Biblioteche d'Italia, XI, 1937, pp. 9-24	Ch. Hülsen, FR	Ch. Hülsen, Das Forum Romanum (2), Rom 1905
R. Delbrück, HB	R. Delbrück, Hellenistische Bauten in Latium, Strassburg I, 1907, II, 1912	Ch. Hülsen, Sangallo	Ch. Hülsen, Il libro di Giuliano da Sangallo, Codice Vaticano Barberiniano Latino 4424 I testo, II tavole, Lipsia 1910
E. De Ruggiero	E. De Ruggiero, Il Foro Romano, Roma-Arpino 1913	Jdt	Jahrbuch des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Berlin 1886 -
DissPontAcc	Dissertationi della Pontificia Accademia Romana di Archeologia, ser. 1, I-XV, Roma 1821-1880; ser. 2, I-XV, Roma 1881-1923	JHS	Journal of Hellenic Studies, London 1880 -
DizEpigr	E. De Ruggiero, Dizionario Epigrafico di Antichità Romane, Roma 1895 -	H. St. Jones, Cons	A Catalogue of the Ancient Sculptures preserved in the Municipal Collections of Rome. The Sculptures of the Palazzo dei Conservatori ed. by H. Stuart Jones, Oxford 1926
Doxa	Doxa, rassegna critica di antichità classica I-IV, Roma 1948-1951	H. Jordan, Top I, 1, 2	H. Jordan, Topographie der Stadt Rom im Altertum Bd. I, 1 und 2, Berlin 1878, 1885
Ecclesia	Ecclesia, rivista mensile a cura dell'ufficio informazioni, Città del Vaticano 1942 -	H. Jordan, Top I, 3	H. Jordan, Topographie der Stadt Rom im Altertum Bd. I, 3 bearbeitet von Ch. Hülsen, Berlin 1907
EncArtAnt	Enciclopedia dell'Arte Antica Classica e Orientale, Roma 1958 -	H. Jordan, Top II	H. Jordan, Topographie der Stadt Rom im Altertum Bd. II, Berlin 1871
EphEpigr	Ephemeris Epigraphica, Corporis Inscriptionum Latinarum Supplementum, Bd. I-IX, Berlin 1872-1913	JRS	The Journal of Roman Studies, London 1911 -
Epigraphica	Epigraphica, rivista italiana di epigrafia, Milano 1939-1948	E. Junyent, Titolo	E. Junyent, Il titolo di San Clemente in Roma, Roma 1932
Eranos	Eranos, Acta Philologica Suecana, Upsala - Gothenburg 1896 -	J. P. Kirsch, Titellkirchen	J. P. Kirsch, Die römischen Titellkirchen im Altertum, Paderborn 1918
A. Erman, Ob	A. Erman, Römische Obeliskten, Abhandlungen der Preuss. Ak. der Wissenschaften, phil.-hist. Klasse, 1917, N. 4	R. Krautheimer, Corp	R. Krautheimer, Corpus Basilicarum Christianarum Romae, I, Città del Vaticano 1937-1954
EsplVat	B. M. Apollonj-Gheri, A. Ferrua, E. Josi, E. Kirschbaum, Esplorazioni sotto la confessione di San Pietro in Vaticano, Città del Vaticano 1951	D. Krenker, Kaiserthermen	D. Krenker - E. Krüger, Die Trierer Kaiserthermen, Augsburg 1929
T. Frank, Buildings	T. Frank, Roman buildings of the Republic, Rome 1924	R. Lanciani, Frontino	R. Lanciani, Topografia di Roma Antica. I Commentarii di Frontino intorno le acque e gli acquedotti, silloge epigrafica aquaria, Roma 1880 (estratto degli Atti della R.

	Accademia dei Lincei, ser. III, memorie della classe di scienze morali, storiche e filologiche, IV, 1879/80, pp. 215-616)	NBACrist	Nuovo Bullertino di Archeologia Cristiana, Roma 1895-1922
R. Lanciani, FUR	R. Lanciani, Forma Urbis Romae. Consilio et Auctoritate Regiae Academiae Linceo-romae, Mediolanum 1893-1901	A. Nibby, RomAnt	A. Nibby, Roma nell'anno 1838, Parte I Antica, Roma 1838; Parte II Antica, Roma 1839
R. Lanciani, Ruins	R. Lanciani, The Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome, Boston and New York 1897	NSc	Notizie degli scavi di Antichità, comunicate alla Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Roma 1876 -
R. Lanciani, Storia	R. Lanciani, Storia degli Scavi di Roma I-IV, Roma 1902-1912	ÖJh	Jahreshefte des Österreichischen Archäologischen Instituts, Wien 1898 -
J. Le Gall, Tibre	J. Le Gall, Le Tibre, fleuve de Rome, dans l'antiquité, Paris 1953	B. d'Overbeke	Les restes de l'ancienne Rome, recherchez avec soin, mesurez, dessinez sur les lieux et gravez par feu Bonaventure d'Overbeke, sous les pontificats d'Innocent XI, d'Alexandre VIII et d'Innocent XII, Amsterdam 1709
A. Lindsström	A. Lindsström, Kring Obeliskerna i Rom, Stockholm 1931	P-A	S. B. Platner - Th. Ashby, A Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome, London 1929
G. Lugli, Centro	G. Lugli, Roma Antica, Il Centro Monumentale, Roma 1946	Palladio	Palladio, Rivista di Storia dell'Architettura, Roma 1937-1943; N. S. 1951 -
G. Lugli, Mon I-III	G. Lugli, I monumenti antichi di Roma e suburbio, I-III, Roma 1930-1938	A. Palladio, Terme	Le Terme dei Romani disegnate da Andrea Palladio e ripubblicate con la giunta di alcune osservazioni da Ottavio Bertotti Scamozzi, Vicenza 1797
G. Lugli, Mon IV	G. Lugli, I monumenti antichi di Roma e suburbio, supplemento, Roma 1940	R. Paribeni, MusNaz	R. Paribeni, Le Terme di Diocleziano e il Museo Nazionale Romano (2), Roma 1932
G. Lugli, MonMin	G. Lugli, Monumenti Minori del Foro Romano, Roma 1947	R. Paribeni, OP	R. Paribeni, Optimus Princeps, Messina 1926, 1927
G. Lugli, Roma Aet	G. Lugli, „Roma Aeterna“ e il suo culto sulla Velia, Accademia Naz. dei Lincei, problemi attuali di scienza e di cultura, quaderno 11, Roma 1949	C. Pietrangeli, Scavi	C. Pietrangeli, Scavi e Scoperte di antichità sotto il pontificato di Pio VI (2), Roma 1958
G. Lugli, Tecnica	G. Lugli, La Tecnica Edilizia Romana, Roma 1957	Platner-Bunsen, Beschreibung	E. Platner, C. Bunsen, E. Gerhard, W. Röstell, L. Ulrichs, Beschreibung der Stadt Rom, Stuttgart und Tübingen 1829-1842
V. Lundström	V. Lundström, Undersökningar i Roms Topografi, Göteborg 1929	A. Prandi, Cel	A. Prandi, Il complesso monumentale della Basilica Celimontana dei SS. Giovanni e Paolo, Roma 1953
L'Urbe	L'Urbe, Rivista Romana di Storia, Arte, Lettere, Costumanze, Roma 1936-43, 1947 -	RA	Revue Archéologique, Paris 1844 -
H. Lyngby, ForBoarium	H. Lyngby, Beiträge zur Topographie des Forum-Boarium-Gebietes in Rom, Lund 1954	RACrist	Rivista di Archeologia Cristiana, Roma 1924 -
MAARome	Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome, Rome 1917 -	RE	Pauly-Wissowa, Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft, Stuttgart 1894 -
MALinc	Monumenti Antichi pubblicati per cura dell'Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Milano e Roma 1890	F. Reber, Ruinen	F. Reber, Die Ruinen Roms (2), Leipzig 1879
O. Marucchi, Ob	O. Marucchi, Gli obelisci egiziani di Roma (2), Roma 1898	RendAccNapoli	Rendiconti dell'Accademia di Archeologia, Lettere e Belle Arti Napoli, Nuova Serie XVI, 1936 -
Matz-Duhn	F. Matz - F. von Duhn, Antike Bildwerke in Rom mit Ausschluß der größeren Sammlungen, Leipzig 1881-1882	RendLinc	Rendiconti dell'Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Roma ser. 6, 1925-1939, ser. 7, 1939-1945, ser. 8, 1946 -
Mededeelingen Rome	Mededeelingen van het Nederlandsch Historisch Instituut te Rome, 's - Gravenhage 1921 -	RendPontAcc	Rendiconti della Pontificia Accademia Romana di Archeologia, Roma 1923 -
Mél	Mélanges d'Archéologie et d'Histoire de l'Ecole Française de Rome, Rome 1881 -	RhM	Rheinisches Museum für Philologie, 3. Folge, Frankfurt a. M. 1842 -
MemLinc	Memorie, classe di scienze morali, storiche e filologiche dell'Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Roma, ser. 6, 1925-1939; ser. 7, 1941-1944; ser. 8, 1947 -	C. Ricci, Vdl	C. Ricci, A. M. Colini, V. Mariani, Via del l'Impero (Itinerari dei Musei e Monumenti d'Italia No. 24), Roma 1931
MemPontAcc	Atti della Pontificia Accademia Romana di Archeologia, Memorie, Roma 1924 -	I. A. Richmond, Wall	I. A. Richmond, The City Wall of Imperial Rome, Oxford 1930
M. Mercati, Ob	M. Mercati, Degli Obelisci di Roma, Roma 1589	O. Richter, Beiträge	O. Richter, Beiträge zur Römischen Topographie, I-IV, Berlin 1903-1910
J. H. Middleton	J. H. Middleton, The Remains of Ancient Rome, London 1892	RINum	Rivista Italiana di Numismatica, Milano 1888 -
D. Mustilli	D. Mustilli, Il Museo Mussolini, Roma 1938	RivFil	Rivista di filologia e d'istruzione classica, Torino 1872 -
Nardini - Nibby	Roma Antica di Farniano Nardini, ed. quarta Romana di Antonio Nibby, Roma 1818-1820		

G. T. Rivoira, RomArch	G. T. Rivoira, Roman Architecture, transl. from the Italian by G. McN Rushforth, Oxford 1925				in Rome, St. Louis 1933 (Washington University Studies, new ser., language and literature, No. 4)
RM	Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Römische Abteilung, 1886–	StRom			Studi Romani, rivista di archeologia e storia, Roma I, 1913, II, 1914, III, 1922
Roma	Roma, Rivista di studi e di vita romana, Roma 1923–1944	E. Strong, SR			E. Strong, La Scultura Romana da Augusto a Costantino, Firenze 1923–1926
Röm Gebälke I	F. Toebelmann, Römische Gebälke, hrsg. von E. Fiechter und Ch. Hülsen, I. Teil, Heidelberg 1923	S. Stucchi, Mon			S. Stucchi, I monumenti della parte meridionale del Foro Romano, Roma 1958
Röm Gebälke II	H. Kähler, Römische Gebälke, II. Teil, Lief. 1: Die Gebälke des Konstantinsbogens, Heidelberg 1953	Studi Romani			Studi Romani, rivista bimestrale dell'Istituto di Studi Romani, Roma 1953–
RömQuart	Römische Quartalschrift für christliche Altertumskunde und für Kirchengeschichte, Rom und Freiburg 1887–	H. Thédénat, FR			H. Thédénat, Le Forum Romain et les Forums Impériaux (6), Paris 1923
P. Rosa, Relazione	P. Rosa, Relazione sulle scoperte archeologiche della città e provincia di Roma negli anni 1871–72, Roma 1873	E. B. Van Deman, Aqueducts			E. B. Van Deman, The building of the Roman aqueducts, Washington 1934
W. H. Roscher	W. H. Roscher, Ausführliches Lexikon der griechischen und römischen Mythologie, Leipzig 1884–1937	M. J. Vermaseren, Corpus			M. J. Vermaseren, Corpus Inscriptionum et Monumentorum Religionis Mithriacae, Haegae Comitibus I, 1956; II, 1960
L. Rossini, Archi	L. Rossini, Gli Archi di Trionfo degli Antichi Romani, Roma 1835	WarbJourn			Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes, London 1937–
G. Säfllund, Mura	G. Säfllund, Le Mura di Roma Repubblicana, Upsala 1932 (ActaInstSueciae I)	M. Wegner, Ornamente			M. Wegner, Ornamente kaiserzeitlicher Bauten Roms, Soffitten, Köln 1957
M. Santangelo, Quirinale	M. Santangelo, Il Quirinale nell'antichità classica, MemPontAcc V, 2, 1941	E. Welin, SFR			E. Welin, Studien zur Topographie des Forum Romanum, Lund 1953
I. Scott Ryberg, Rites	I. Scott Ryberg, Rites of the State Religion in Roman Art, MAARome XXII, 1955	F. Wirth			F. Wirth, Römische Wandmalerei vom Untergang Pompejis bis ans Ende des dritten Jahrhunderts, Berlin 1934
F. W. Shipley, Agrippa	F. W. Shipley, Agrippa's building activities	G. Zoega			G. Zoega, De origine et usu obeliscorum, Roma 1797
		G. Zorzi, Palladio			G. Zorzi, I Disegni delle Antichità di Andrea Palladio, Venezia 1959

B. Pictorial Sources

Alinari	Fratelli Alinari S. A., Via Due Macelli 100, Roma	Ist Rest	Istituto Centrale del Restauro, Piazza S. Francesco da Paola 9, Roma
Anderson	Foto Anderson, Via del Babuino 98, Roma	MCR	Museo della Civiltà Romana, Archivio Fotografico, Palazzo Braschi, Piazza di S. Pantaleone, Roma
Arch Vat	Archivio Fotografico Vaticano, Monumenti Musei e Gallerie Pontificie, Città del Vaticano	Mus Cap	Direzione dei Musei Comunali, Via della Tribuna di Campitelli 33, Roma
Ashby	British School at Rome, Via Antonio Gramsci 61, Roma	Mus Napoli	Soprintendenza alle Antichità della Campania, Via Museo 18, Napoli
Brogi	Fratelli Alinari S. A., Via Due Macelli 100, Roma	Parker	British School at Rome, Via Antonio Gramsci 61, Roma
Brunner	Brunner & Co., Via 27 Maggio 20, Como	Pont Com	Pontificia Commissione di Archeologia Sacra, Via Napoleone III, 1, Roma
Foro	Soprintendenza Palatino e Foro Romano, Via di S. Maria Nova 53, Roma	Prandi	Prof. Adriano Prandi, Piazza del Grillo 5, Roma
Fot	Fototeca di Architettura e Topografia dell'Italia Antica, Via Angelo Masina 5, Roma	Rip X	Comune di Roma, Ripartizione X, Via della Tribuna di Campitelli 33, Roma
GFN	Gabinetto Fotografico Nazionale, Via in Miranda 5, Roma	Sopr Lazio	Soprintendenza ai Monumenti del Lazio, Archivio Fotografico, Monumento a Vittorio Emanuele II, Via Aracelli, Roma
Inst Neg	Istituto Archeologico Germanico (Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Römische Abteilung), Via Sardegna 79, Roma		



2 Walled-up arcades of the perimeter wall at the eastern junction with the Aurelian Wall. The campanile of S. Croce in Gerusalemme (Sessorium) is seen in the background.

Fot 768



3 Arcades of the 1st and 2nd storeys at the western junction with the Aurelian Wall.

Fot 770



4 The southern part of the amphitheatre projecting beyond the alignment of the Aurelian Wall.

Fot 771

AMPHITHEATRUM FLAVIUM. This amphitheatre, generally known as the "Colosseum", was begun by Vespasian between 70 and 76 A.D. It was dedicated by Titus in 80 A.D. It is an elliptical building 188 metres long and 156 metres wide.

NARDINI-NIBBY, I, pp. 233-248; J. H. MIDDLETON, II, pp. 78-109; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins* pp. 367-383 (Bibl: p. 383); H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, pp. 283-298; F. COLAGROSSI, *L'Anfiteatro Flavio nei suoi venti secoli di storia*, 1913; E. WADSWORTH, *MAARome IV*, 1924, pp. 41-43; A. VON GERKAN, *RM XL*, 1925, pp. 11-50; G. COZZO, *Ingegneria Romana*, 1927, pp. 203-253; P-A, pp. 6-11 (Bibl: p. 10 f.); H. V. CANTER, *Transact. and proceedings Am. Philological Ass.*

LXI, 1930, pp. 150-164; G. B. GIOVENALE, *Atti 2 CStR*, I, pp. 181-195; G. COZZO, *ib.*, pp. 196-204; *id.* *Architettura e Arti Decorative II*, 1922/23, pp. 273-291; A. M. COLINI, *BCom LXVII*, 1939, pp. 188-191; *LXVIII*, 1940, p. 220; H. KÄHLER, *RM LIV*, 1939, pp. 252-265; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 319-346 (Bibl: pp. 344-346); M. E. BLAKE II, pp. 91-96; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, pp. 293-298 (Bibl: p. 298).



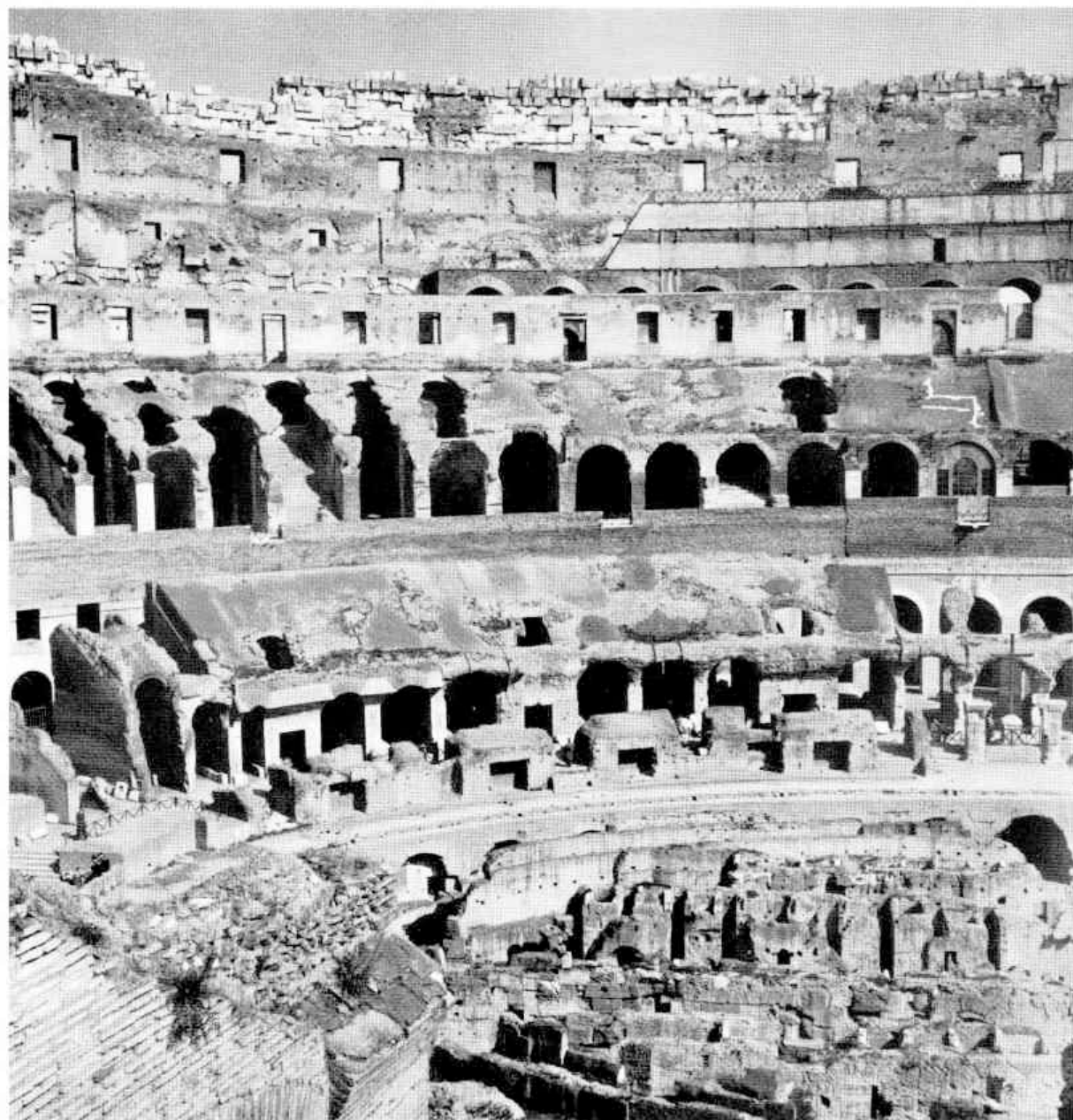
5 Exterior view of the Amphitheatrum Flavium.

GFN D/6157



6 Substructures of the arena with the service corridor on the long axis.

Fot 521

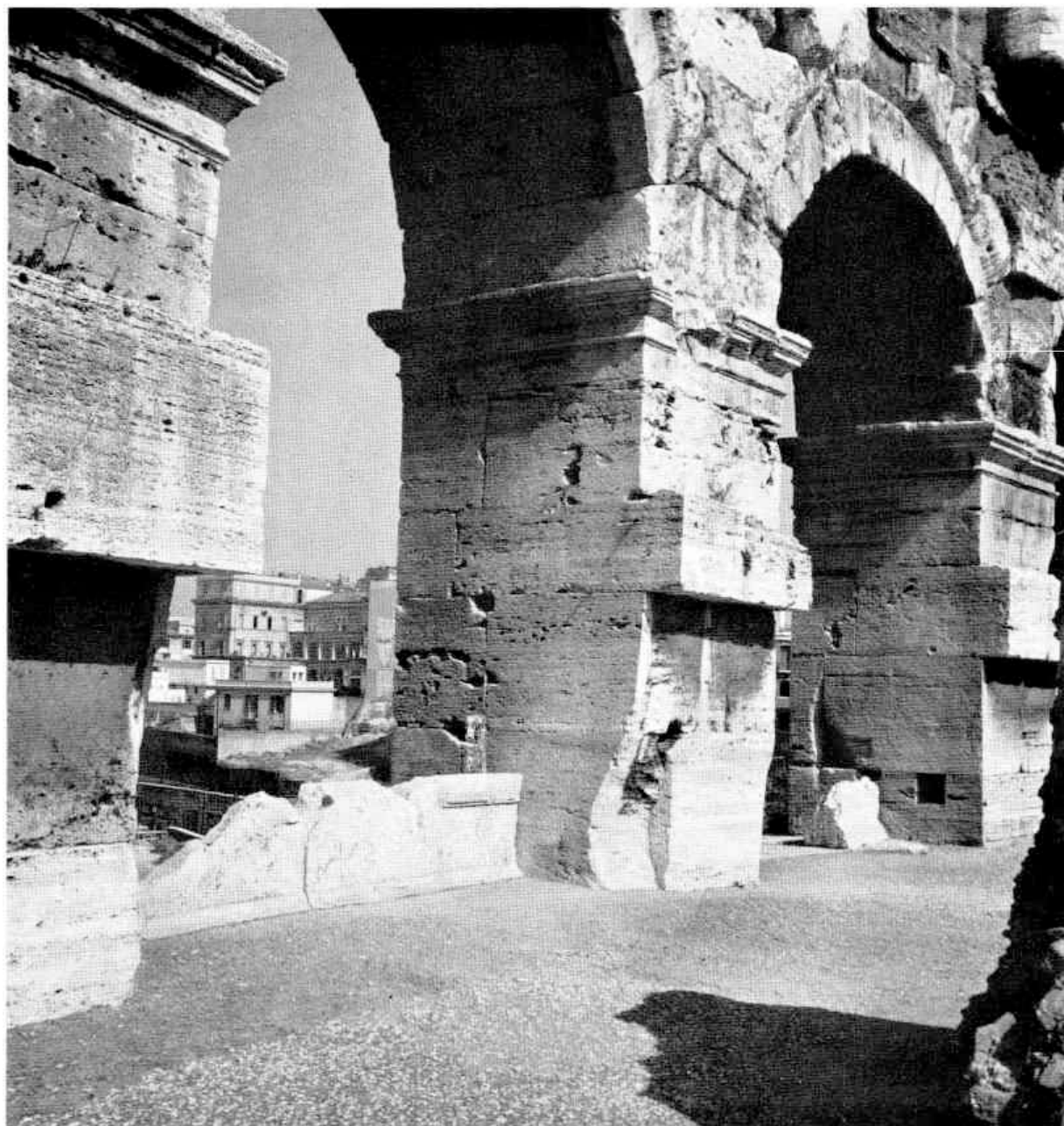


7 Interior view facing north across the arena.

Fot 522

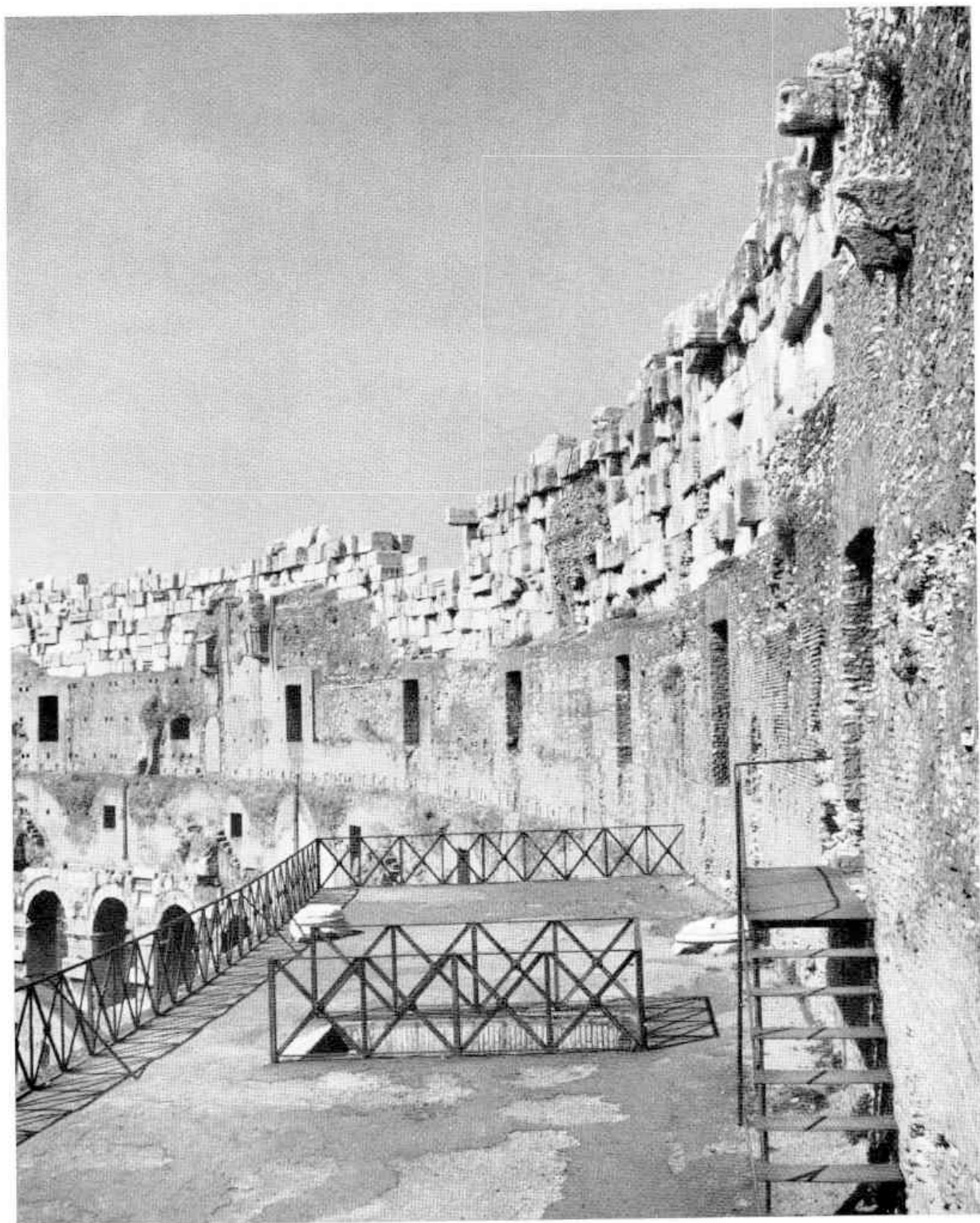


8 The 3rd and 4th storeys, interior view.



9 Remains of the balustrades in the arcades of the third storey.

Fot 527



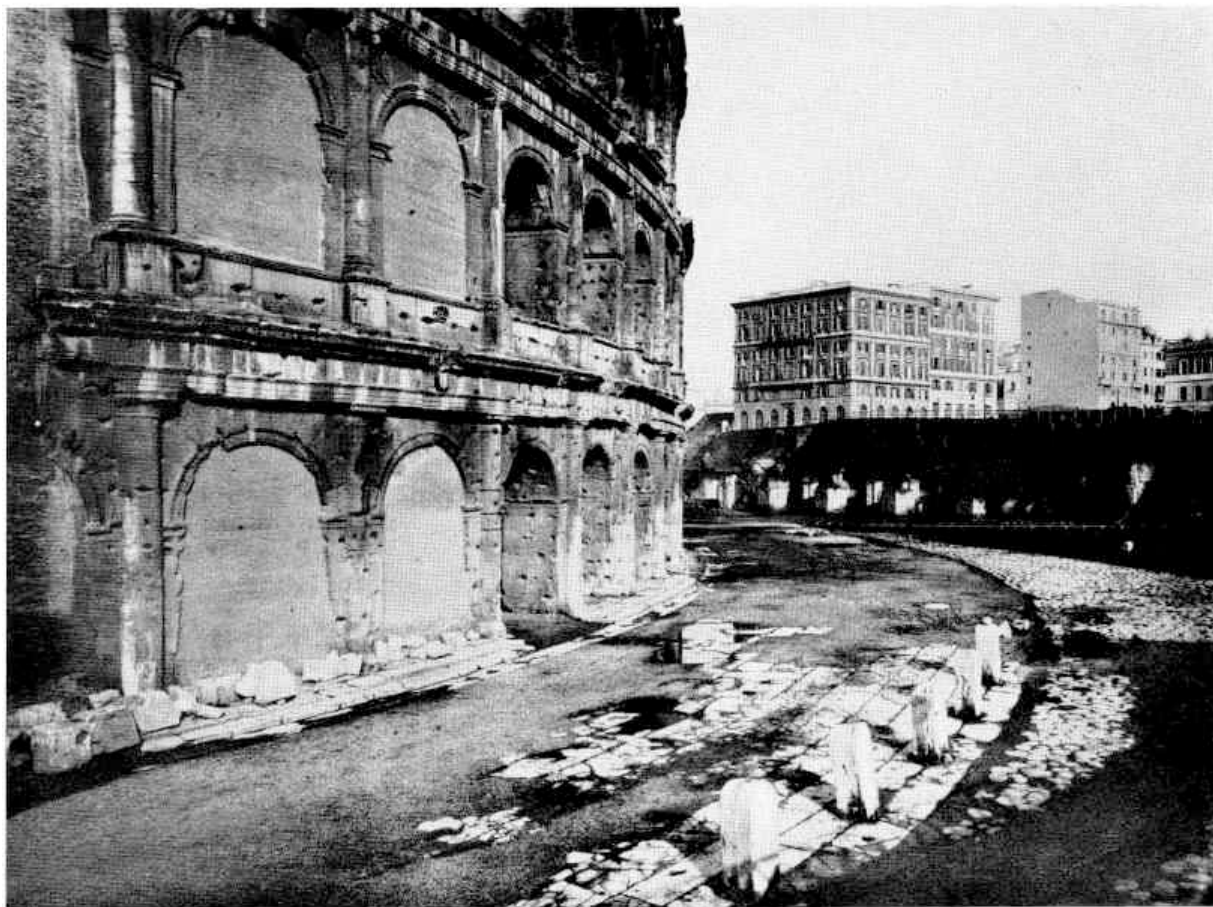
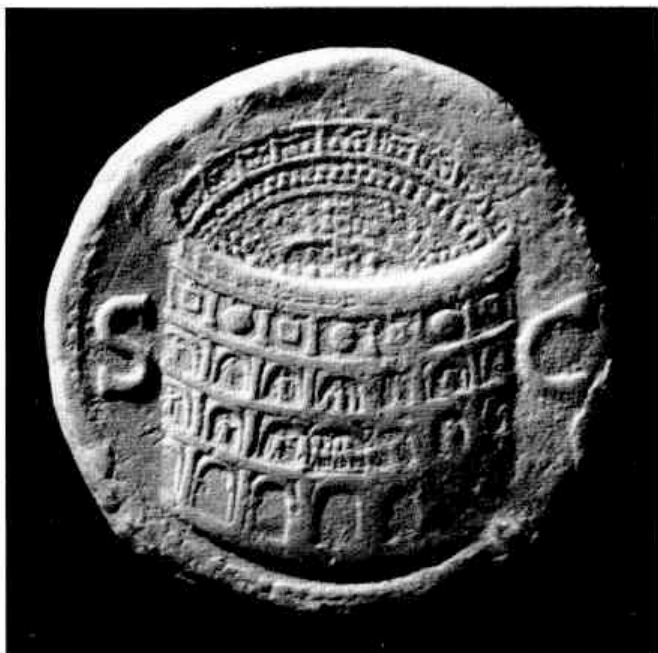
10 Interior view of the upper storey.



11 A wooden floor in the central gangway below the arena. It was discovered during the excavation of the foundations in 1875 and has since been lost.

Fot 3270

- 12 A coin of Titus showing the amphitheatre
(A. Magnaguti, *Ex nummis historia* II, 1949,
p. 94, No. 603). Fot 4267



- 13 Travertine paving-stones, and part of the stone barrier which surrounded the amphitheatre.

Fot 3207



14 The main entrance, adorned with a quadriga. Bas-relief from the tomb of the Haterii, in the Lateran Museum.

Inst Neg 39.566

ANTONINUS ET FAUSTINA, TEMPLUM. This temple, on the north side of the Forum Romanum, east of the Basilica Aemilia, was erected by Antoninus Pius in 141 A. D. in honour of his deceased wife Faustina. After his death in 161 A. D., it was dedicated also to his memory, by a *senatus consultum*. Before the 12th century, the cella of the temple was converted into the Church of S. Lorenzo in Miranda, the floor of which is now 12 metres above the ancient level. On that same level stands the baroque façade of 1602.

A. PALLADIO, *I Quattro Libri dell'Architettura*, 1570, IV, pp. 30–35; G. ZORZI, *Palladio*, p. 75 f., figg. 158–161; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 216–219 (Bibl: p. 219); Ch. HÜLSEN, *FR*, pp. 197–199; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, p. 8 f.; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 205–209; A. BAR-

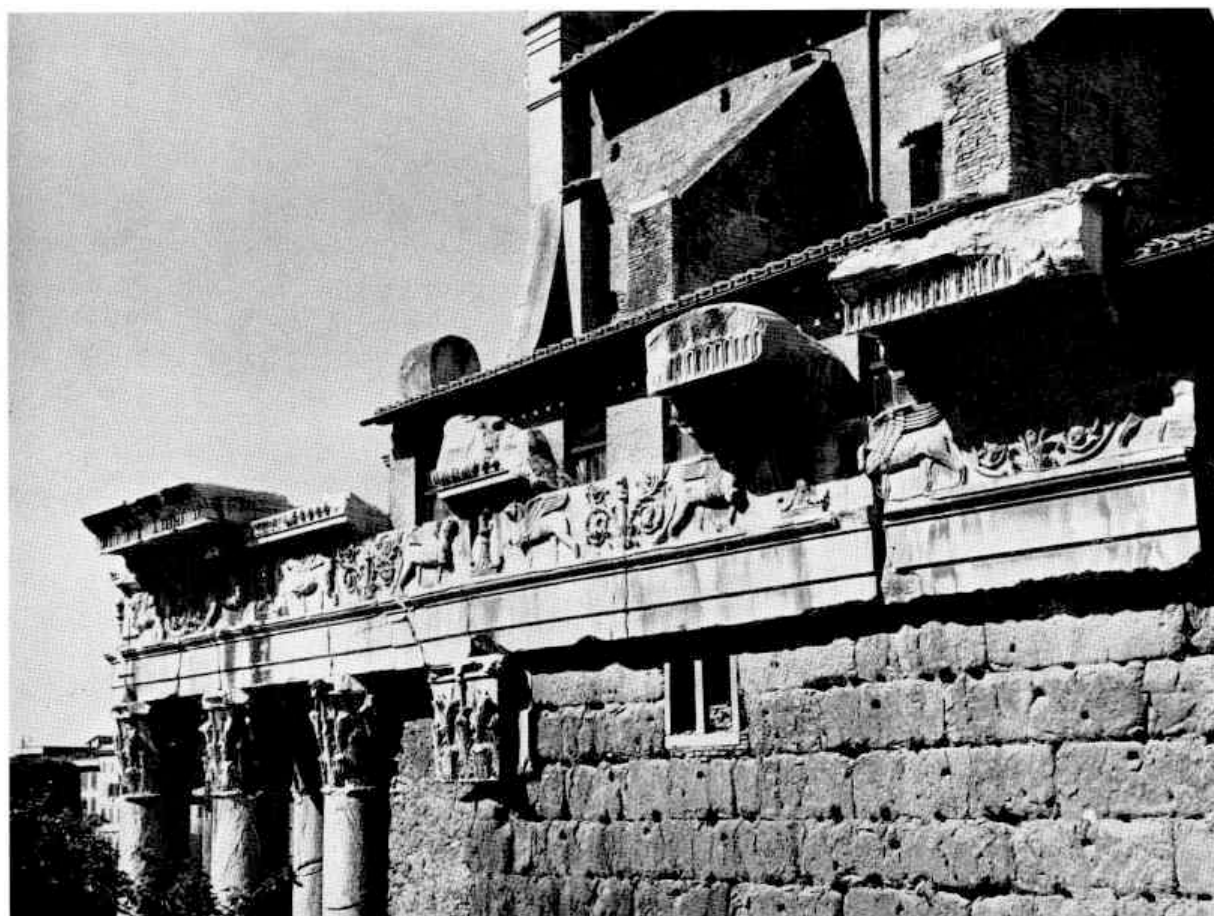
TOLI, *MA* *Linc* XXIII, 2, 1916, pp. 949–974; E. STRONG, *SR* II, p. 247; Ch. HÜLSEN, *Chiese*, p. 288 f.; P-A, p. 13 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 220 f.; id., *Mon* *Min*, pp. 123–138; id., *Tecnica*, p. 332; E. LISSÉ, *Rend* *Linc* 8, XII, 1957, pp. 50–57.



15 The Temple of Antoninus and Faustina.



16 A coin of Antoninus Pius, showing the Temple of Faustina (BMC, Emp. IV, pl. 36, 2).
MCR C/532

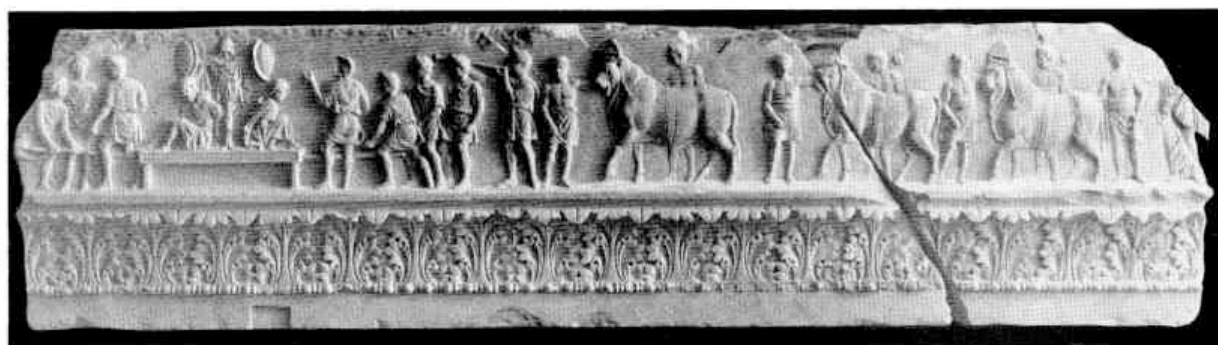


17 East wall of the cella with a frieze of griffins.

APOLLO, TEMPLUM. The first temple dedicated to Apollo outside the pomerium in the Campus Martius, immediately north of the Theatre of Marcellus. It was vowed in 433 B. C., when plague was raging in the city, and dedicated in 431. The extant remains belong to a restoration by C. Sossius in about 33 B. C. The three standing columns with entablature, belonging to the south-east corner, were re-erected in 1940 from fragments found in the course of recent excavations.

R. DELBRÜCK, *Der Apollotempel auf dem Marsfelde in Rom*, 1903; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, pp. 535–538; T. FRANK, *Buildings*, pp. 131–134; P-A, p. 15 f.; F. W. SHIPLEY, *Papers in mem. J. M. Wulfin*, St. Louis, 1930, pp. 73–87; id., *MAARome IX*, 1931, pp. 25–28; G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI, *Capitolium VII*, 1931, pp. 498–510; L. DU JARDIN, *RendPontAcc VIII*, 1931/32, pp. 29–133; A. M. COLINI, *BCom LXVI*, 1938, p. 259 f.; *LXVIII*, 1940, pp. 9–40 (*Bibl.* p. 9), 228 f.; H. KÄHLER, *RM L*, 1935, pp. 221–223; id., *Die römischen Kapitelle des Rheingebiets*, 1939, pp.

10, 11, 12; D. F. BROWN, *AN*, pp. 16–18; G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI, *RM LVIII*, 1943, pp. 27–47; id., *RendPontAcc XX*, 1943/44, pp. 13–108, 383–445; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 536–542; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 121, 158; A. DEGRASSI, *Doxa II*, 1949, p. 86 f.; J. M. C. TOYNBEE, *Proc. British Academy*, 1953, p. 75; I. SCOTT RYBERG, *Rites*, pp. 144–146; S. STUCCHI, *BCom LXXV*, 1953/55, pp. 3–47; G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI, *ib.*, pp. 53–67; M. WEGNER, *Ornamente*, pp. 104–107; *FUR*, p. 92.



18 The marble frieze from the interior of the temple; now in the Braccio Nuovo of the Palazzo dei Conservatori (sala VII dell'Acrolito).
Rip X C/1157



19 The Temple of Apollo; to the left the Theatre of Marcellus.

For 938



20 Frieze of the entablature, crowning the reconstructed columns.

Rip C/3857



21 The east side of the cella, with the travertine pavement stones which surround the temple podium.

Fot 939

APOLLO PALATINUS, TEMPLUM. The Temple of Apollo on the Palatine was vowed by Augustus in 36 and dedicated on the 9th of October, 28 B. C. It is now generally identified with the podium and long flight of steps to the west of the Domus Flavia, formerly attributed to IUPPITER VICTOR. (see plan, Domus Augusti I, 369).

F. REBER, *Ruinen*, p. 382; J. H. MIDDLETON, pp. 162–165; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* XI, 1883, pp. 185–205; id., *Ruins*, pp. 135–138; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* V, 1890, p. 76 f.; XI, 1896, pp. 193–212; id., *AA*, 1934, pp. 337–342; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, p. 50 f.; G. PINZA, *BCom* XXXVIII, 1910, pp. 3–41; XLI, 1913, pp. 199–224; O. L. RICHMOND, *JRS* IV, 1914, pp. 193–226;

P-A, pp. 16–19; F. W. SHIPLEY, *MAARome* IX, 1931, pp. 47, 49; R. FAGERLIND, *ActaInstSueciae* II, 1932, p. 128 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 434–441 (Bibl: p. 440 f.), 468–474; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 167, 335; G. LUGLI, *CRAI* 1950, pp. 276–285; *Atti Acc. di S. Luca*, N. S. I, 1951/52, pp. 26–55.



22 The podium of the cella.

For 4785



23 The stairway, interrupted by spacious platforms (partly restored).

Fot 4780



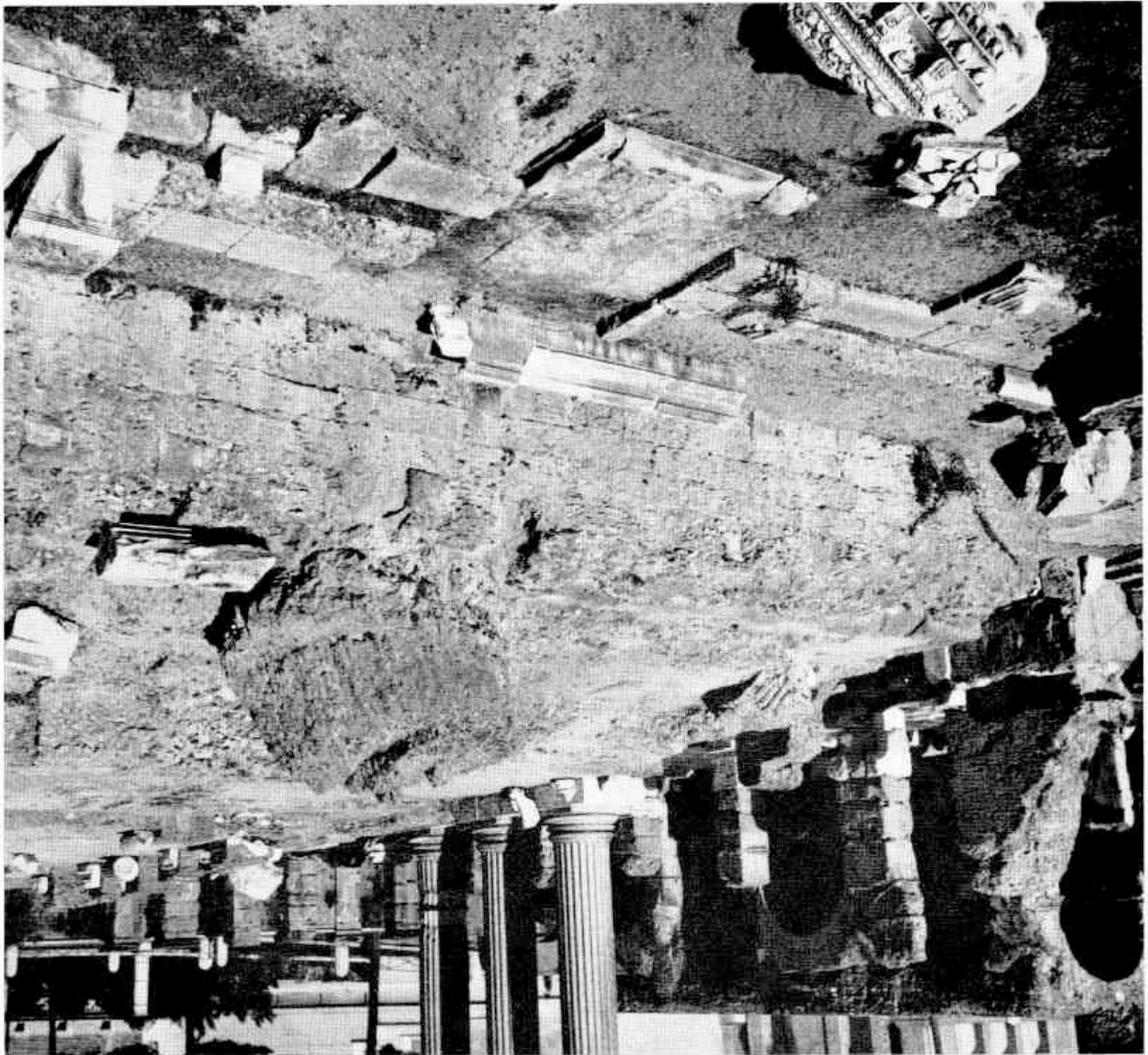
24 The temple pronaos with its stairway.

Fot 4784

APPIADES. A fountain on the Forum Iulium in front of the Temple of Venus Genetrix. It was decorated with statues of the water nymphs "Appiades", a work of the sculptor Stephanos. (Plinius, Nat. Hist. 36, 32).

O. JAHN, *Ber. Sachs. Ges. d. Wissenschaften* XIII, 1861, p. 116 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top. I, 2*, p. 440; K. WERNICKE, *RE, Appiades*, 1895, p. 237 f.; P-A, p. 20; C. RICCI, *Vdl*, p. 43; D. F. BROWN, *AN*, p. 222; id.,

Temples, p. 7; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 252 f.; M. BORDA, *La scuola di Prasiteles*, 1953, p. 79 f.; F. PAVINI ROSATI, *RINum LVII*, 1955, p. 81 f.



25 The site of the Fountain of Appiades, in front of the Temple of Venus Genetrix, with foundation walls which may possibly belong to it.
 For 435



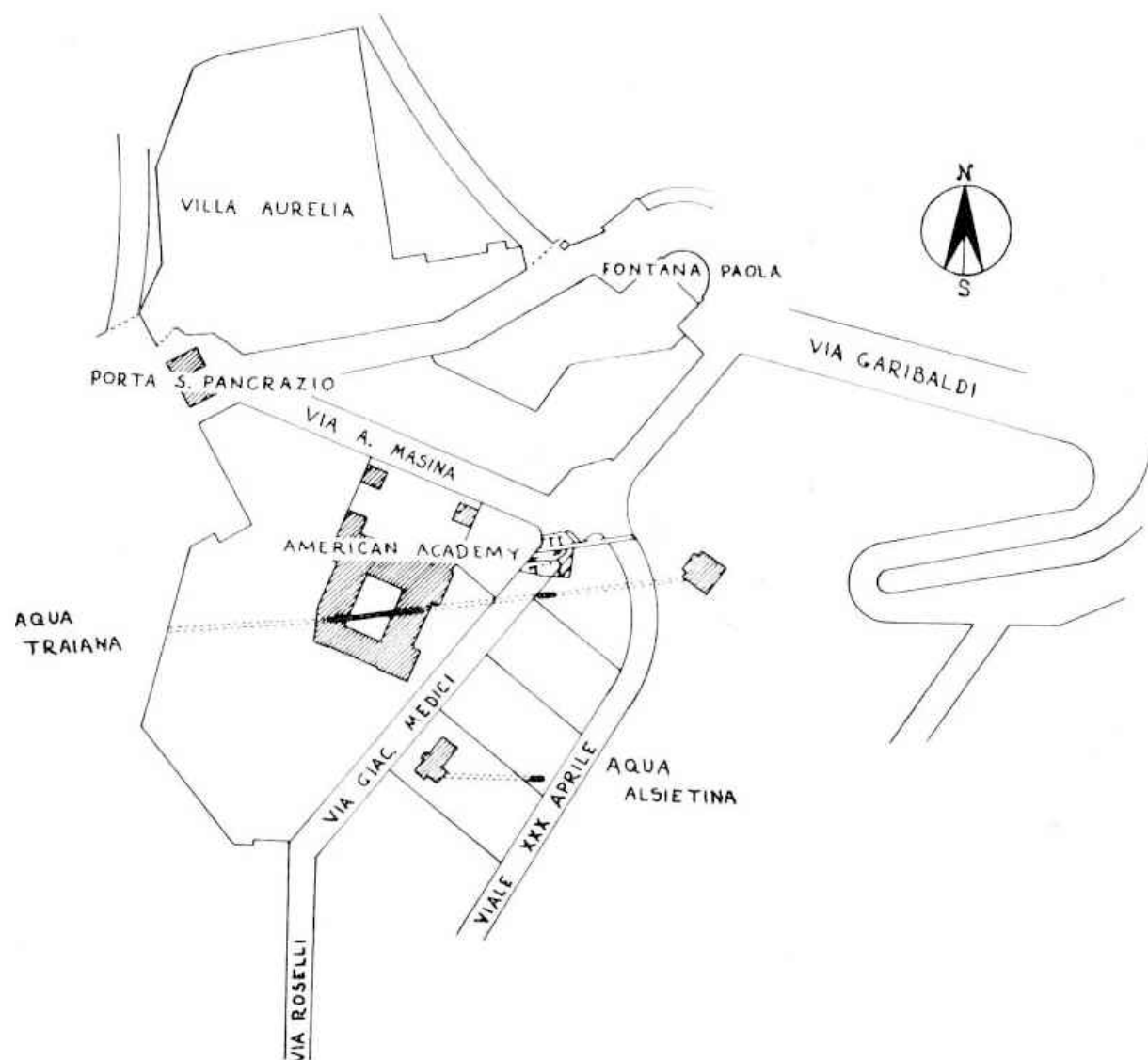
- 26 A coin minted in the reign of Trajan showing the Temple of Venus Genetrix, re-consecrated by him on the 12th May 113 A. D. (*Fasti Ostienses*, NSc, 1932, p. 210), with the portico of the Forum Iulium, and in front in the centre the "Appiades" fountain.

For 2980

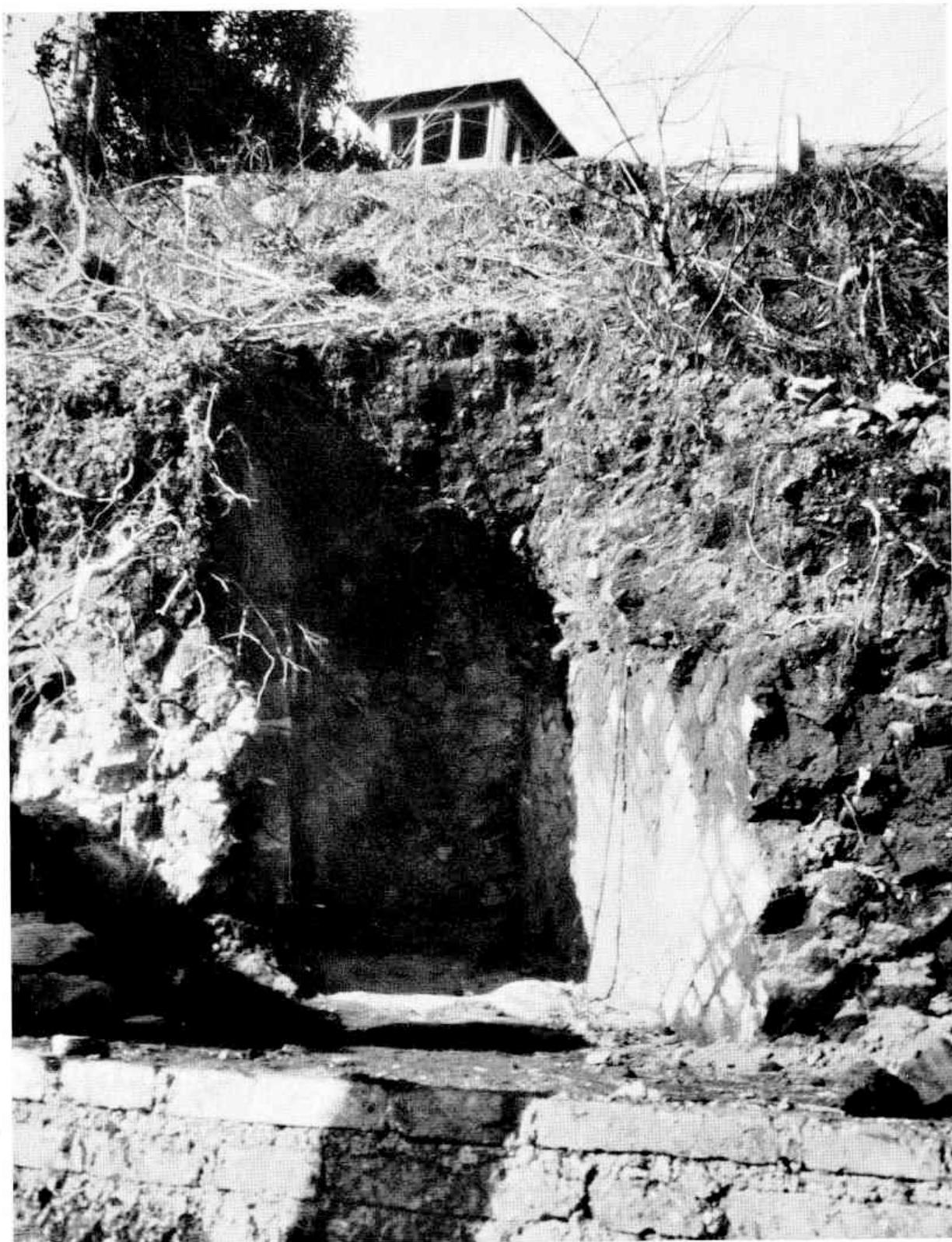
AQUA ALSIETINA. An aqueduct built in 2 B. C. whose water came from the Lago di Martignano (lacus Alsietinus) and the Lago di Bracciano (lacus Sabatinus). Its main purpose was to supply the water for the naumachia of Augustus on the right bank of the Tiber. A portion of its channel was discovered in December 1926 on the Janiculum between Via Giacomo Medici and Viale XXX Aprile.

R. LANCIANI, *Frontino*, pp. 130-132; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 1, p. 472 f.; A. W. VAN BUREN - G. P. STEVENS, *MAARome VI*, 1927, pp. 137-146; P-A, p. 20 f.;

G. LUGLI, *Mon II*, p. 370 f.; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *Aqueducts*, pp. 179-186; TH. ASHBY, *Aqueducts*, pp. 183-189; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 267, 342.



27 Site-plan, showing a piece of the Aqua Alsietina discovered in 1926 between Viale XXX Aprile and Via Giacomo Medici on the Janiculum.



28 The water conduit in Viale XXX Aprile. The building in the background is situated in Via Giacomo Medici 11.
Fot 4776

AQUA CLAUDIA. This aqueduct was begun by Caligula in 38 and completed by Claudius in 52 A. D. As far as the Porta Maggiore, its walled-up arches are incorporated in the Aurelian Wall. Beyond the two monumental arches of the Porta Maggiore, on which the aqueduct passed over the Via Labicana and the Via Praenestina, nothing is preserved of the main channel. It supplied the water for the Esquiline, the Viminal and the Quirinal. A section branching off to the west supplied the Caelian, the Palatine and the Aventine. This was built by Nero and was known as **ARCUS NERONIANI** or **CAELIMONTANI**.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, pp. 343–354; R. Lanciani, *Frontino*, pp. 133–162; P-A, p. 22 f.; I. A. RICHMOND, *Wall*, pp. 64 f., 72 f.; G. LUGLI, *Mon* II, pp. 371–385; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *Aqueducts*, pp. 250–

270; TH. ASHBY, *Aqueducts*, pp. 241–251; A. M. COLINI, *Celio*, pp. 60, 80, 88–106 (Bibl: p. 88²¹), G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 378 f.; M. E. BLAKE II, pp. 53 f., 123 f.

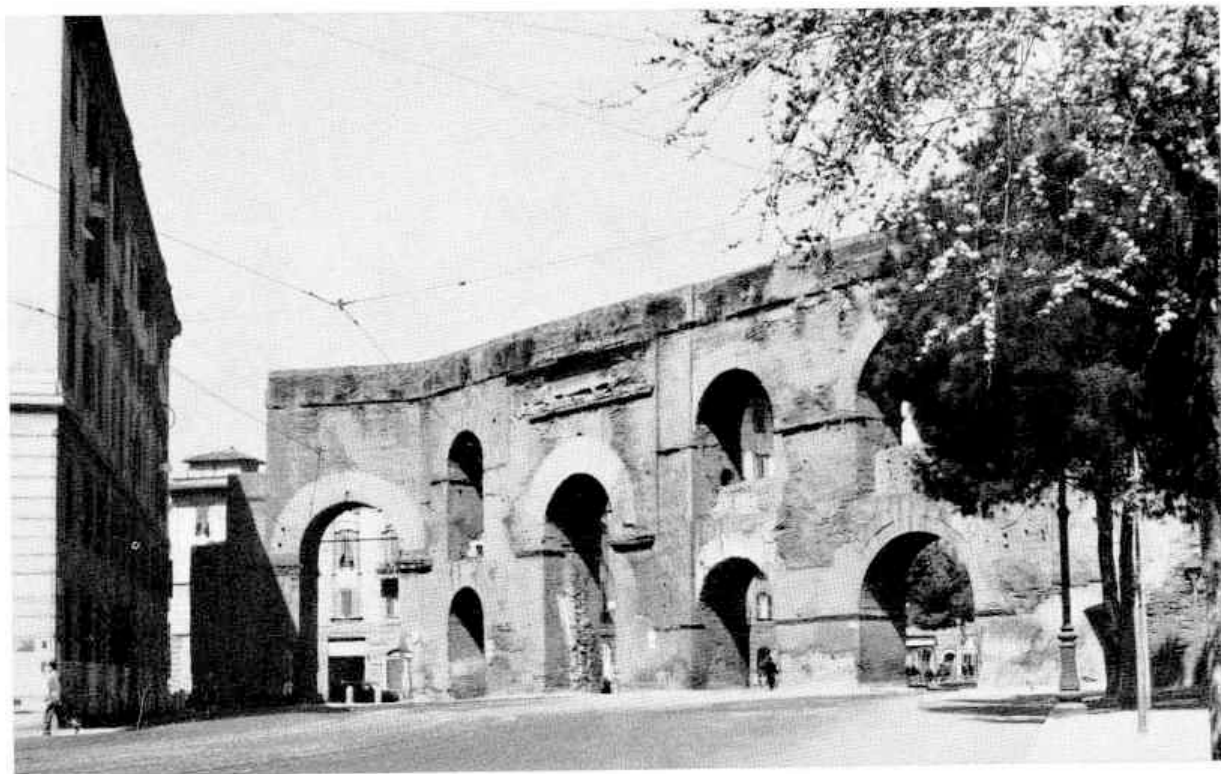


29 Terminal reservoir of the Aqua Claudia in the present Via di Porta Maggiore. It was destroyed in 1879 (Piranesi, *Antichità Romane* I, Tav. XVII, 1). Fot 3003



30 Arches of the aqueduct in the Aurelian Wall, immediately before crossing Porta Maggiore.

Fot 842



31 The beginning of the branch known as the Arcus Neroniani over the Via Eleniana.

Fot 851



32 The Aqua Claudia and Anio Novus over the arches of the Porta Maggiore.

For 848



33 Conduit of the aqueduct and arches at the beginning of Via Statilia.

Fot 850



34 Arches flanking Via Statilia.

Fot 852



35 Double-arch in Via Domenico Fontana.

Rip. X. C/4052



36 Conduit and arches in Via Domenico Fontana. —

For 854



37 Arches at the corner of Via Merulana and Piazza di S. Giovanni in Laterano.

Fot 846



38 The north side of Via di S. Stefano Rotondo.

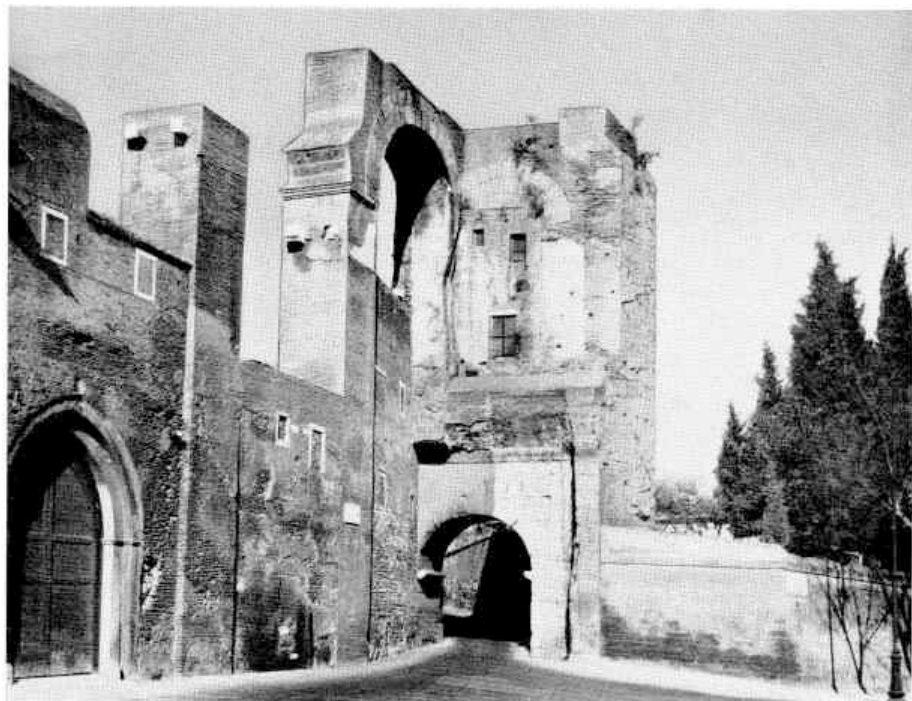
Fot 833



39 Corner pier in Via della Navicella.

For 847

- 40 Aqueduct crossing Via
S. Paolo della Croce by
means of the Arch of
Dolabella and Silanus
Fot 747



- 41 The aqueduct bridging the valley between the Caelian and the Palatine.

Fot 4323

AQUA IULIA. This aqueduct was constructed in 33 B. C. by Agrippa. Its channel runs above the Aqua Tepula and the Aqua Marcia, together with which it enters the city through the Aurelian Wall immediately to the right of the Porta Maggiore (s. Aqua Marcia I, 43). While its main channel follows the course of the Aqua Marcia, a branch ran on separate arches to the Nymphaeum (q. v. II, 838) on the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele II.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, pp. 354-360; P-A, p. 23 f.; F. W. SHIPLEY, *Agrippa*, pp. 24-30; G. LUGLI, *Mon* II,

pp. 359-365; TH. ASHBY, *Aqueducts*, p. 297 f.; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *Aqueducts*, pp. 157-166.



42 Arches of the Aqua Iulia in Via Filippo Turati (formerly Piazza Guglielmo Pepe).

Fot 864

AQUA MARCIA. An aqueduct built from 144–140 B. C. by the Praetor Q. Marcius Rex. Its arches were later utilized to carry the channels of the Aqua Tepula (125 B. C.) and the Aqua Iulia (33 B. C.). The channels of all three aqueducts ran together, from their entry into the city near the Porta Maggiore, to the terminal reservoir at the north-east corner of the Baths of Diocletian.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt I*, pp. 360–365; R. LANCIANI, *Frontino*, pp. 90–98; *id.*, *Ruins*, pp. 49–51; J. H. MIDDLETON II, pp. 337–341; L. MARIANI, *BCom XLV*, 1917, pp. 207–209, P-A, pp. 24–27; I. A. RICH-

MOND, *Wall*, pp. 170, 177; G. LUGLI, *Mon II*, pp. 342–357; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *Aqueducts*, pp. 67–146; TH. ASHBY, *Aqueducts*, pp. 88–158; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 178, 201.



43 The conduits of the Aqua Marcia, Tepula and Iulia at the point where they pass through the Aurelian Wall, immediately to the north-east of Porta Maggiore.

For 859



44 The arch of the three aqueducts crossing the ancient Via Tiburtina, with inscriptions referring to the restorations of the conduits by Augustus in 5 B. C. (CIL VI, 1244) by Titus in 79 A. D. (CIL VI, 1246) and Caracalla in 212/213 A. D. (CIL VI, 1245).

GEN E/26600



45 Arches of the Aquae Marcia, Tepula and Iulia, with their conduits incorporated into the Aurelian Wall at Porta Tiburtina. For 861

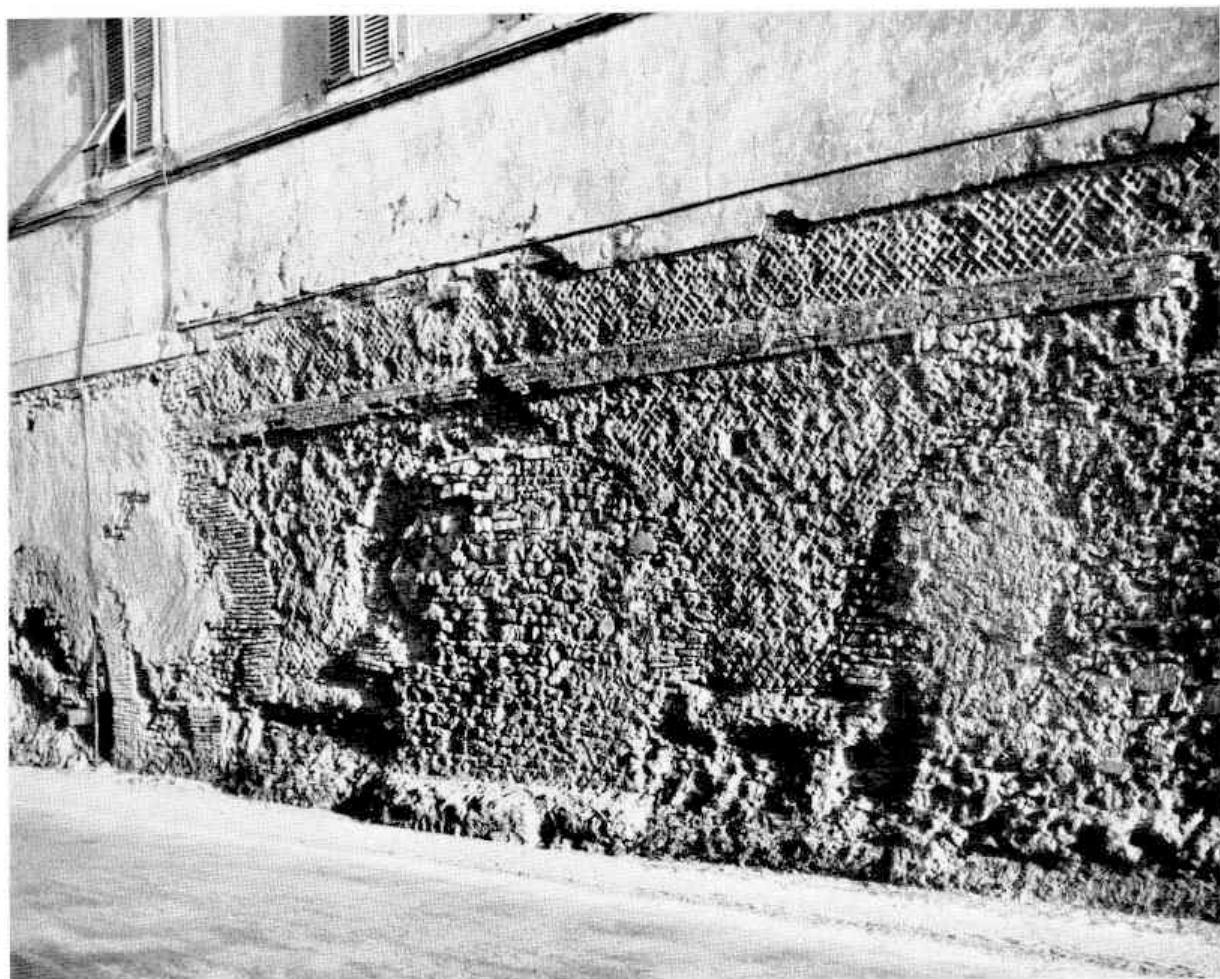


46 Distribution chamber of the Aqua Marcia in Piazza dei Cinquecento, outside the Servian Wall and Porta Viminalis.
Fot 862

AQUA TRAIANA. This aqueduct, constructed by Trajan and completed in 109 A. D., drew its supply from springs near the Lago di Bracciano. Its arches can be seen beside the Via Aurelia Antica beyond the Porta S. Pancrazio. A section of the channel, 45 metres long, was discovered in 1912, during the construction of the American Academy, Via Angelo Masina 5 (s. plan I, 27). Inscriptions on lead pipes, found on the Oppian in 1935, indicate that the Baths of Trajan were supplied from the Aqua Traiana.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, pp. 363–365; R. LANCIANI, *Frontino*, pp. 162–168; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, p. 648; A. W. VAN BUREN – G. PH. STEVENS, *MAARome* I, 1917, pp. 59–61; R. PARIBENI, *OP* II, 1927, pp. 37–40; P-A, p. 28; G. LUGLI, *Mon* II, pp. 395–399; *Mon* III,

p. 662 f.; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *Aqueducts*, pp. 331–340; TH. ASHBY, *Aqueducts*, pp. 299–307; A. MUÑOZ, *Il Parco di Traiano*, 1936, p. 13; A. M. COLINI, *BCom* LXVI, 1938, p. 244 f.; H. BLOCH, *AJA* XLVIII, 1944, pp. 337–341.



47 Part of the aqueduct beside the Via Aurelia Antica, with a house belonging to Villa Pamphili built over it. Fot 847



48 Arches of the Aqua Paola, a restoration of the Trajan aqueduct by Paul V in 1605, showing remains of the ancient arches and conduit. Fot 878



49 A lead pipe with the inscription "THERM(ac) TRAIAN(i)" and "AQTR" (Aqua Traiana) found in 1935 on the Oppian hill.

Rip X A/214

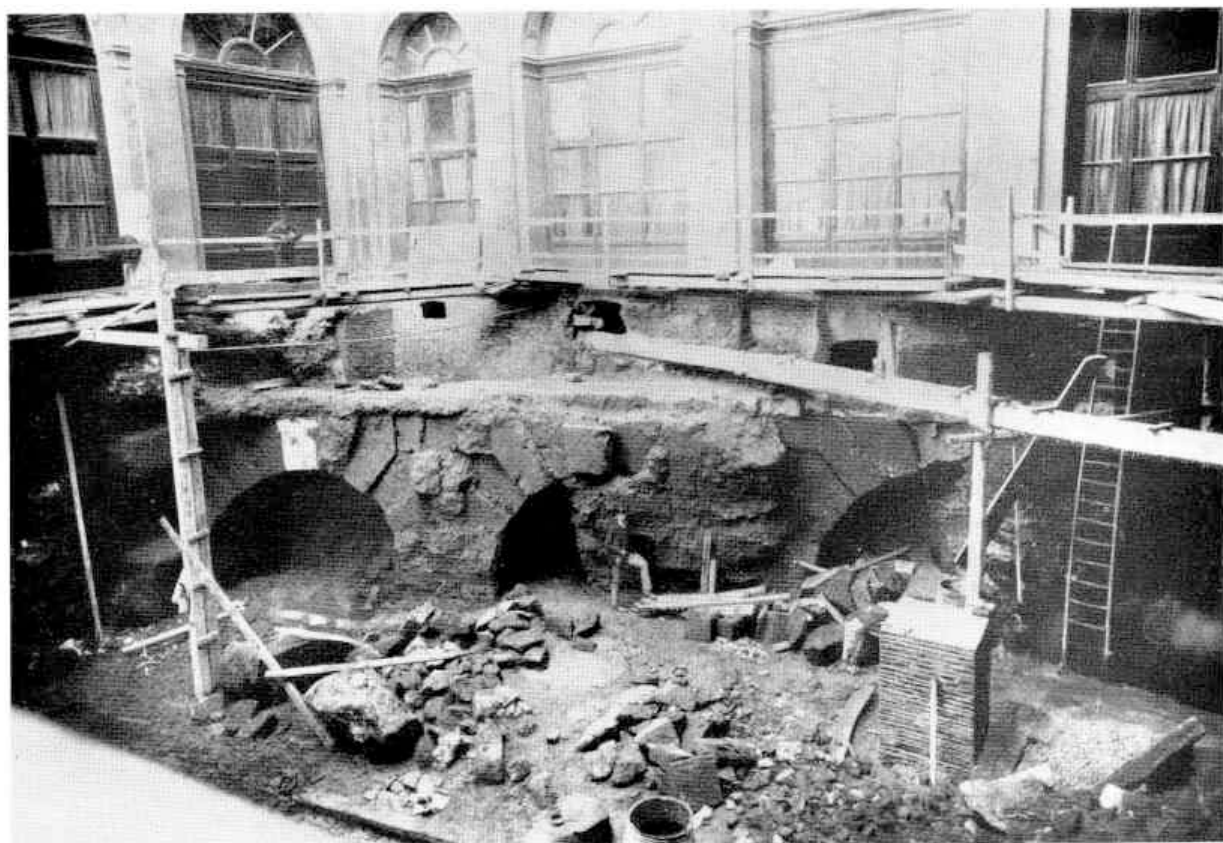


50 Part of an 18 m lead pipe found in situ within the Baths of Trajan. The part with the inscriptions is shown in fig. 49.
Rip X C/3110

AQUA VIRGO. An aqueduct constructed by Agrippa and completed in 19 B. C. Its channel is almost entirely subterranean. It emerged from the ground on the slope of the Pincian Hill, where to-day the Via Due Macelli crosses the Via Capo le Case, and from there continued on arches, some of which are still visible in the Via del Nazareno. At Piazza Sciarra the conduit crossed the Via Lata on the Arcus Claudii (q. v.) and continued westward under the façade of S. Ignazio toward the Pantheon and the Baths of Agrippa.

G. B. PIRANESI, *Antichità Romane* I, 1756, Tav. XII, 2; *Campus Martius* Tab. XX; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, pp. 365–368; R. LANCIANI, *Frontino*, pp. 120–130; G. GATTI, *BCom* XVI, 1888, pp. 61–67; CH. HÖLSEN, *RM* IV, 1889, p. 269; J. H. MIDDLETON II, p. 342 f.; P-A, p. 28 f. (Bibl. p. 29); F. W. SHIPLEY,

Agrippa, pp. 31–34; G. LUGLI, *Mon* II, pp. 365–370; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *Aqueducts*, pp. 167–178; TH. ASHBY, *Aqueducts*, pp. 167–182; G. GATTI, *L'Urbe* II, 1937, 9, p. 14 f.; F. DE RUYT, *Bull. Inst. Hist. Belge de Rome* XVIII, 1937, pp. 103–107; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 162; II, p. 26 f.; F. CASTAGNOLI, *CM*, pp. 180–182.



51 Remains of four arches of the Aqua Virgo which were discovered in 1887 under the courtyard of the Palazzo Sciarra.
 Fot 3036

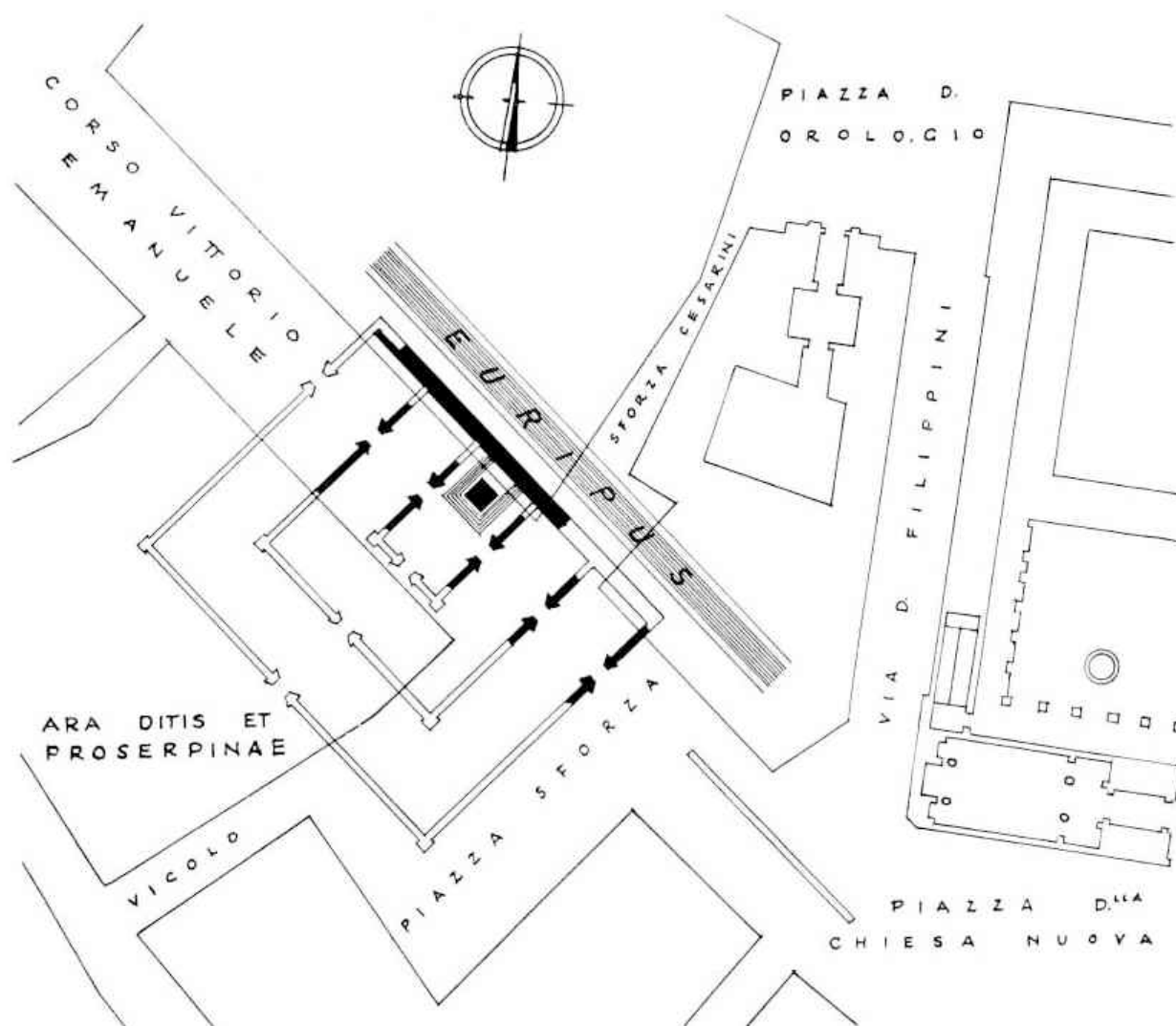


52 The arches in Via del Nazareno 14 built by Claudius in 46 A. D. as part of the restoration of the Aqua Virgo. An inscription on both sides of the centre arch records the restoration of the aqueduct by Claudius (CIL VI, 1252). Fot 868

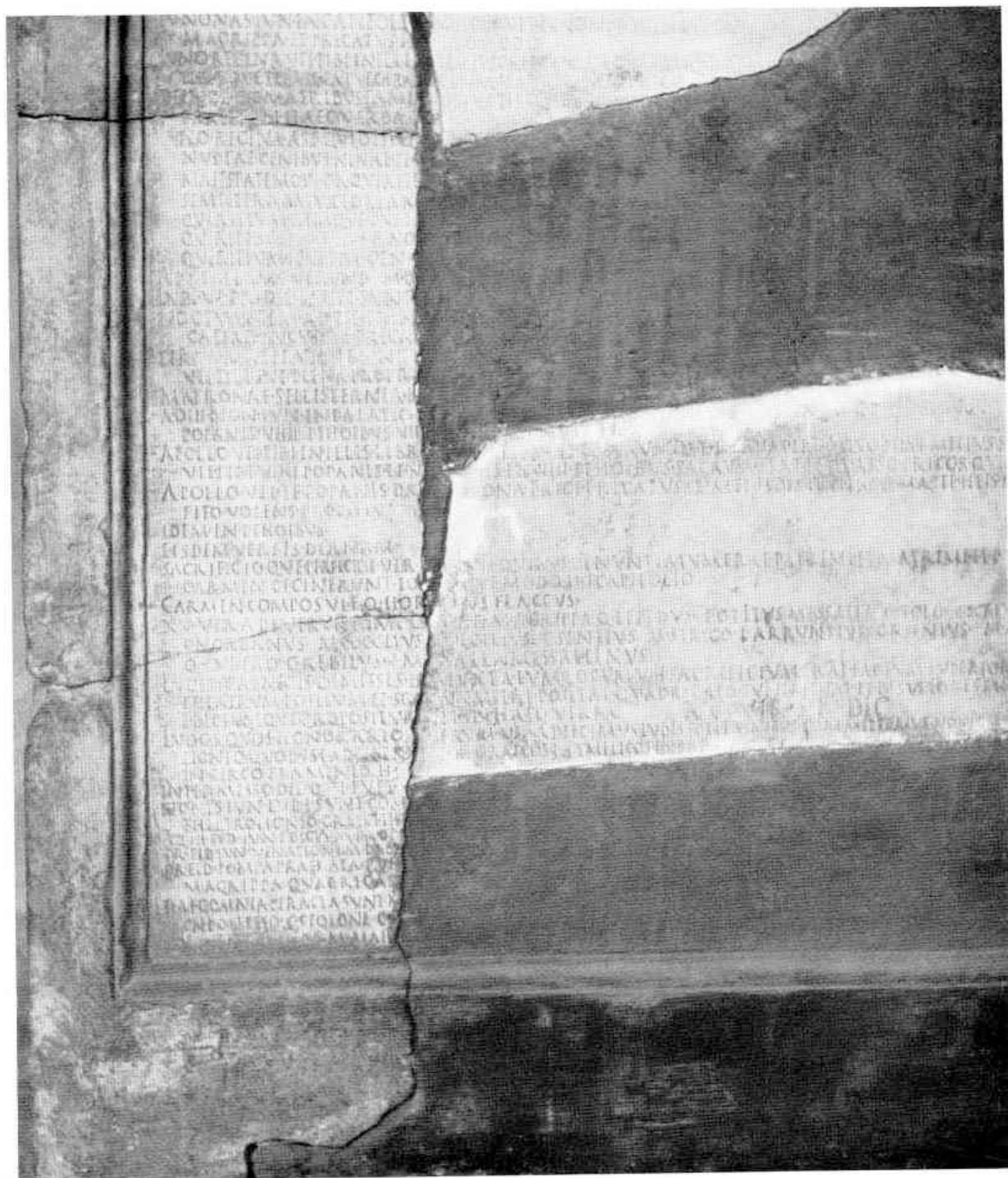
ARA DITIS PATRIS ET PROSERPINAE. An altar near the Tiber in the Campus Martius, surrounded by the "Tarentum", an area dedicated to the chthonic gods. It was found in 1886/87 under the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, between the Chiesa Nuova and Piazza Sforza-Cesarini, and was recognized as an altar by a great marble pulvinus. It is identified with the Ara Ditis et Proserpinae on which the sacrifices were offered during the ludi saeculares. Inscriptions with detailed records of the ludi saeculares under Augustus (17 B. C.) and Septimius Severus (204 A. D.) were found in 1890 and 1930, about 300 metres to the northwest, next to the Ponte Vittorio Emanuele.

G. GATTI, BCom XV, 1887, p. 276 f.; R. LANCIANI, MALinc I, 1889, pp. 540-548; D. MARCHETTI, *ib.*, pp. 611-616; TH. MOMMSEN, *ib.*, pp. 617-672; CH. HÜLSEN, RM VI, 1891, pp. 127-129; R. LANCIANI, Pagan and Christian Rome, 1893, pp. 73-82; *id.*, Ruins, pp. 446-448; (Bibl: p. 448); TH. MOMMSEN, EphEpigr VIII, 1899, pp. 225-309; *id.*, Ges. Schriften

VIII, 1913, pp. 567-622; H. JORDAN, Top I, 3, pp. 477-479; H. ST. JONES, Cons, pp. 13, 20; P-A, p. 152; P. ROMANELLI, NSc, 1931, pp. 313-345; CH. HÜLSEN, RhM LXXXI, 1932, pp. 366-394; G. LUGLI, Mon III, pp. 256-259; F. CASTAGNOLI, CM, pp. 152-157 (Bibl: p. 152); M. E. BLAKE I, p. 36 f.; E. WELIN, Acta InstSueciae XVIII, 1954, pp. 170-178.



53 Plan of the Ara Ditis Patris et Proserpinae (after Lanciani, *FUR* 14).



54 An inscription with an account of the *ludi saeculares* under Augustus, in the Museo Nazionale Romano (R. Paribeni, *MusNaz*, pp. 148–150).
Fot 992



55 Part of the inscription fig. 54 with a mention of the carmen saeculare written by Q. Horatius Flaccus. Fot 4169

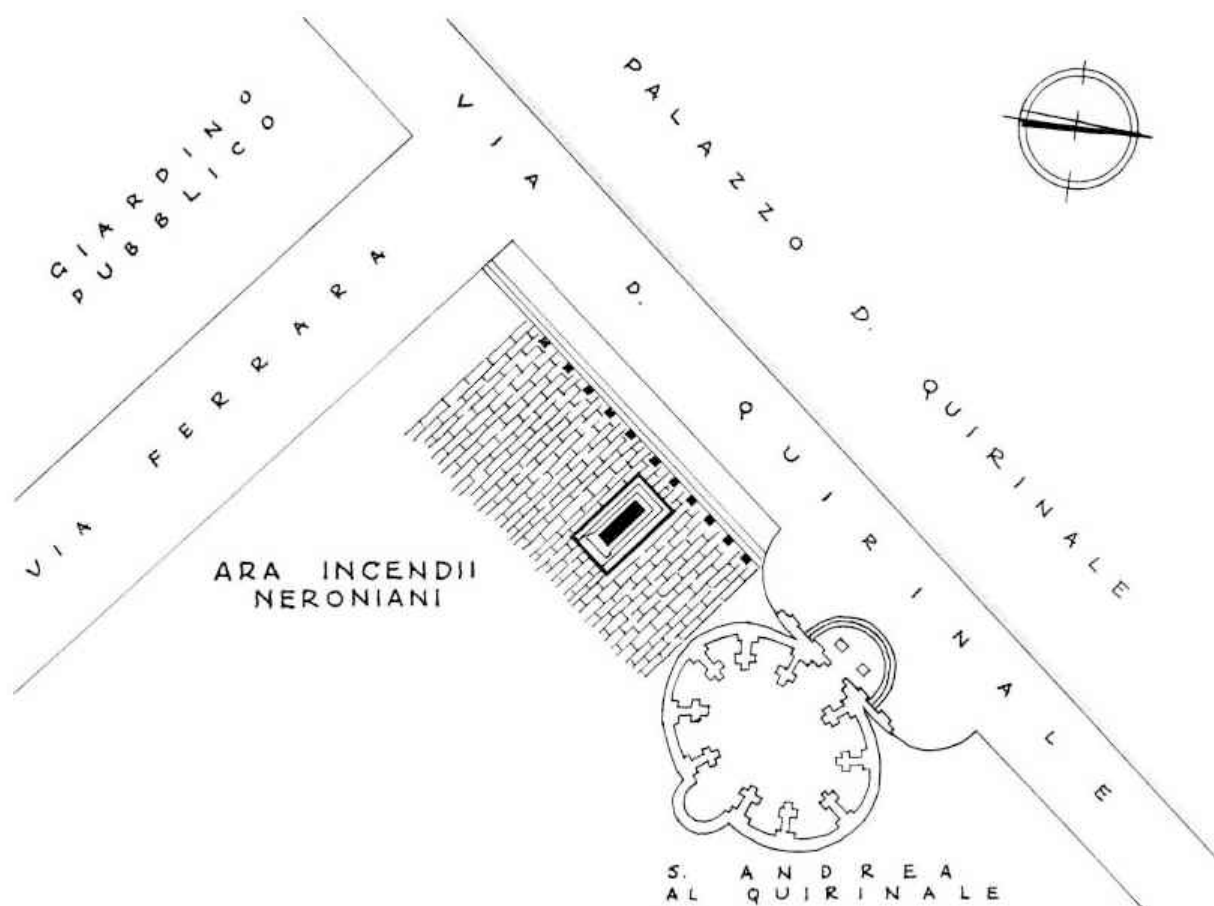


56 The pulvinus of the altar in the courtyard of the Palazzo dei Conservatori. Fot 991

ARA INCENDII NERONIS. One of the altars erected by Domitian to commemorate the fire under Nero; found on the south side of the Via del Quirinale between S. Andrea al Quirinale and Via Ferrara in 1888, when the Ministero della Casa Reale was built. It stands underneath No. 30, Via del Quirinale, within an enclosure paved with travertine and bordered by a row of cippi.

G. GATTI, BCom XVI, 1888, p. 299 f.; R. LANCIANI, NSc, 1889, p. 159 f.; id., BCom XVII, 1889, pp. 331–335, 379–391; CH. HÜLSEN, RM VI, 1891, pp. 116–119; IX, 1894, pp. 94–97; H. JORDAN, Top I, 3, p.

425; P-A, p. 30; G. LUGLI, Mon III, p. 316 f.; id., Mon IV, 3, p. 27 f.; M. SANTANGELO, Quirinale, pp. 149–151; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 101.



57 Plan of the altar after Lanciani, FUR 16.



58 North and west sides of the altar facing Via del Quirinale.

For 3504



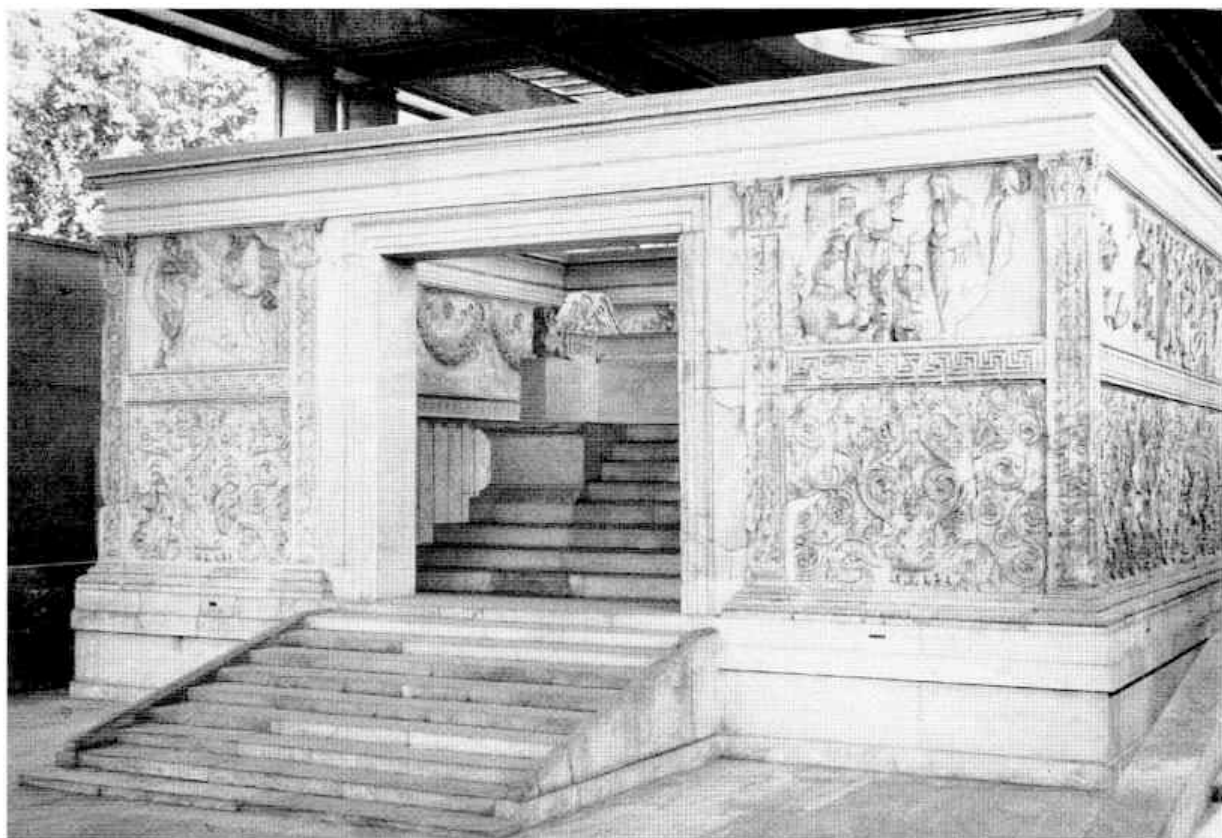
59. South-west corner of the altar with remains of the marble facing.

Fot 3505

ARA PACIS AUGUSTAE. On the occasion of Augustus' victorious return from Spain and Gaul in 13 B. C., the senate decreed that an altar should be erected on the Campus Martius, near the Via Flaminia. The ceremonial laying of the foundation-stone, which is represented in the reliefs of the enclosure and on the altar itself, took place on the 30th of January, 9 B. C. In 1568, when the foundations were laid for the Palazzo Peretti (now Fiano) in the Via in Lucina, some marble slabs with reliefs on both sides were discovered. Systematic excavations during the years 1903 and 1937/38 brought to light so many remains of the altar that in 1938 the monument could be completely recomposed from original pieces and casts. The altar with its enclosure was set up in the Via di Ripetta between the Mausoleum of Augustus and the Tiber. In rebuilding the monument, the main axis was turned through 90° so that it now runs approximately from north to south, whereas in antiquity the altar was orientated from east to west.

F. VON DUHN, *AnnInst*, 1881, pp. 302–329; E. PETERSEN, *RM IX*, 1894, pp. 171–228; id., *Ara Pacis Augustae*, Wien, 1902; G. GATTI, *NSc*, 1899, p. 50 f.; A. PASQUIL, ib. 1903, pp. 549–574; id., *StRom I*, 1913, pp. 283–304; F. STUDNICZKA, *Abh. Sächs. Ges. der Wissenschaften XXVII*, 1909, pp. 901–944 (Bibl: p. 902 f.); H. WAGENVOORT, *Mededeelingen Rome I*, 1921, pp. 100–120; J. R. CRAWFORD, *AJA XXVI*, 1922, pp. 307–315; E. STRONG, *SR I*, pp. 19–39 (Bibl: p. 38); G. E. RIZZO, *Capitolium II*, 1926/27, pp. 457–473; P-A, pp. 30–32 (Bibl: p. 32); R. PARIBENT, *BArte XXV*, 1931/32, pp. 3–7; L. CURTIUS, *RM XLVII*, 1932, pp. 266–268; G. MONACO, *BollIstArch VI*, 1933, pp. 58–65 (saggio di bibliografia); id., *BCom LXII*, 1934, pp. 17–40; G. LUGLI, *Capitolium XI*, 1935, pp. 365–383; C. PICARD, *Mél. Maspéro*, 1934/37, II, pp. 313–334; E. STRONG, *L'Urbe II*, 1937, 10, pp. 3–15; id., *JRS XXVII*, 1937, pp. 121–126; G. MORETTI, *NSc*, 1937, pp. 37–44; id., *Capitolium XIII*, 1938, pp. 479–490; G. LUGLI, *Mon III*, pp. 168–191; M. PALLOTTINO, *BArte XXXII*, 1938, pp. 162–172; G. E. RIZZO, *BCom LXVII*, 1939, pp. 141–168; E. WELIN, *Dragma Martino Nilsson ded.*, 1939, pp.

500–513; G. GIOVANNONI, *Palladio III*, 1939, pp. 35–37; H. RIEMANN, *RE*, *Ara Pacis*, 1942, pp. 2082–2107; A. MOMIGLIANO, *WarbJourn V*, 1942, pp. 228–231; G. RODENWALDT, *Kunst um Augustus*, 1943, pp. 32–68; V. H. POULSEN, *ActaArch XVII*, 1946, pp. 1–7; G. MORETTI, *Ara Pacis Augustae*, 1948; J. CHARBONNEAUX, *L'art au siècle d'Auguste*, 1948, pp. 66–78; A. W. VAN BUREN, *AJP LXX*, 1949, pp. 418–442; I. SCOTT RYBERG, *MAARome XIX*, 1949, pp. 79–101; H. THOMPSON, *Hesperia XXI*, 1952, pp. 79–82; J. M. C. TOYNBEE, *Proc. of the British Academy XXXIX*, 1953, pp. 67–95; TH. KRAUS, *Die Ranken der Ara Pacis*, 1953; H. KÄHLER, *JdI LXIX*, 1954, pp. 67–100; id., *Festschrift f. B. Schweizer*, 1955, pp. 322–330; I. SCOTT RYBERG, *MAARome XXII*, 1955, pp. 38–48; L. BUDDE, *Ara Pacis Augustae*, 1957; C. PIETRANGELI – R. BIANCHI BANDINELLI, *EncArtAnt I*, 1958, pp. 523–528 (Bibl: p. 528); C. C. VAN ESSEN, *Précis d'histoire de l'art* (collection Latomus XLII), 1960, p. 79 f.; A. DENTI, *RendAccNapoli XXXIV*, 1959, pp. 35–39; F. MATZ, *GNOMON XXXII*, 1960, pp. 294–296; S. WEINSTOCK, *JRS L*, 1960 pp. 44–58; K. HANELL, *ActaInstSueciae XX*, 1960, pp. 33–123.



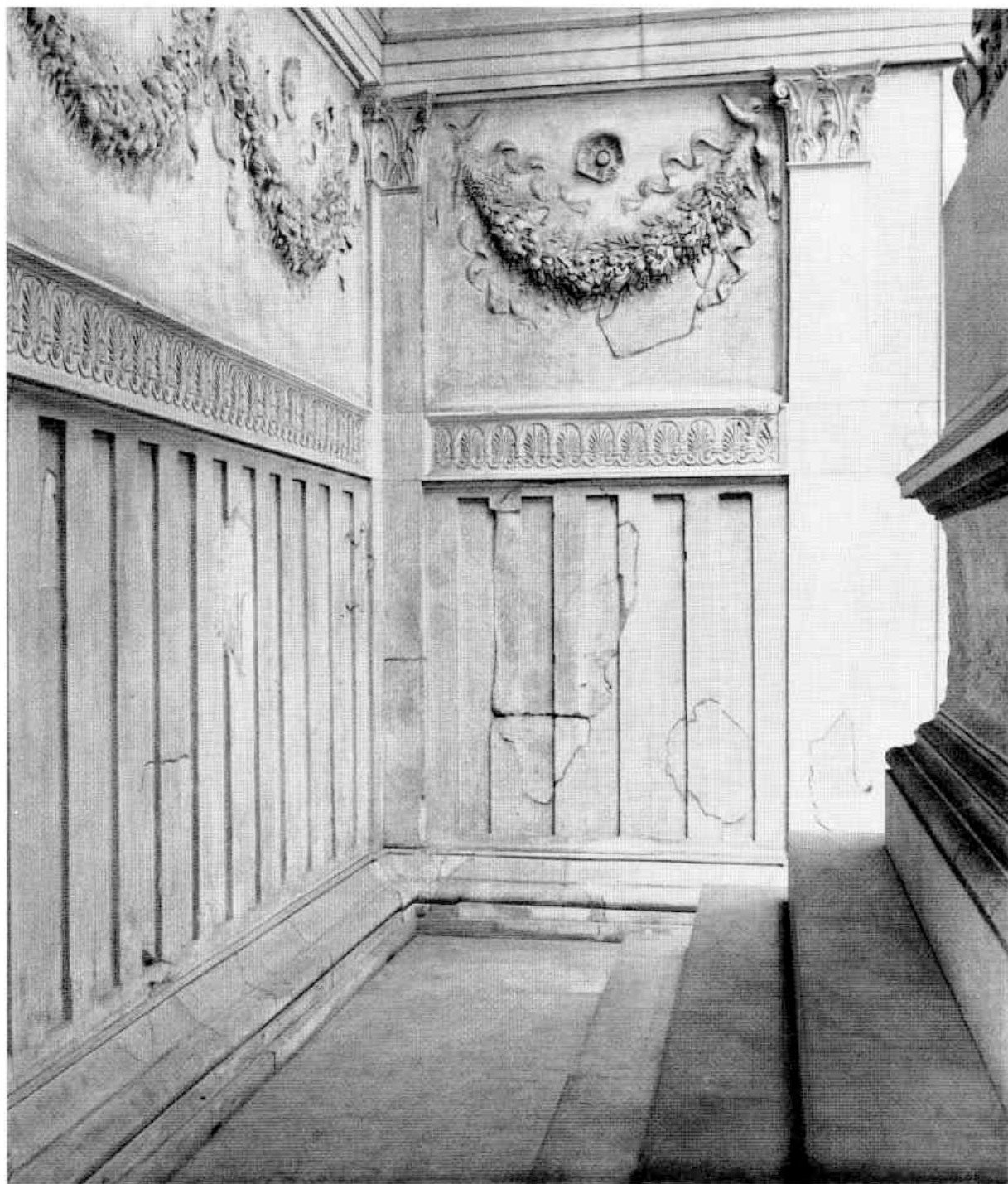
60 The entrance wall of the Ara Pacis and the altar within.

Fot 1038



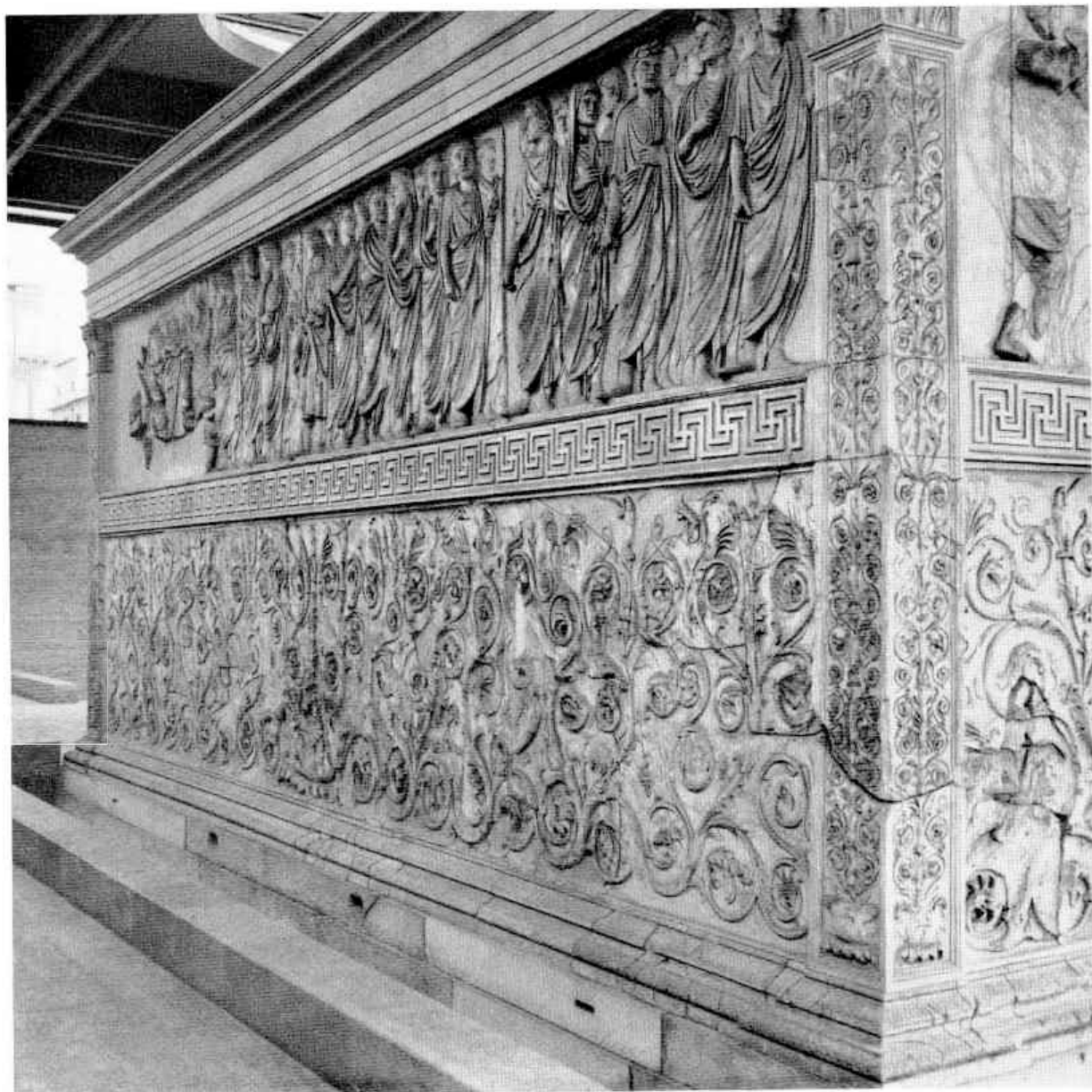
61 The east side of the altar, which originally flanked Via Flaminia.

Fot 1039



62 Interior decoration of the perimeter walls, a marble copy of the wooden fence for the ceremony of laying the foundation stone (StRom I, p. 296).

Fot 1049



63 The exterior of the perimeter wall with the procession of senators and state officials.

Fot 1042

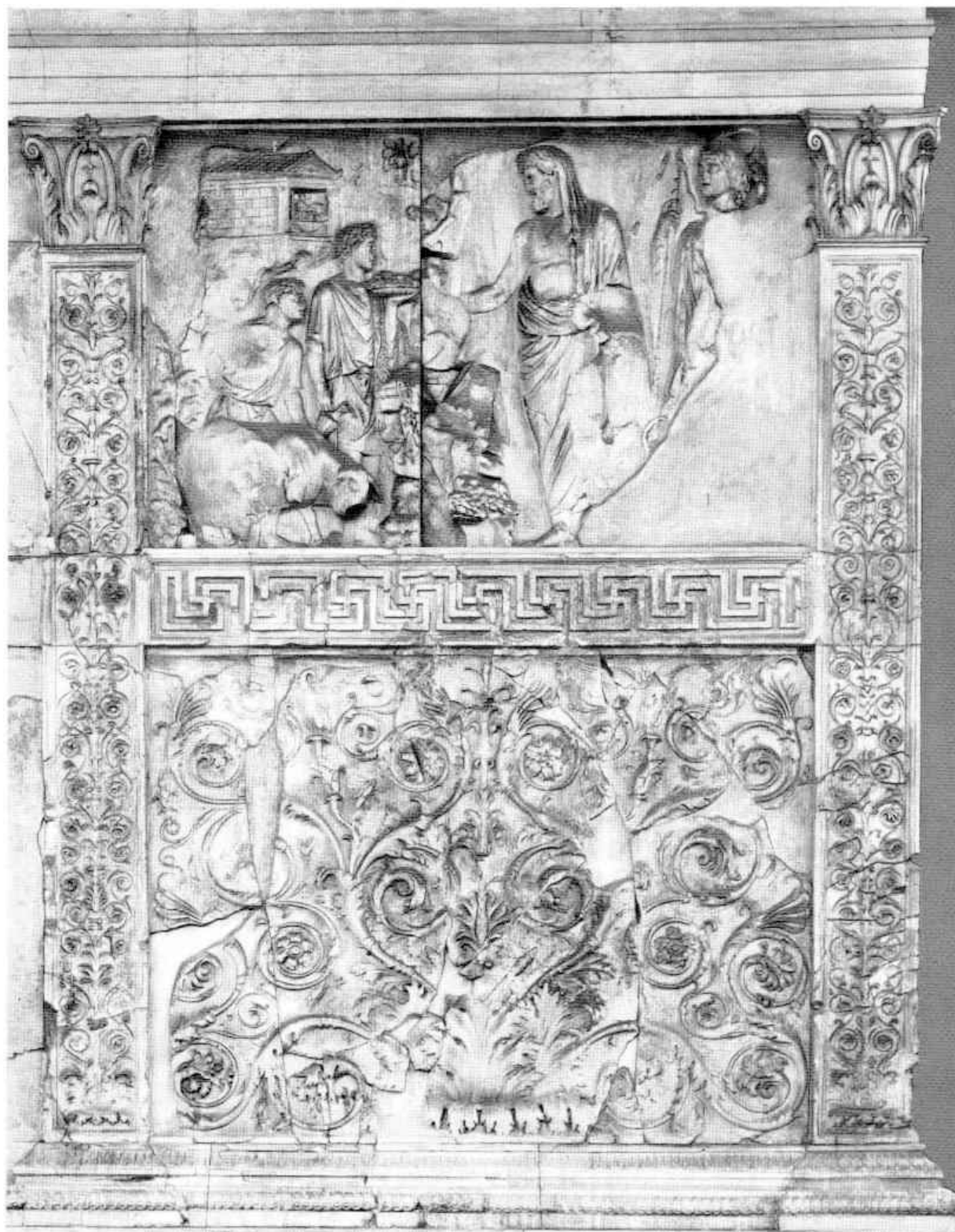


64 Part of the east side with the relief of Tellus and the southern exterior wall with the family of Augustus in the procession at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone.
 Fot 1041



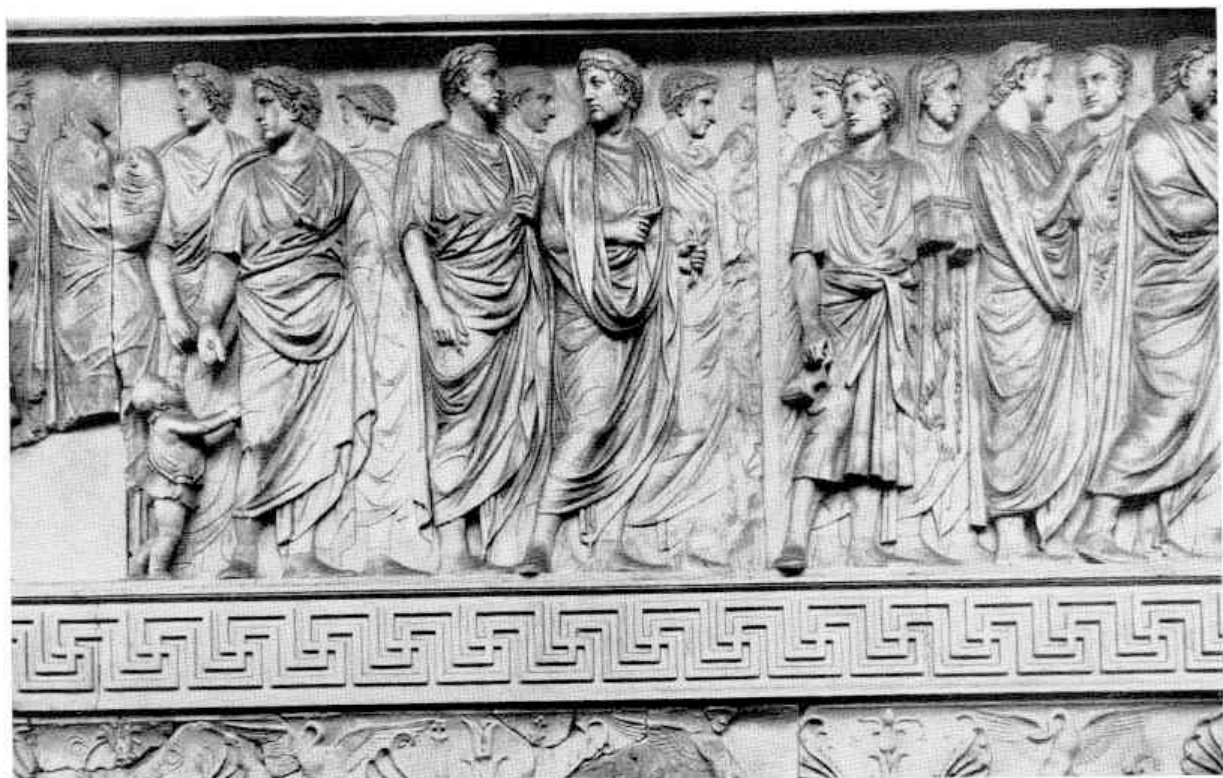
65 Tellus—Italia relief on the east side of the altar.

Fot 6450



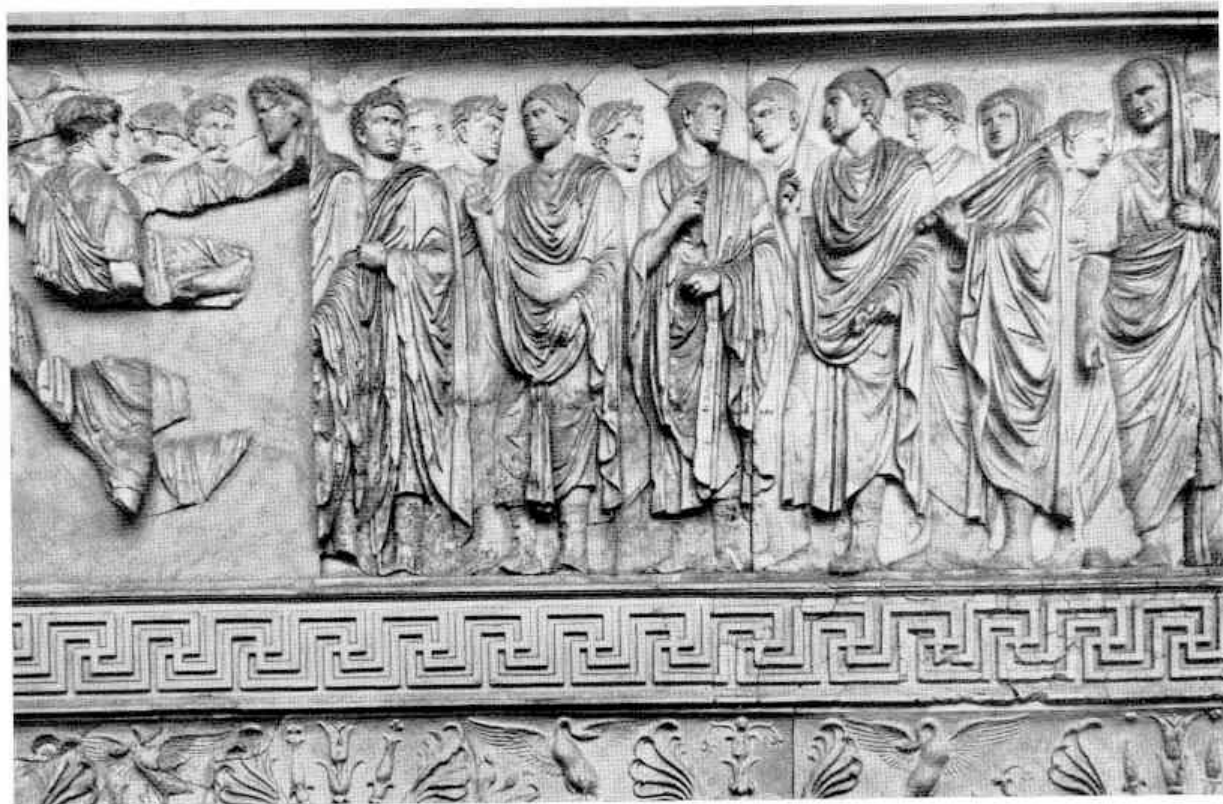
66 The relief on the entrance wall depicting the sacrifice of Aeneas and the Temple of the Penates.

Fot 6451



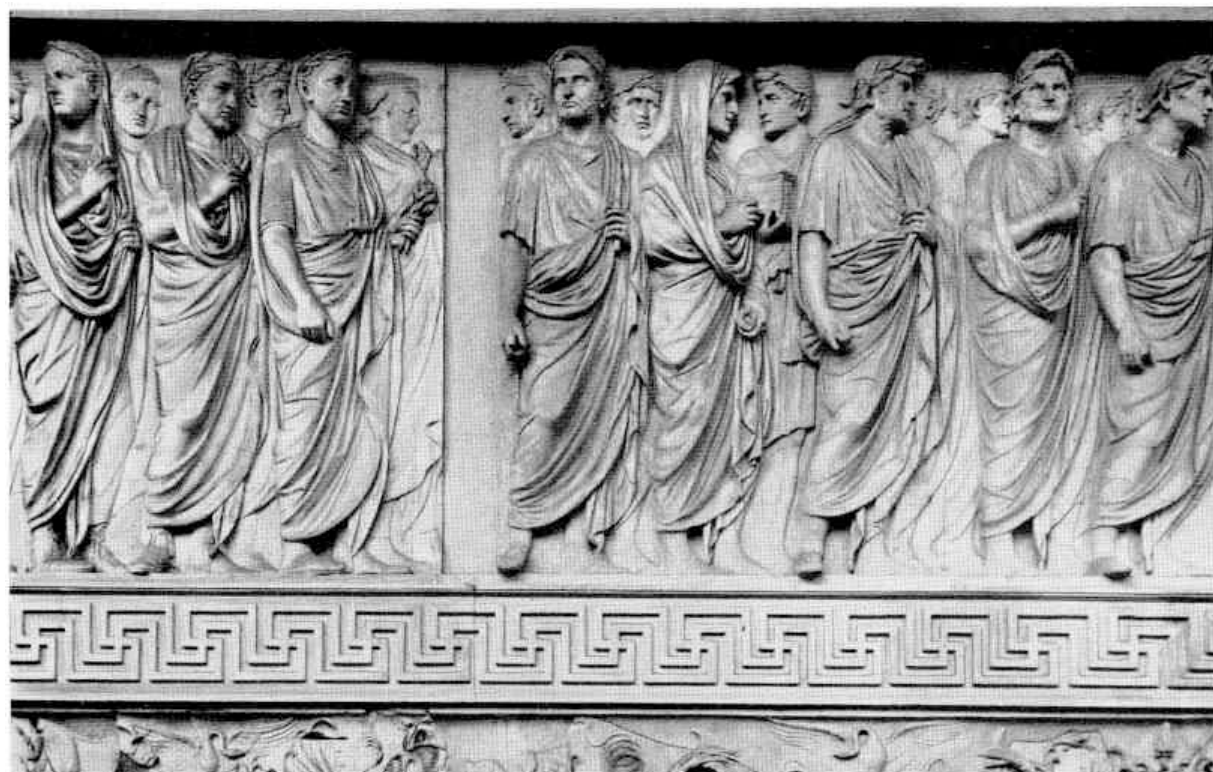
67 Left side of the senator frieze.

Fot 3249



68 Left side of the procession of the imperial family.

Fot 3246



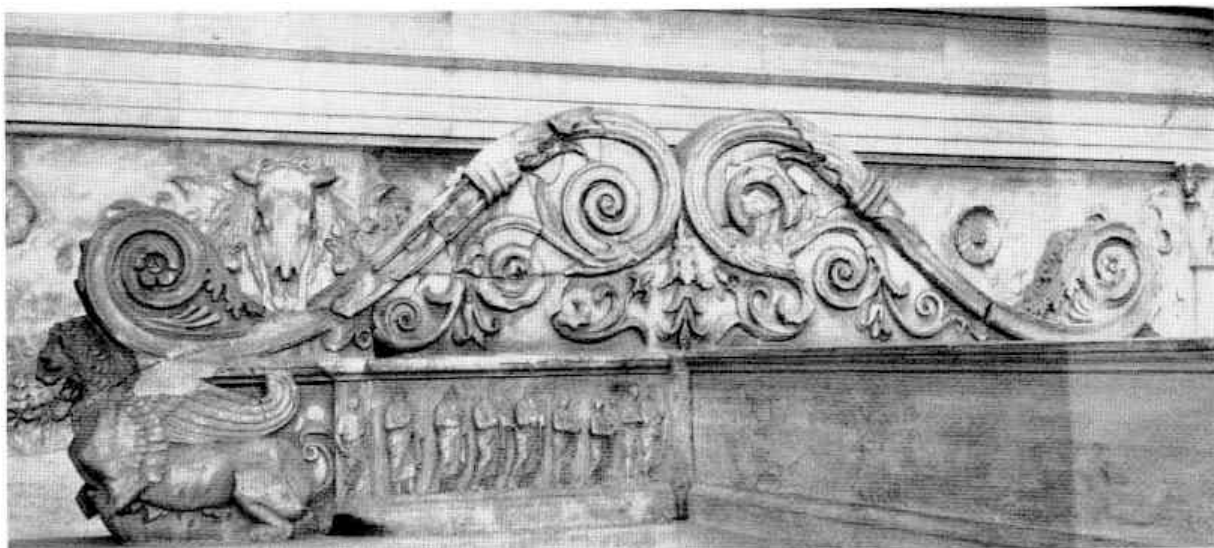
69 Right side of the senator frieze.

Fot. 3248



70 Right side of the procession of the imperial family.

Fot. 3247



71 The interior of the altar with its left wing.

Fot 1044



72 The six Vestal Virgins with their attendants in the sacrificial procession.

Fot 1047



73 The outer side of the left wing with the procession of sacrificial animals.

Anderson 41087



74 Acanthus ornament from the lower part of the outer walls.

Fot 3525

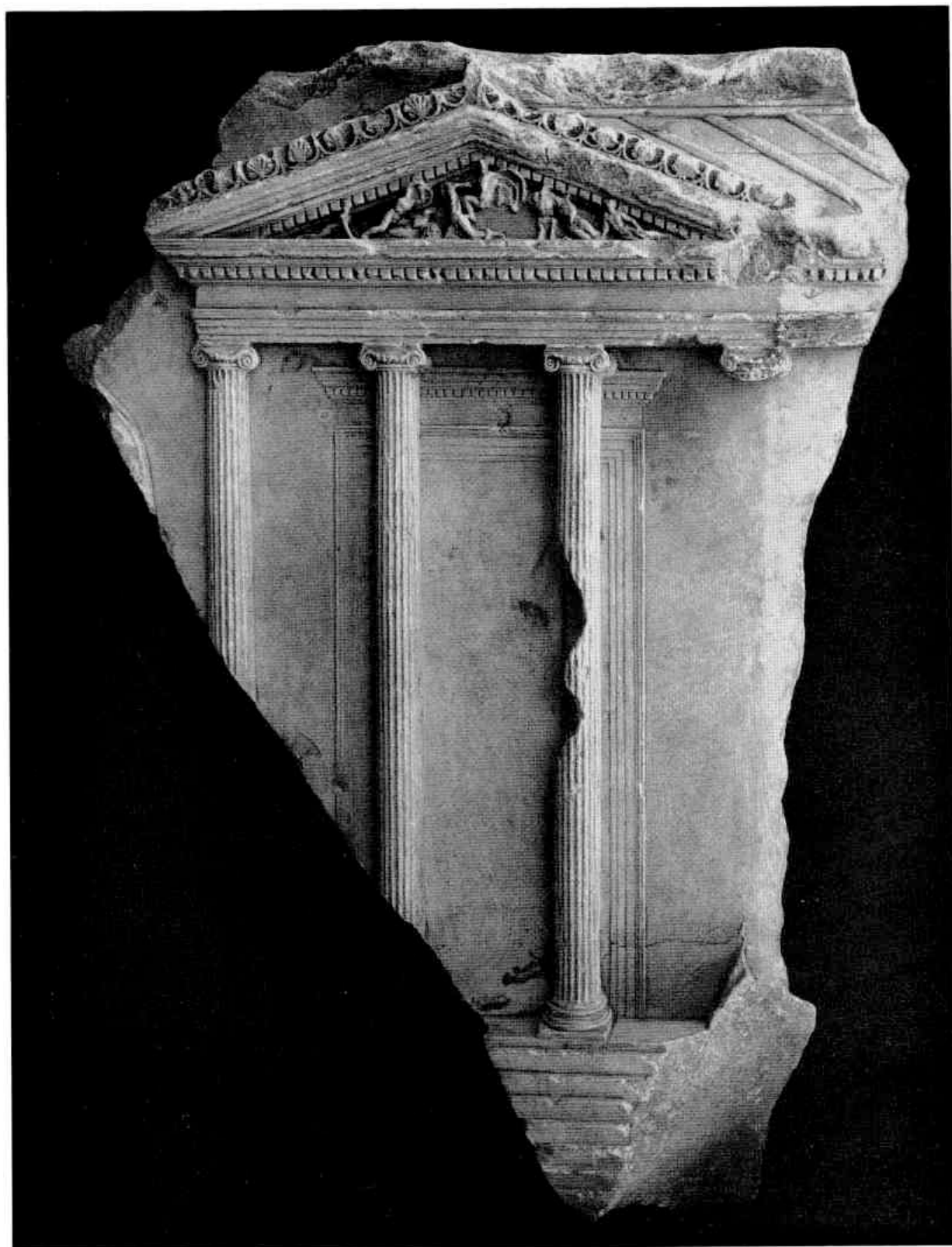
ARA PIETATIS AUGUSTAE. In 22 A. D. the senate vowed an altar to the Pietas Augusta on the occasion of a severe illness of Livia. It was erected under Claudius and dedicated in 43 A. D. Five fragments of reliefs in the garden façade of the Villa Medici, acquired in 1584 among the antiques of the Capranica della Valle collection, are believed to come from its enclosure. Other reliefs and marble fragments, found on both sides of the Via del Corso in 1923 and 1933, and undoubtedly belonging to the same monument as the Medici-della Valle reliefs, indicate that the altar stood on the Via Flaminia near the Church of S. Maria in Via Lata.

R. LANCIANI, *Storia* I, pp. 121–124; J. SIEVEKING, *ÖJh* X, 1907, p. 198 f.; F. STUDNICZKA, *Abh. Sächs. Ges. d. Wissenschaften* XXVII, 1909, pp. 907–909; G. MANCINI, *NSe*, 1925, p. 232 f.; E. STRONG, *SR* I, pp. 67–70; *P-A*, p. 390; L. CURTIUS, *RM* XLVII, 1932, p. 247²; A. M. COLINI, *RendPontAcc* XI, 1935, pp. 41–61; D. MUSTILLI, pp. 107–109, 189 f.; R. BLOCH, *Mél* LVI, 1939, pp. 81–120; F. W. GOE-

THERT, *RM* LIV, 1939, pp. 199–206; H. FUHRMANN, *AA* 1940, pp. 464, 467; R. CARPENTER, *MAARome* XVIII, 1941, pp. 98–101; M. CAGIANO, *AM*, pp. 56–64; P. HOMMEL, *Giebel*, pp. 34–41; I. SCOTT RYBERG, *AJA* LVIII, 1954, p. 149; *id.*, *MAARome* XXII, 1955, pp. 65–75 (*Bibl.* p. 66.¹⁹); M. CAGIANO DE AZEVEDO, *EncArtAnt* I, 1958, p. 528; L. COZZA, *BArte* XLIII, 1958, pp. 107–111. S. WEINSTOCK, *JRS* L, 1960, p. 53.



75 Detail from a relief depicting the pediment and roof of a Ionic temple, found on the west side of the Via del Corso in 1923. Inst Neg 7500



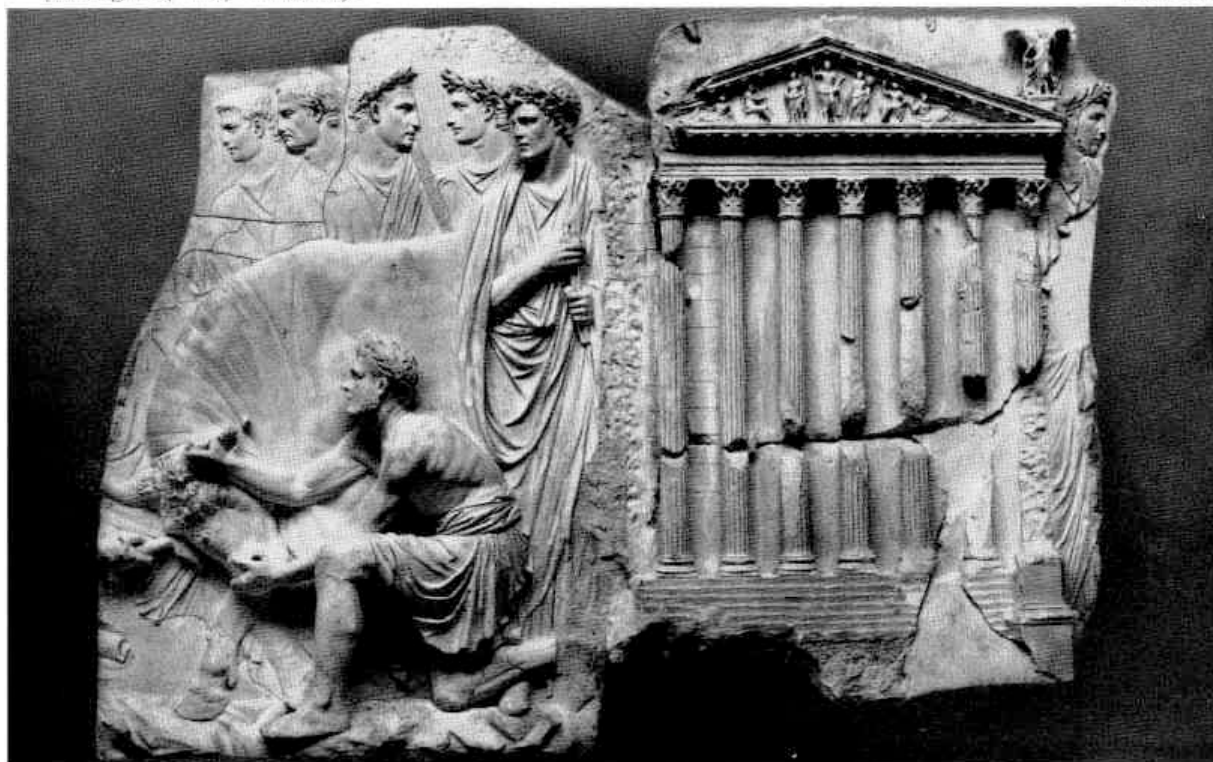
76 The relief showing the four-columned Ionic temple; now in the Museo Nuovo Capitolino.

Inst Neg 29.266



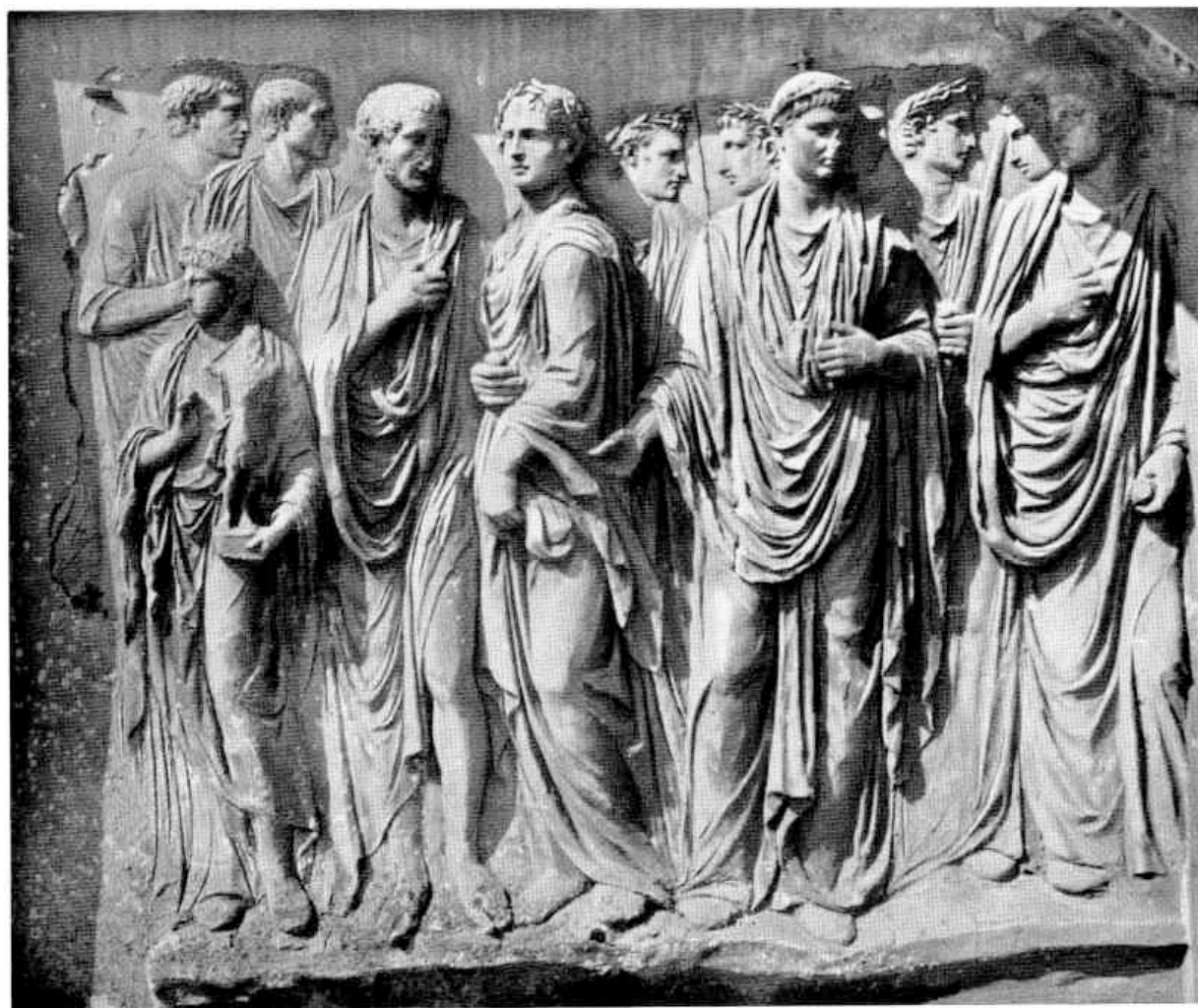
77 The joined casts of two reliefs in the garden façade of the Villa Medici showing the Temple of the Magna Mater (M. Cagianò, AM, 11 and 41).

Fot 4366



78 Two joining reliefs (Cagianò, AM, 3 and 47) from the Villa Medici showing the Temple of Mars Ultor (casts).

Fot 4365



79 Two fragments of reliefs showing a procession, assembled and built into the garden façade of the Villa Medici (Cagiano, AM, 23 and 24).

Inst Neg 1827



80 A small marble relief (50 × 49 cm) depicting the Vestal Virgins banqueting, now in the Museo Nuovo Capitolino. It was discovered in 1933 on the east side of the Via del Corso, opposite S. Maria in Via Lata.

Inst Neg 41.2675

ARCO DI DRUSO. A monumental arch spanning the Via Appia immediately inside the Porta S. Sebastiano. Above it ran the AQUA ANTONINIANA towards the Baths of Caracalla. This arch has been erroneously called "Arco di Druso" since the 16th century. It probably is contemporary with the aqueduct built by Caracalla in 211–216 A. D.

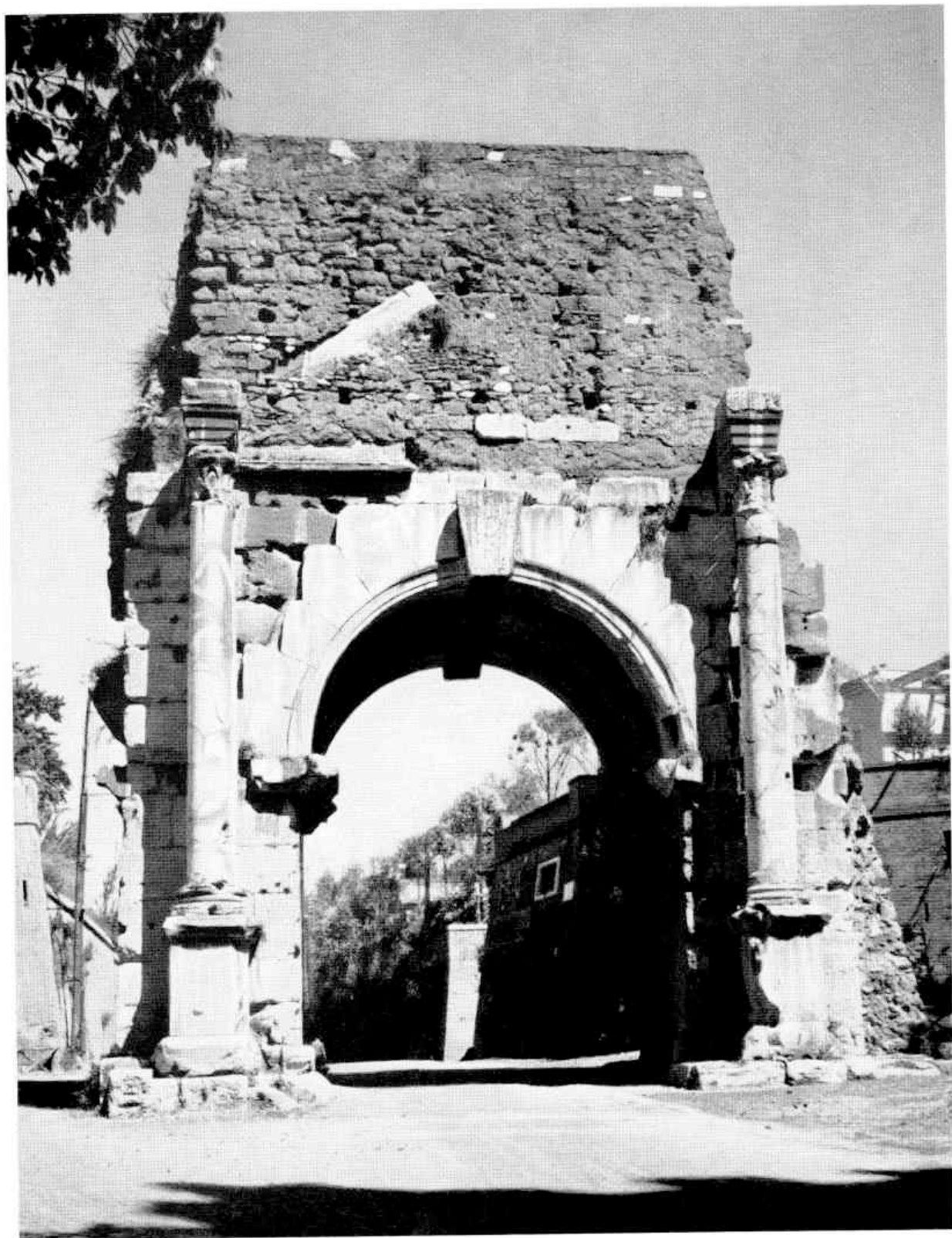
G. B. PIRANESI, *Antichità Romane* I, 1756, p. 18, No. 142, Tav. XIX, 1; L. ROSSINI, *Archit.*, p. 5 f., Tavv. 25–27; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, 1838, p. 341 f.; F. REBER, *Ruinen*, p. 461 f.; R. LANCIANI, *Frontino*, pp. 55, 105 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, p. 216 f.; C. D. CURTIS, *Arches*, p. 63 f.; P-A, p. 32; I. A. RICHMOND,

Wall, p. 138 f.; G. B. GIOVENALE, *BCom* LIX, 1931, pp. 112–114; G. ROST, *BCom* LX, 1932, pp. 151–176; G. LUGLI, *Mon* II, pp. 232–235; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *Aqueducts*, p. 145; TH. ASHBY, *Aqueducts*, p. 158; H. KÄHLER, *RE*, *Triumphbogen*, 1939, p. 402, No. 48.



81 The so-called Arch of Drusus with an adjoining arch of the Aqua Antoniniana to the east.

Fot 881



82 The monumental archway carrying the conduit of the Aqua Antoniniana.

Fot 880

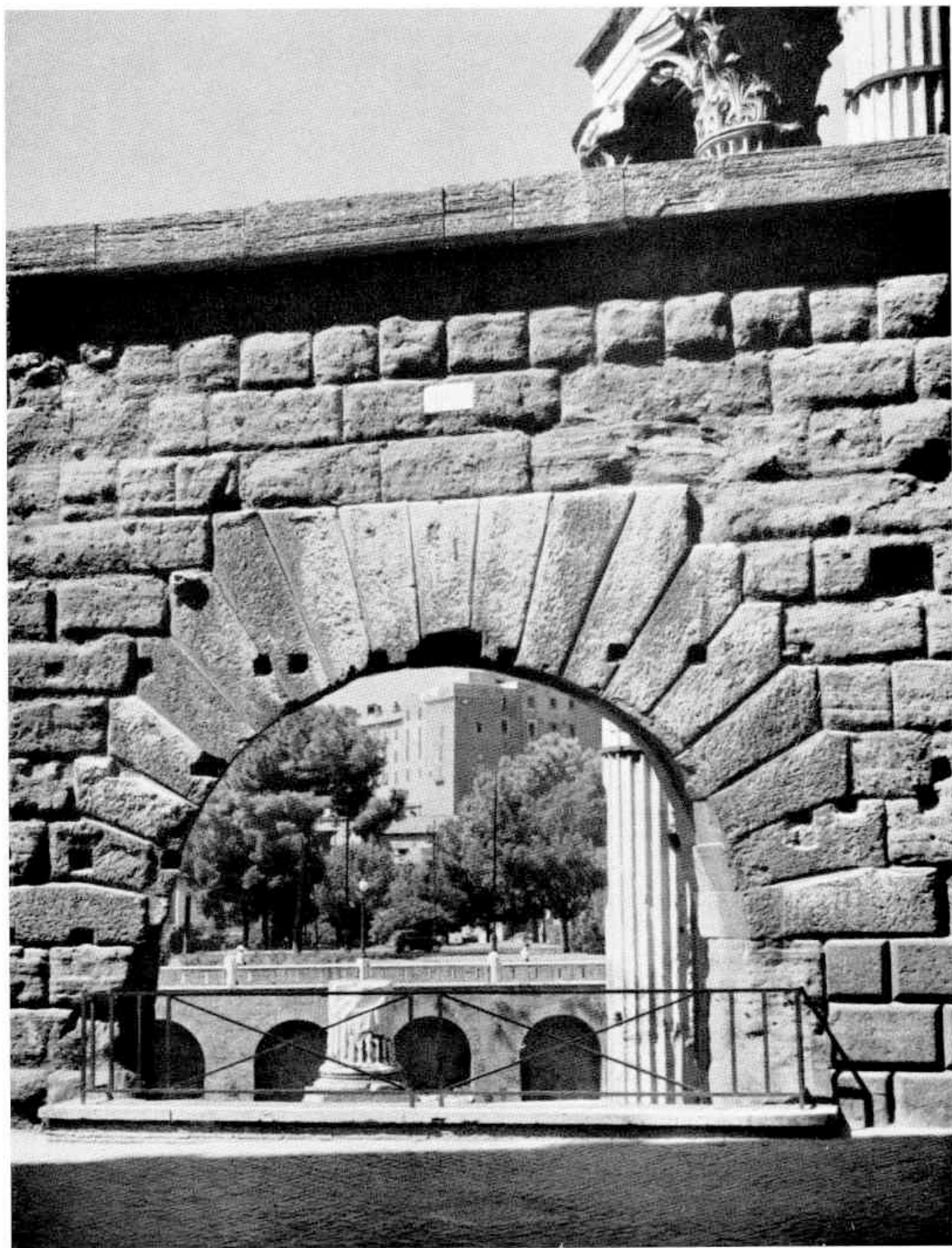
ARCO DEI PANTANI. An arched entrance to the Forum of Augustus on the east side of the Temple of Mars Ultor. Its medieval name of "Arco dei Pantani" derives from the "Pantano de Sancto Basilio", a swamp which spread as far as the Forum of Caesar and was drained under Pius V (1566–1572).

P. ADINOLFI I, p. 418 f.; J. H. MIDDLETON II, p. 9 f.;
R. LANCIANI, *BCom* XXIX, 1901, pp. 42–51; P-A,
pp. 32, 222; C. RICCI, *Capitolium* VI, 1930, p. 163 f.;

G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 263; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 223; G.
LUGLI, *Tecnica* II, Tav. LXXI, 3.



83 The Arco dei Pantani, seen from the Forum of Augustus; a column of the Temple of Mars Ultor is on the left.
For 720



84 The arch of the gate, built of travertine with five-sided vault stones and a wedge-shaped key stone.

Fot 719

ARCO DI PORTOGALLO. This triumphal arch, the attribution of which is still uncertain, bridged the Via del Corso at the corner of the Via della Vite until it was removed in 1662. Its former place is marked by a marble tablet which records the destruction of the arch by order of Pope Alexander VII. The popular name Arco di Portogallo dates from the 16th century, when the Portuguese ambassador lived in the Palazzo Fiano near by. As to its date, opinions vary between the time of Hadrian and Marcus Aurelius, and the fourth or fifth centuries.

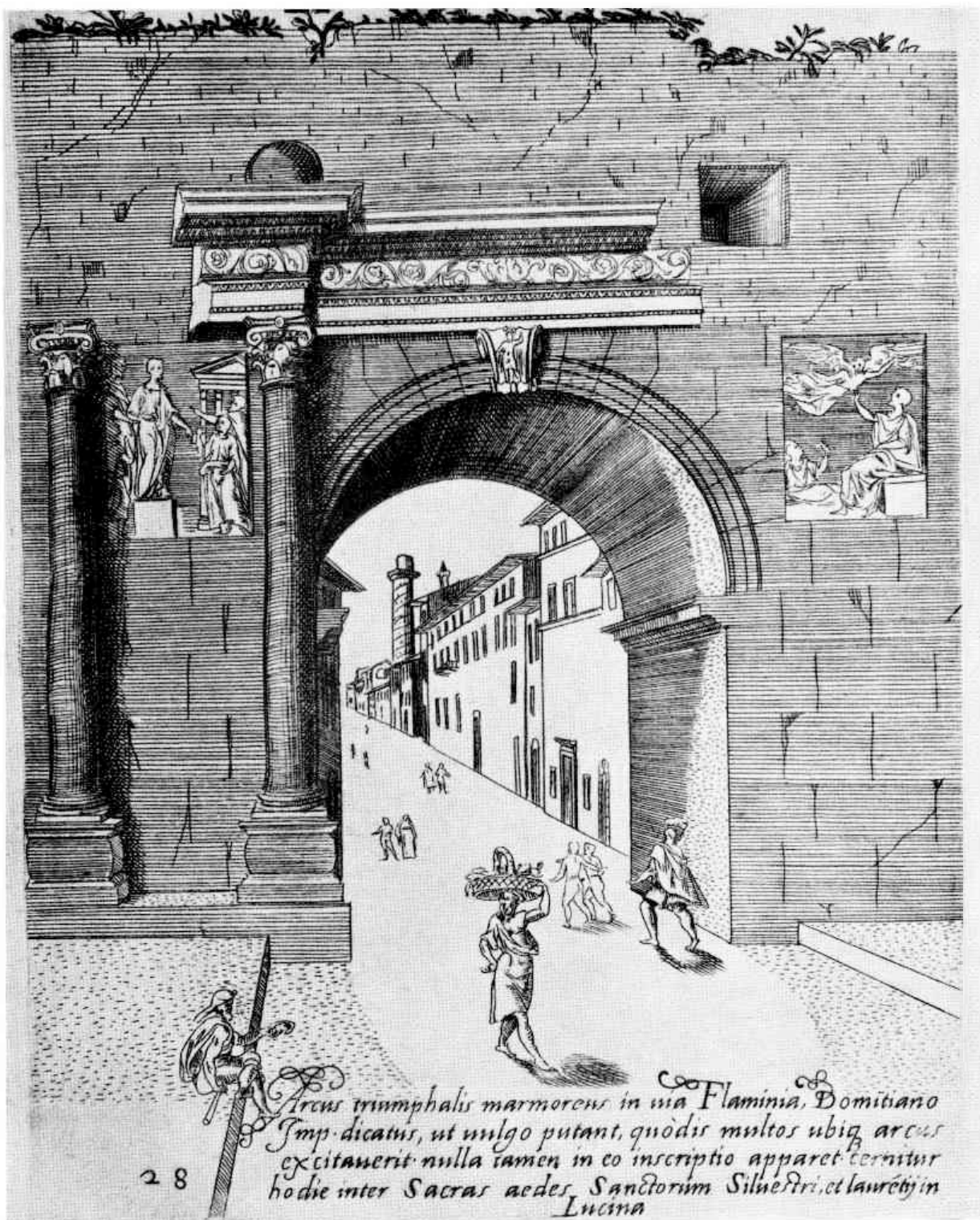
NARDINI-NIBBY III, pp. 115–117; F. REBER, *Ruinen*, pp. 284–287; H. JORDAN, *Top II*, p. 415 f.; R. LANCIANI, *BCom XIX*, 1891, pp. 18–23; id., *BCom XXIV*, 1896, pp. 239–243; id., *Ruins*, p. 504 f. (Bibl: p. 505); CH. HÜLSEN, *DissPontAcc*, 2, XI, 1914, p. 174; id., *RM VIII*, 1893, p. 304; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, pp. 465

–468; TH. ASHBY, *BSR II*, 1904, p. 35, No. 52; E. STRONG, *SR II*, pp. 213–215; H. ST. JONES, *Cons*, pp. 37 f., 266 f.; P-A, p. 33; G. LUGLI, *Mon III*, pp. 267–270; H. KÄHLER, *RE*, *Triumphbogen*, 1939, pp. 388–390; G. MATTHIAE, *Roma XX*, 1942, pp. 508–511; S. STUCCHI, *BCom LXXIII*, 1949/50, pp. 101–122.



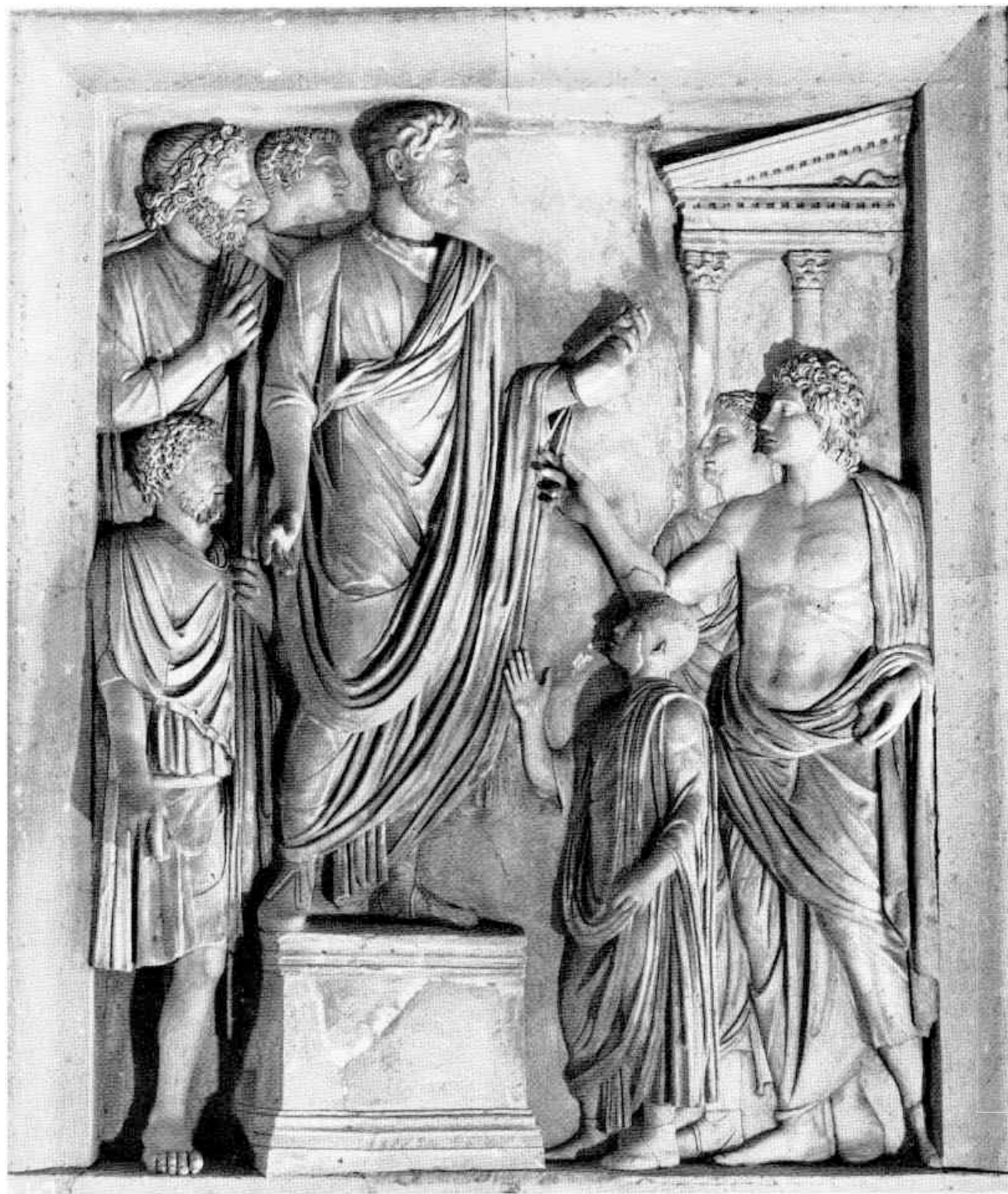
85 The Arco di Portogallo, from the engraving in Pieter Schenck's "Roma Aeterna" (Amsterdam 1705).

Inst Neg 53.377



86 The arch from the north, from the engraving by Giovanni Antonio Dosio (*Urbis Romae Aedificiorum Illustrium Quae Supersunt*, 1569).

Fot 3002



87 A relief showing an "allocutio" of Hadrian, formerly part of the decoration of the left side of the triumphal arch, now in the Palazzo dei Conservatori. Inst Neg 54.41



88 The relief from the right side of the arch, showing the apotheosis of Hadrian's wife Sabina, now in the Palazzo dei Conservatori.
Anderson 1700



89 A marble slab in the Via del Corso at the intersection with the Via della Vite, showing the place where the Arco di Portogallo stood before it was removed in 1662 because it interfered with horse-racing.

Fot 721

ARCUS ARGENTARIORUM. This arch, standing next to the Church of S. Giorgio in Velabro and partly built over by it, was erected in 204 A. D. and dedicated by the "argentarii et negotiantes boarii huius loci" to Septimius Severus, his wife Iulia Domna, his sons Caracalla and Geta and Caracalla's wife Fulvia Plautilla. The figures of Plautilla and Geta were removed after they had been assassinated by Caracalla. The dedicatory inscription (CIL VI, 1033, 31222) was thrice modified.

E. BORMANN, *BullInst*, 1867, pp. 217–219; R. LANCIANI, *BullInst*, 1871, pp. 247–249; id., *Storia* III, p. 42; F. REBER, *Ruinen*, pp. 345–347; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 2, p. 470; J. MADAULE, *Mél* XLI, 1924, pp. 111–150; *Röm Gebälke* I, pp. 88–96; P-A, p. 44; A. v. GERKAN, *RM* XLVI, 1931, p. 184; J. Gagé, *Mél* LI, 1934, pp. 59–65; H. KÄHLER, *RE*, *Triumphbogen*,

1939, p. 393 f.; D. E. L. HAYNES – P. E. D. HIRST, *Porta Argentariorum*, 1939 (Bibl: p. 1 f.); G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 595–597; M. PALLOTTINO, *L'Arco degli Argentari*, 1946 (Bibl: p. 28); A. W. VAN BUREN, *Athenaeum*, N. S. XXIV, 1946, pp. 107–110; J. HEURGON, *RA* 6, XXVIII, 1947, pp. 52–58; I. SCOTT RYBERG, *MAARome* XXII, 1955, pp. 137–139.



90 The Arch of the Money-Changers, with the atrium of S. Giorgio in Velabro.



91 Interior relief from the left pier: Caracalla sacrificing; the figure of Plautilla has been chiselled off. Alinari 28857



92 Interior relief of the right pier: Septimius Severus and Julia Domna sacrificing; Geta formerly stood in the empty place on the right.
Alinari 28856



ARCUS MERCATORVM

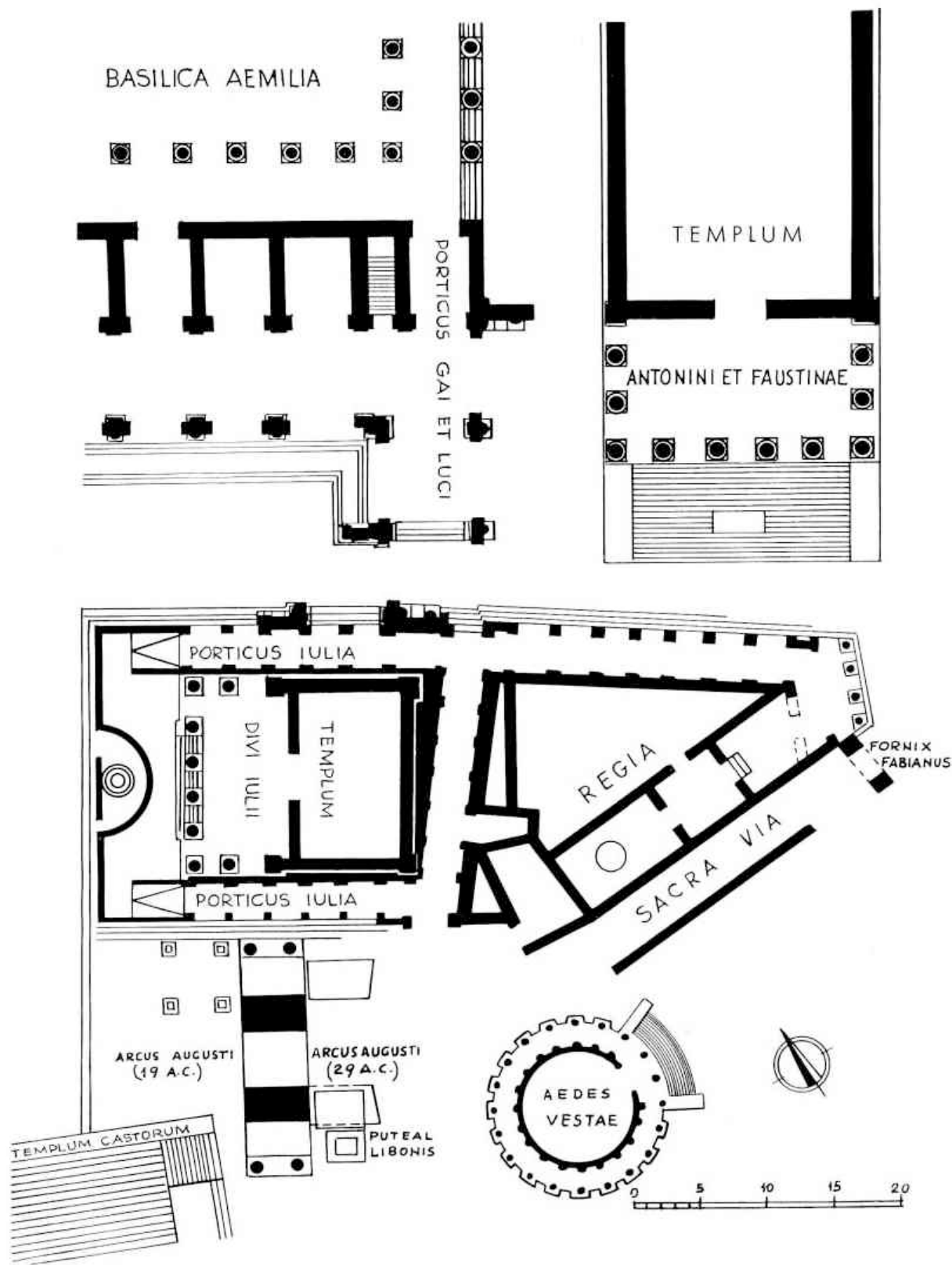
PROPE S. GEORGIUM IN VELABRO

93 A view of the arch at the beginning of the 17th century (from Giov. Maggi, *Aedificiorum et ruinarum Romae ex antiquis atque hodiernis monumentis* I, Roma 1618). Fot 4711

ARCUS AUGUSTI. The senate decreed the erection of two arches on the Forum Romanum in honour of Augustus, one in 29 B. C. to commemorate the victory over Antony and Cleopatra at Actium (31 B. C.) and the second one in 19 B. C. after the standards captured by the Parthians had been returned. While the location of the Parthian arch has never been doubtful, on account of an ancient source – Schol. Veron. Vergilii, Aen. VII, 605: “iuxta aedem Divi Iulii” – and the discovery, made by O. Richter in 1888, of the foundations of a triple arch south of the Temple of Caesar, the arch of Actium remained undiscovered until it was found, in 1950–1953, by R. Gamberini Mongenet. He identified two blocks in opus caementicium, lying immediately east of the foundations of the triple arch, as the foundations of the side-piers of the earlier single arch which was removed in 19 B. C. to make room for the Parthian arch. The “fasti consulares” and “triumphales” whose remains are now in the Palazzo dei Conservatori on the Capitol (Fasti Capitolini) were originally engraved on the piers of the Arch of Augustus.

R. LANCIANI, NSc, 1882, p. 225 f.; O. RICHTER, RM III, 1888, p. 99 f.; id., Jdl IV, 1889, pp. 151–158; H. JORDAN, Top I, 2, p. 211; CH. HÜLSEN, RM IV, 1889, p. 243 f.; D. VAGLIERI, BCom XXXI, 1903, pp. 81–83; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 440–443; H. THÉDENAT, FR, pp. 156 f., 278; R. LANCIANI, Storia II, pp. 197–202; F. BÜCHELER, Kl. Schriften I, 1915, p. 363; Röm Gebälke I, pp. 13–26; P-A, p. 34 f.; F. W. SHIPLEY, MAARome IX, 1931, p. 51; H. KÄHLER, RE, Triumphbogen, 1939, pp. 379–381; J. LIEGLE, Jdl LVI, 1941, p. 104; A. DEGRASSI, Capitolium XVIII, 1943, pp. 327–335; id., RendPontAcc XXI, 1945/46, pp. 57–104; G. GATTI, ib., pp. 105–122; G.

LUGLI, Centro, p. 197 f. (Bibl: p. 198); id., MonMin, pp. 77–84; L. ROSS TAYLOR, CIPhil XLI, 1946, pp. 1–11; XLV, 1950, pp. 84–95; XLVI, 1951, pp. 73–80; L. B. HOLLAND, AJA L, 1946, pp. 52–59; LVII, 1953, pp. 1–4; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 174; L. ROSS TAYLOR – L. A. HOLLAND, AJA LV, 1951, p. 150; L. ROSS TAYLOR, Proceed. Am. Phil. Soc. XCIV, 1950, pp. 511–516; A. DEGRASSI, Actes du 2^e Congrès Int. d'Epigraphie, Paris 1953, p. 97 f.; P. ROMANELLI, Gnomon XXVI, 1954, p. 258; S. STUCCHI, Mon, pp. 39–48; B. ANDREAE, AA, 1957, pp. 150–154. G. CARRETONI, JRS L, 1960, p. 195.



94 The monuments on the south-east side of the Forum Romanum, after the 1950–1954 excavations.



95 The triple Arch of Augustus showing the ruined foundations of the south pier of the Actium arch in front of it.
Fot 267

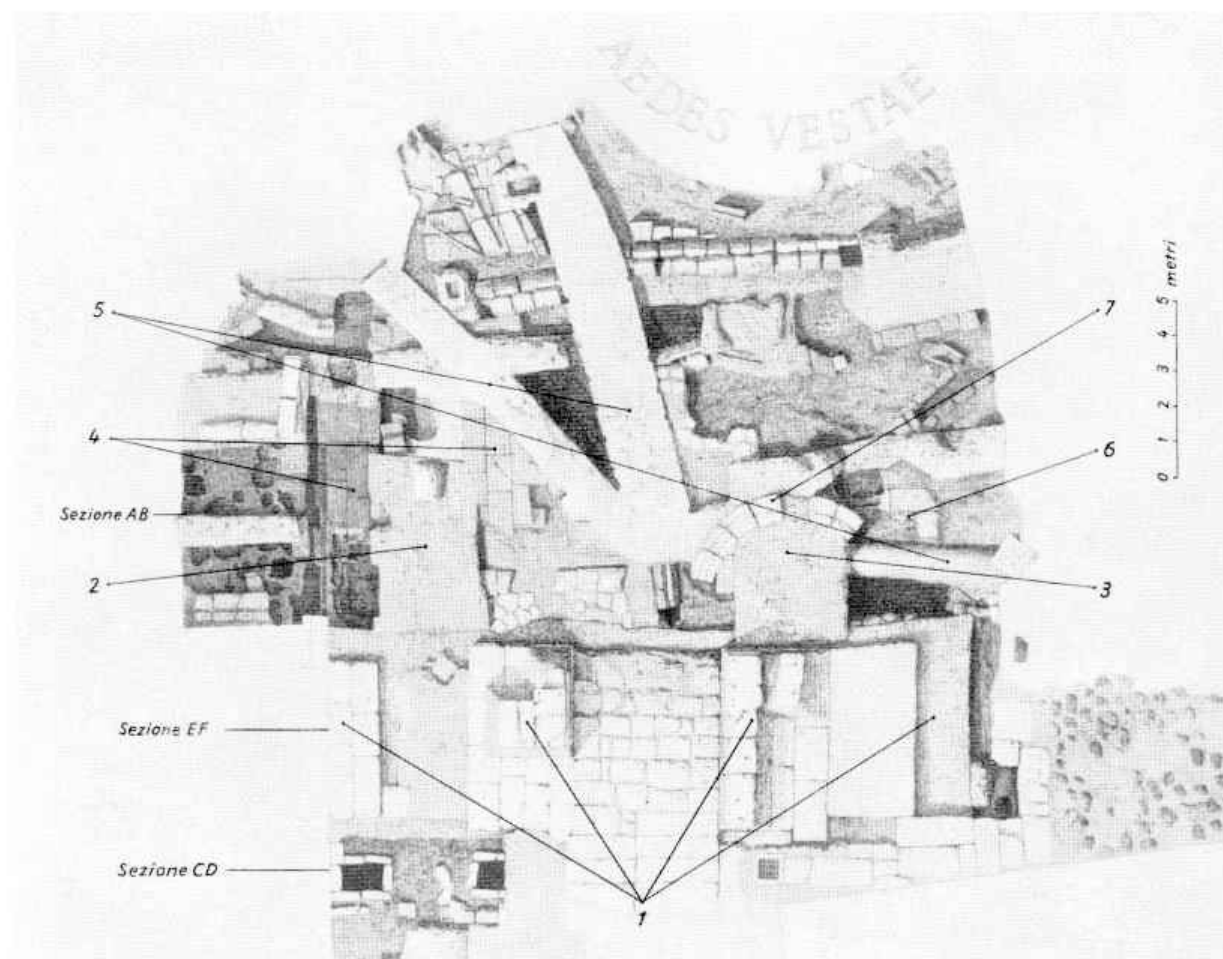


96 The two foundations of the piers of the Actium arch standing in front of the Parthian arch. Two drains run between them and were diverted south on account of the solid foundation of the triple Parthian arch. Fot 266



97 Air photograph of the excavations (1952).

GFN F/5215.



98 Plan of an earlier excavation by O. Ferretti (1904).

For 5917

1. Foundation of the triple Parthian arch
2. North pier of the Actium arch
3. South pier of the Actium arch
4. The opus quadratum construction in which the north pier is inserted
5. Drain conduits
6. Puteal Libonis
7. A half circle of wedge-shaped travertine stones enclosing the Puteal Libonis



99 The foundations of both arches, on the right the solid one of the Parthian arch, on the left the two separate blocks of the Actium arch.

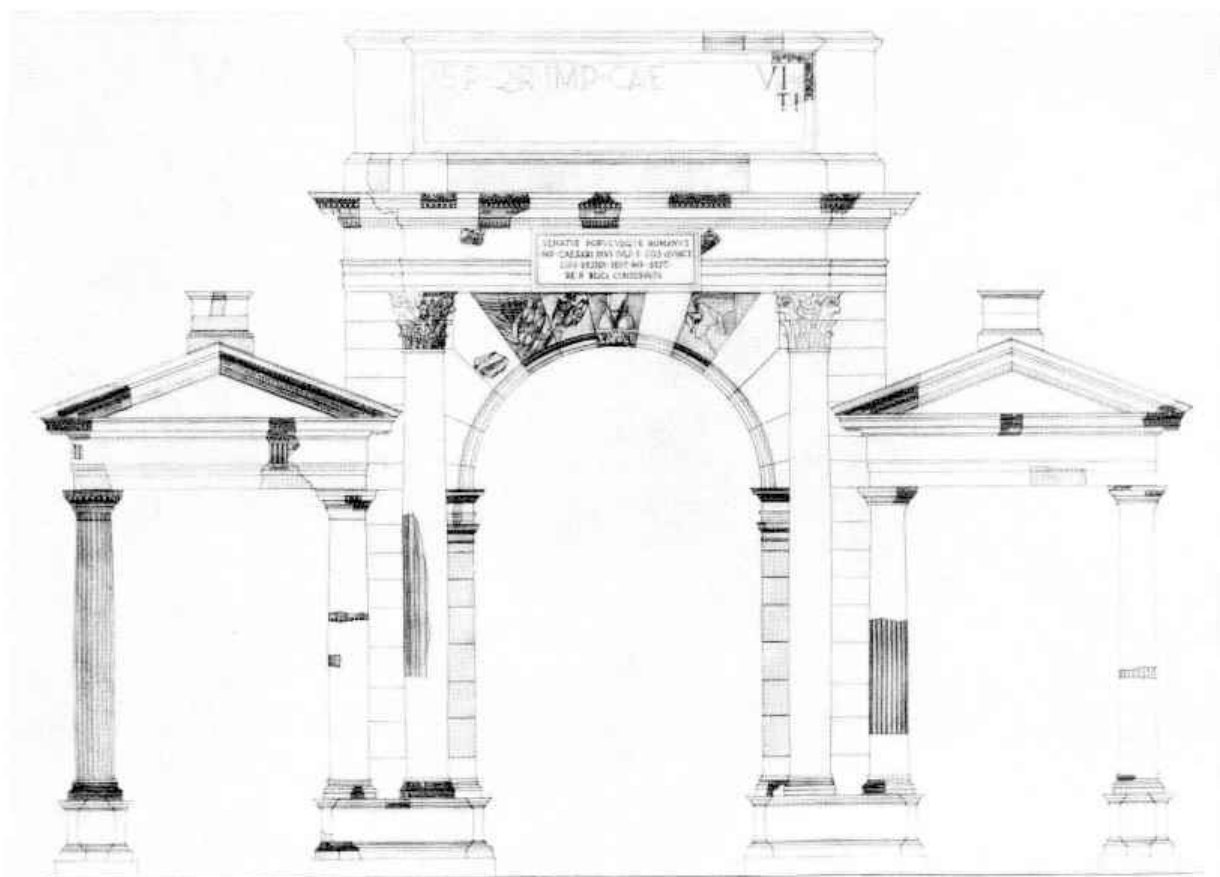
For 265



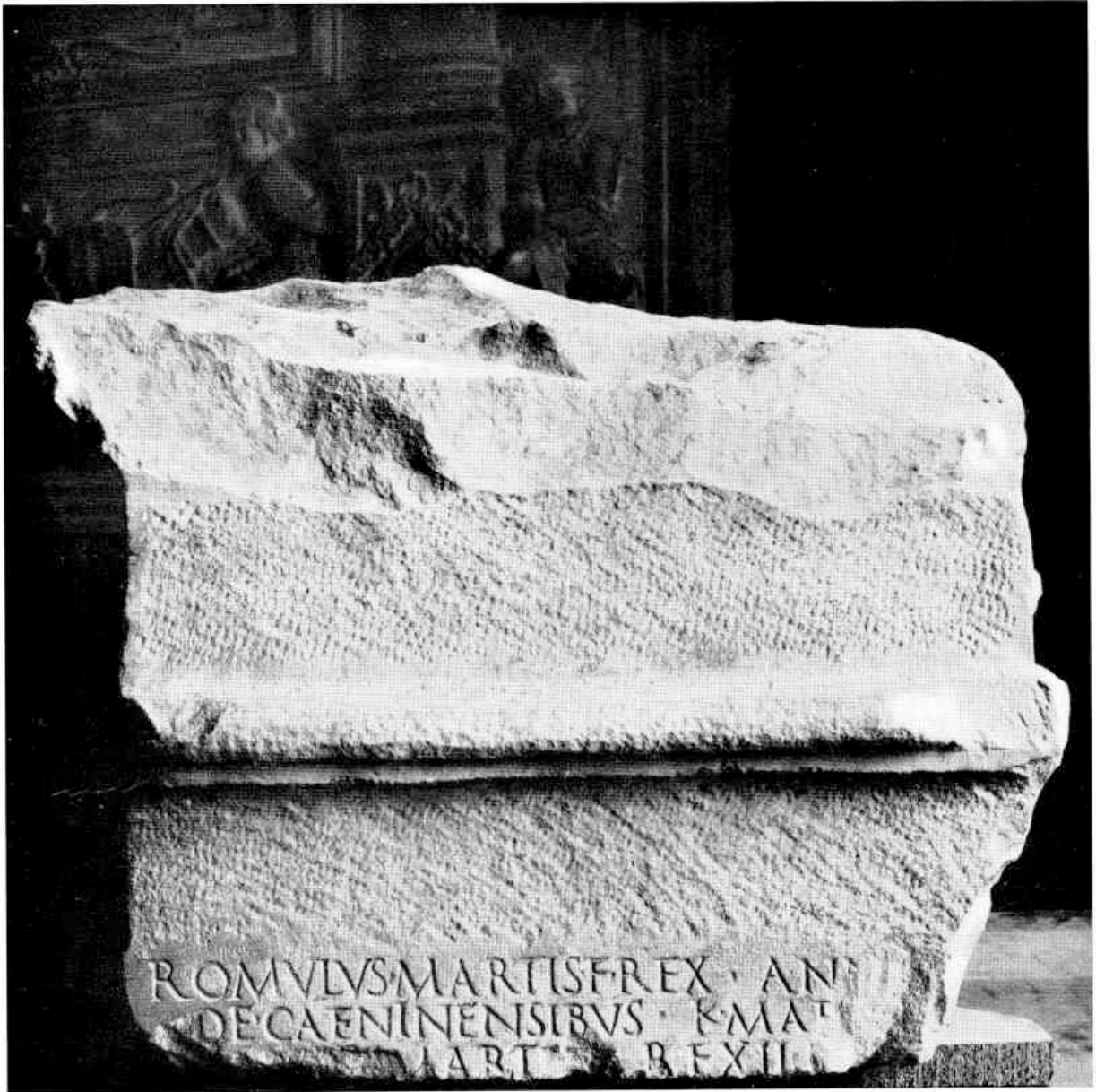
100 A capital and pieces of the entablature of the Arch of Augustus.

Fot 1169

- 101 A coin showing the Parthian arch minted by L. Vinicius, triumvir monetalis 17–15 B. C. (BMC, Rep. II, p. 50, No: 4477).
 Fot 4210



- 102 Reconstruction of the Arch of Augustus by R. Gamberini Mongenet, employing the discovered architectural fragments.
 Fot 4789



103 A pilaster capital from the Arch of Augustus with the beginning of the Fasti Triumphales.

MusCap F/74

ARCUS CLAUDII. In commemoration of the conquest of Britain, Claudius, between 51 and 52 A. D., erected an arch spanning the Via Lata, where the Palazzo Sciarra now stands on the Via del Corso. The arch was also used to carry the Aqua Virgo across the ancient street. It seems to have been destroyed in the 8th century and disappeared almost without trace. Fragments of its inscription and architectural ornament came to light in the years 1562, 1641, 1896 and 1925.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, pp. 439–443; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* VI, 1878, pp. 14–21; H. ST. JONES, *BSR* III, 1906, pp. 215–229; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, p. 468 f.; R. LANCIANI, *Storia* III, p. 125 f.; C. D. CURTIS, *Archaeol.*, p. 47, No. 27; G. MANCINI, *NSc*, 1925, p. 230 f.; P-A, p. 35 f.; TH. ASHBY, *Aqueducts*, pp. 177–180;

G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 265–267; H. KÄHLER, *RE*, *Triumphbogen*, 1939, p. 384, No. 19; D. MUSTILLI, pp. 109, No. 17, 190; F. CASTAGNOLI, *BCom* LXX, 1942, pp. 58–73; A. DEGRASSI, *Doxa* II, 1949, p. 79 f.; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 25 f.

104 Plan of the arch over the ancient Via Lata (Via del Corso).



105 A relief from the Arch of Claudius; it was discovered in 1925 in front of No. 320, Via del Corso, and is now in the Museo Nuovo Capitolino. MusCap D/79



106 A fragment of the dedicatory inscription (CIL VI, 920, 31203), now in the courtyard of the Palazzo dei Conservatori.
MusCap B/1206



107 The inscription, assembled and completed by Th. Mommsen and G. Gatti (BCom LXX, 1942, p. 71) Fot 4324

ARCUS CONSTANTINI. This arch was erected in honour of Constantine to commemorate his victory over Maxentius in 312. It was completed in 315. The sculptures and reliefs decorating the arch were, for the greater part, taken from monuments of the times of Trajan, Hadrian and Marcus Aurelius. The only sculptures from the time of Constantine are the friezes above the side arches and on the ends of the arch, the reliefs at the bases of the columns, the two medallions of the ends and the reliefs of the spandrels.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, pp. 443–457; E. PETERSEN, *RM* IV, 1889, pp. 314–339; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* VI, 1891, p. 92 f.; A. MONACI, *BCom* XXVIII, 1900, pp. 75–116; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 191 (Bibl: p. 192); A. MONACI, *DissPont Acc* 2, VIII, 1903, pp. 105–134; id., *DissPontAcc* 2, IX, 1907, pp. 1–23; H. ST. JONES, *BSR* III, 1906, pp. 229–271; A. J. B. WACE, *BSR* IV, 1907, pp. 270–276; I. SIEVEKING, *RM* XXII, 1907, pp. 345–360; C. D. CURTIS, *Arches*, pp. 80–82, No. 78; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 25–28; S. REINACH, *RA* 4, XV, 1910, pp. 118–129; M. BIEBER, *RM* XXVI 1911, pp. 214–237 (Bibl: p. 214 f.); A. L. FRONTINGHAM, *AJA* XVI, 1912, pp. 368–386; XVII, 1913, pp. 487–503; XIX, 1915, pp. 1–12, 367–384; F. GROSSI GONDI, *L'Arco di Costantino* (2), 1913; K. LEHMANN-HARTLEBEN, *RM* XXXV, 1920, pp. 143–151; G. RODENWALDT, *RM* XXXVI, XXXVII, 1921/22, pp. 75–79; H. BULLE, *JdI* XXXIV, 1919, pp. 144–172; E. STRONG, *SR*, pp. 142–148, 217–224, 331–342; G. WILPERT, *BCom* L, 1922, pp. 13–57; A. WALTON,

MAARome IV, 1924, pp. 170–180; P-A, pp. 36–38; CH. HÜLSEN, *Atti* 2 *CStR* I, pp. 260–266; H. P. L'ORANGE, *AA*, 1936, pp. 595–607; id., *Roma* XIV, 1936, pp. 217–222; M. WEGNER, *AA*, 1938, pp. 155–195; M. PALLOTTINO, *BCom* LXVI, 1938, pp. 17–55; H. KÄHLER, *RM* LIV, 1939, pp. 265–269; id., *RE*, *Triumphbogen*, 1939, pp. 396–399, No. 40; H. P. L'ORANGE – A. V. GERKAN, *Der spätantike Bildschmuck des Konstantinsbogens*, 1939 (Bibl: pp. VIII–XII); G. BECATTI, *Cr'd'A* V, 1940, I, pp. 41–48; P. G. HAMBERG, *Studies in Roman Imperial Art*, 1945, pp. 56–63, 78–103; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 313–317 (Bibl: p. 316 f.); A. J. B. WACE, *Mélanges Picard* II, 1949, pp. 1091–1096; B. BERENSON, *L'Arco di Costantino*, 1952; *Röm Gebälke* II; A. GIULIANO, *Arco di Costantino*, 1955 (Bibl: p. 5); F. MAGI, *RendPontAcc* XXIX, 1958, pp. 83–110. R. CALZA, *RendPontAcc* XXXII, 1959/60, pp. 133–161. C. D'ONOFRIO, *Capitolium* XXXVI, 1961, 2, p. 24 f.

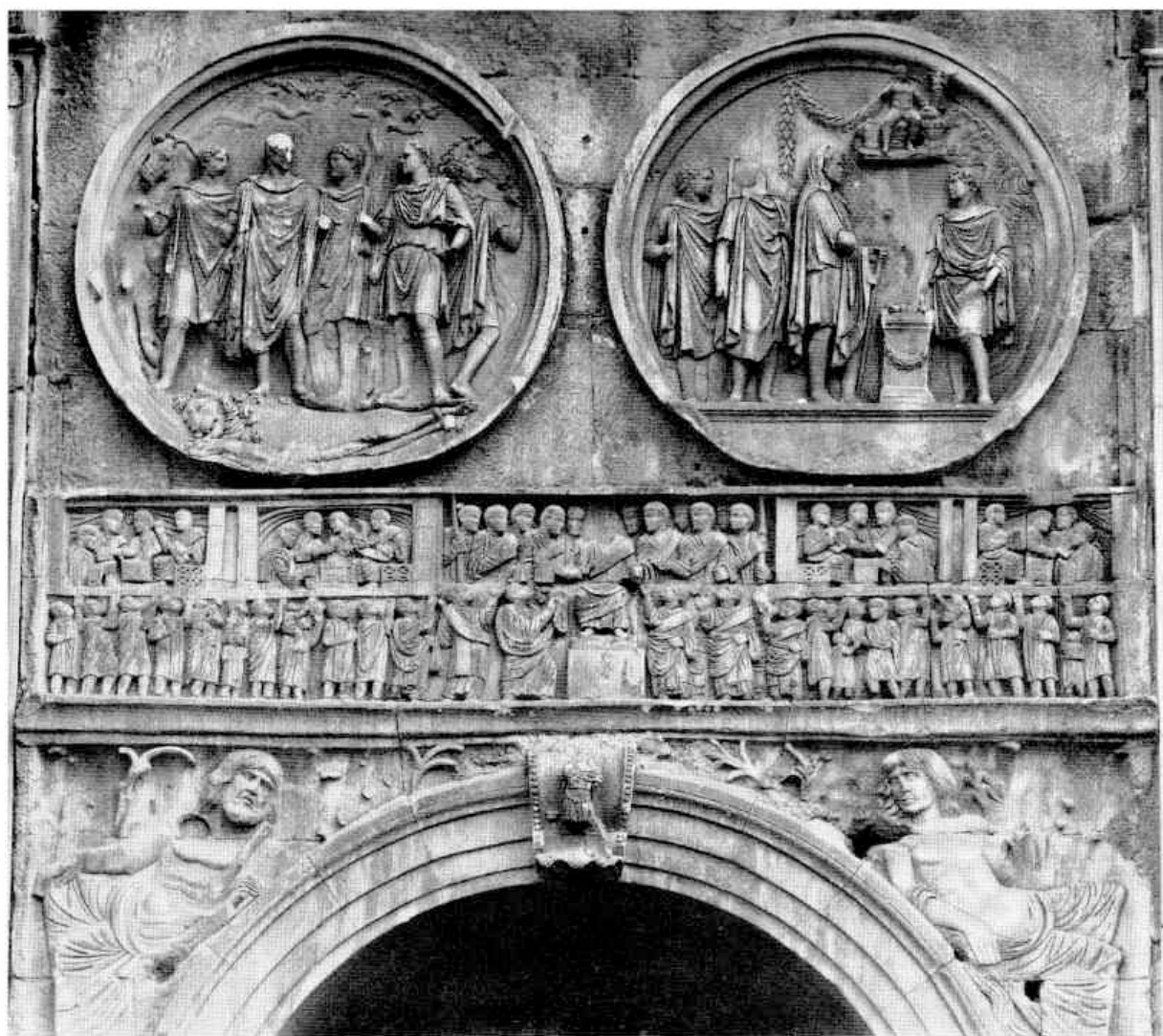


108 North side of the arch of Constantine.



109 South side of the Arch of Constantine.

For 735



- 110 The relief above the west side-arch of the north front. The Constantinian frieze shows the emperor distributing gifts of money in a two-storeyed hall. The Hadrianic medallions show, left, the emperor hunting lions and right a sacrifice to Hercules.

Alinari 17325



111 A pedestal from the south front, with part of the great Trajanic frieze on the east side of the main arch. Fot 4159



112 One of the eight Trajanic Dacians in the attic storey. The head was repaired during the restoration of the arch in 1732.
Sopr Lazio 12233



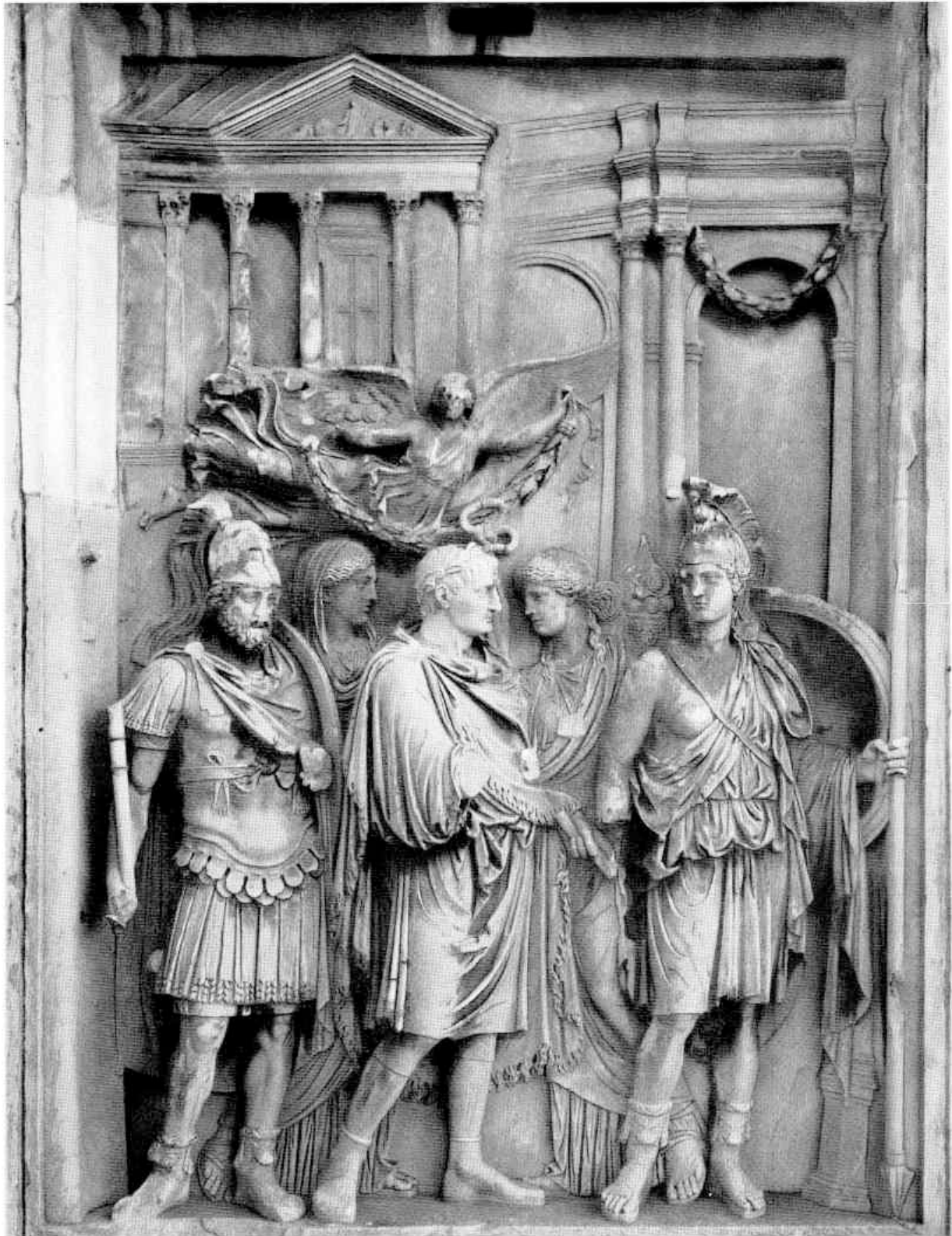
113 Hadrianic medallion above the eastern side-arch on the north front: sacrifice to Apollo.

Sopr Lazio 12216

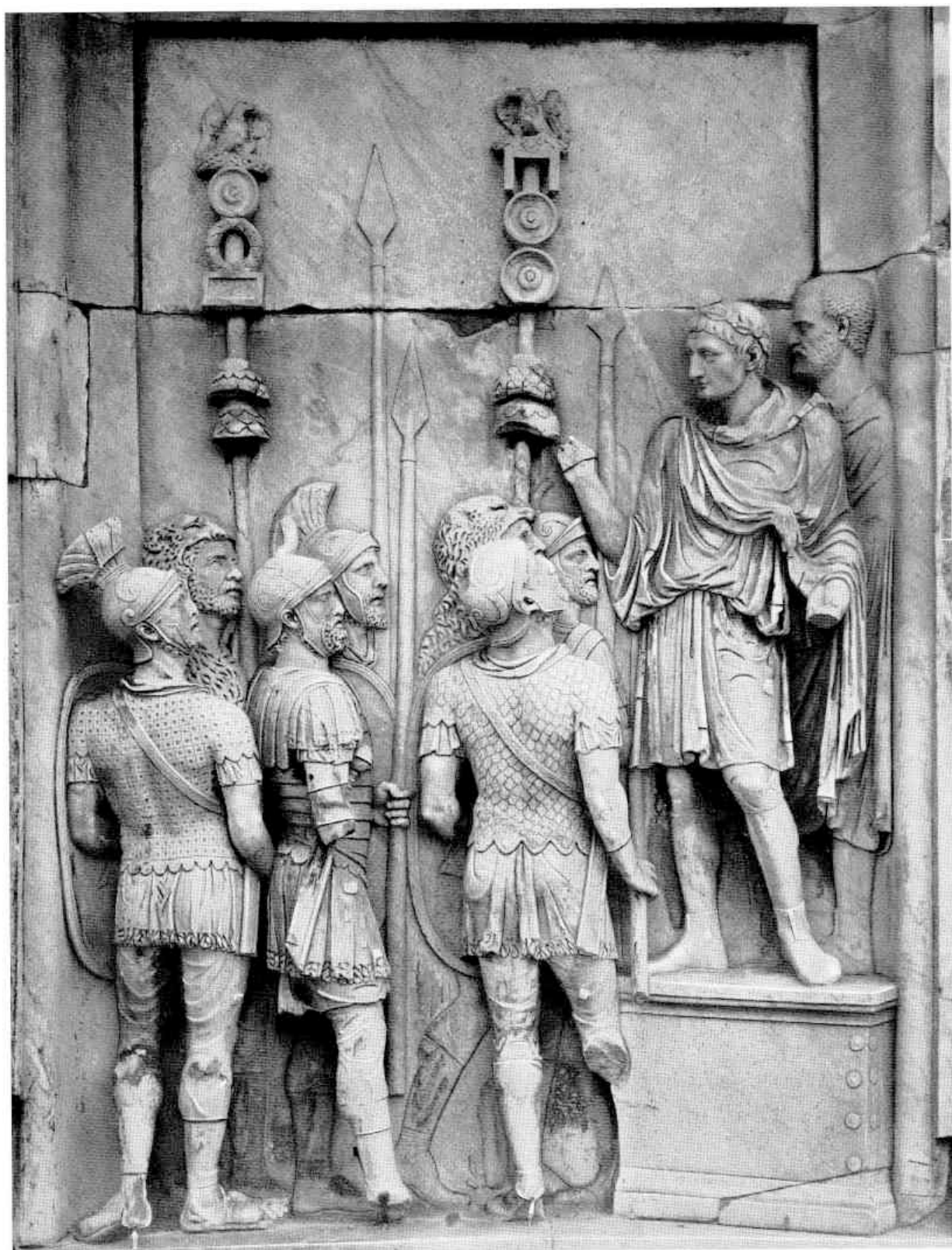


114 Hadrianic medallion above the eastern side-arch on the south front: a bear hunt.

Sopr Lazio 12247



115 Relief of the period of Marcus Aurelius in the attic storey. North façade, first panel from the left; The entry of the emperor into Rome with the Temple of Fortuna Redux in the background. Sopr Lazio 12206



116 Relief of the period of Marcus Aurelius in the attic storey. South façade, second panel from the right: The emperor addressing the army in the campaign against the Marcomanni.
Sopr Lazio 12237

ARCUS DOLABELLAE ET SILANI. According to its inscription (CIL VI, 1384), this arch was erected by the consuls of the year 10 A. D., P. Cornelius Dolabella and C. Iulius Silanus. It stands on the Caelian in the Via di S. Paolo della Croce, the ancient Clivus Scauri (q. v.). Ever since the time of Nero it has supported the channel of the Aqua Claudia. Originally, it was a gate of the Servian Wall; either Porta Caelemontana (Colini) or Porta Querquetulana (Säflund).

s. a. Aqua Claudia I, 40.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, p. 457 f.; F. REBER, *Ruinen*, p. 464 f.; R. LANCIANI, *Frontino*, p. 100 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, p. 234; P-A, p. 38; A. M. COLINI, *Capitolium* VII, 1931, p. 164 f.; G. SÄFLUND, *Mura*, pp. 141,

201 f.; TH. ASHBY, *Aqueducts*, p. 155; A. M. COLINI, *Celio*, pp. 33–35; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 379; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 45.



117 The Arch of Dolabella and Silanus crossing Via di S. Paolo della Croce.

For 748

ARCUS DOMITIANI. A single honorary arch whose foundations were excavated in 1918 on the Clivus Palatinus (s. plan I, 665). The excavator, Giacomo Boni, attributed this arch to Domitian, but the concrete foundation of the side-pier on the west side of the street which alone remains visible and the few architectural fragments found during the excavation, are now generally considered to be Augustan.

G. BONI, *Illustrazione Italiana* 1918, I, p. 373 f.; G. H. CHASE, *CIJ* XV, 1919/20, p. 297; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *AJA* XXVIII, 1923, p. 400; id., *MAARome* V, 1925, p. 120; P-A, p. 39; H. KÄHLER, *RE*, *Triumphbogen*, 1939, p. 381 f., No. 11; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 169; G. CARETTONI, *JRS* L, 1960, p. 199.



118 The rectangular depression in the foreground surrounds the foundation of the west pier of the triumphal arch above the Clivus Palatinus.

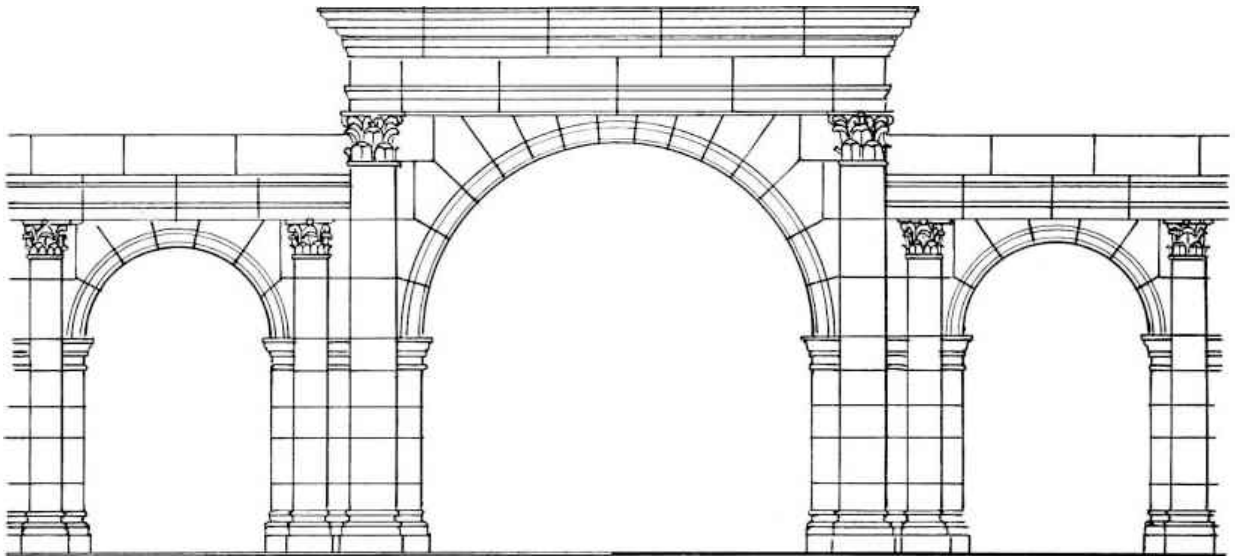
Fot 418

ARCUS DRUSI ET GERMANICI s. Forum Augusti I, 500, 501.

ARCUS GALLIENI. The Arch of Gallienus was originally a triple gate, erected in the time of Augustus to replace the former Porta Esquilina of the Servian Wall. In 262 A. D., one M. Aurelius Victor dedicated the arch to the Emperor Gallienus and his consort Salonina (CIL VI, 1106). Only the middle arch and traces of the northern side passage still exist in the Via di S. Vito.

L. ROSSINI, *Archi*, p. 10, Tav. 65, 66; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, pp. 463-467; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* III, 1875, Tav. XX; id., *BCom* IV, 1876, p. 208; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, p. 343; C. D. CURTIS, *Arches*, p. 76 f., No. 71; L. CANTARELLI, *BCom* XLVIII, 1920, p. 170; P-A, pp. 39, 407; G. SÄFLUND, *Mura*, pp. 43 f., 202;

G. LUGLI, *L'Urbe* II, 1937, 4, pp. 16-26; id., *Mon* III, pp. 421-424; H. KÄHLER, *RE*, *Triumphbogen*, 1939, p. 394, No. 36; A. DEGRASSI, *BCom* LXVII, 1939, p. 177 f.; id., *Doxa* II, 1949, p. 82; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 45; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 216 f.



119 A reconstruction of the Arch of Gallienus by Guglielmo Gatti (*L'Urbe* II, 1937).



120 The Arch of Gallienus seen from the west, with a view of the Nymphaeum of the Aqua Iulia in the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele II before this part of the city was built up in 1873–78. GFN D/1624



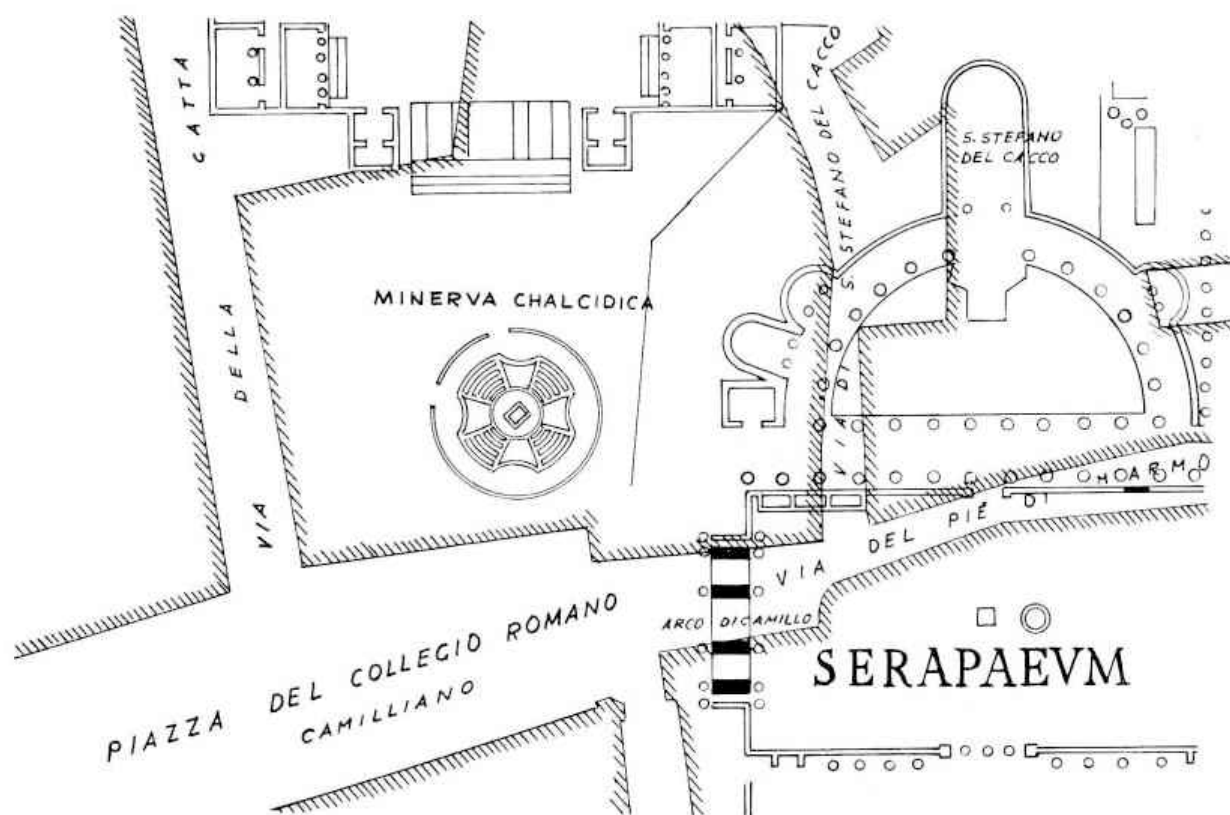
121 The arch seen from the east with the Church of S. Vito on the right.

Fot 749

ARCUS AD ISIS. On the funeral relief of the Haterii, in the Museo Lateranense (sala VIII), the first structure on the left is a triple arch with Egyptian decorations and the inscription "Arcus ad Isis". It has been identified with the monumental entrance to the Temple of Isis and Serapis on the Campus Martius, whose ground plan appears on the *Forma Urbis* of Septimius Severus. This arch, which since the 11th century had been known as Arco di Camigliano or Arco di Camillo, formerly spanned the Via Piè di Marmo at its junction with the Piazza del Collegio Romano. It was destroyed at the end of the 16th century, the middle arch with the northern side passage in 1585, the southern passage in 1597.

LUCIO MAURO, *Le Antichità della Città di Roma*, 1548, p. 98; H. BRUNN, *AnnInst*, 1849, pp. 376–378; C. CAVEDONI, *BullInst*, 1850, p. 159 f.; R. LANCIANI, *NSc*, 1882, pp. 348–350; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* XVIII, 1903, pp. 54–57; G. SPANO, *AttiAccNapoli* XXIV, 1906, pp. 232 f., 254 f.; W. HELBIG, *Führer*, No. 1193; P-A, p. 40; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, p. 109; R. PARIBENI, *Atti 4 CStR* II, p. 148; F. CASTAGNOLI, *BCom* LXIX,

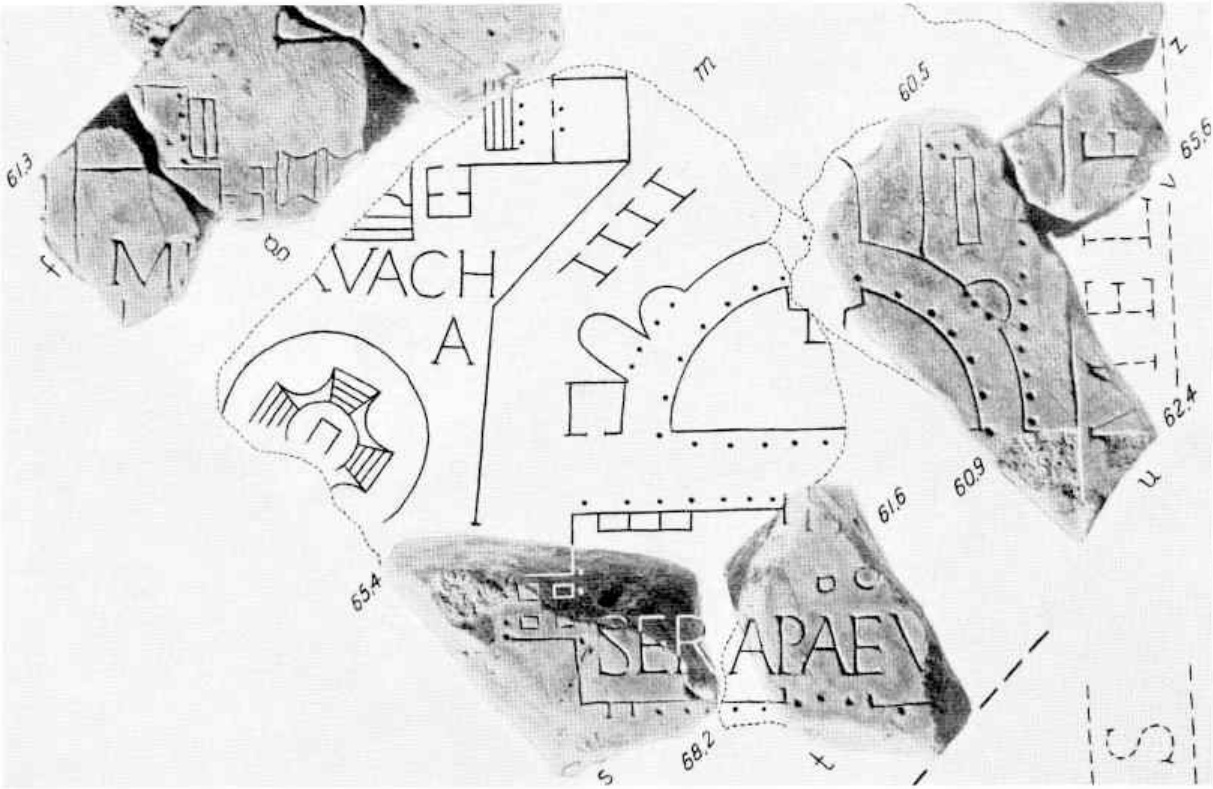
1941, pp. 59–69; G. GATTI, *RendPontAcc* XX, 1943/44, pp. 124–137; E. SJÖQVIST, *ActaInstSueciae* XII, 1946, p. 107, fig. 30, p. 109, fig. 32; E. R. GOODENOUGH, *Jewish Symbols in the Greco-Roman Period* IV, 1954, p. 107 f.; B. SESLER, *RINum* LVII, 1955, pp. 88–93; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 107, *FUR*, pp. 99–101, Tav. XXXI.



122 The position of the Arco di Camillo (Arcus ad Isis) in the modern street plan (after G. Gatti).



123 The "Arcus ad Isis" on the Haterii relief in the Lateran Museum.
Inst Neg 39.567

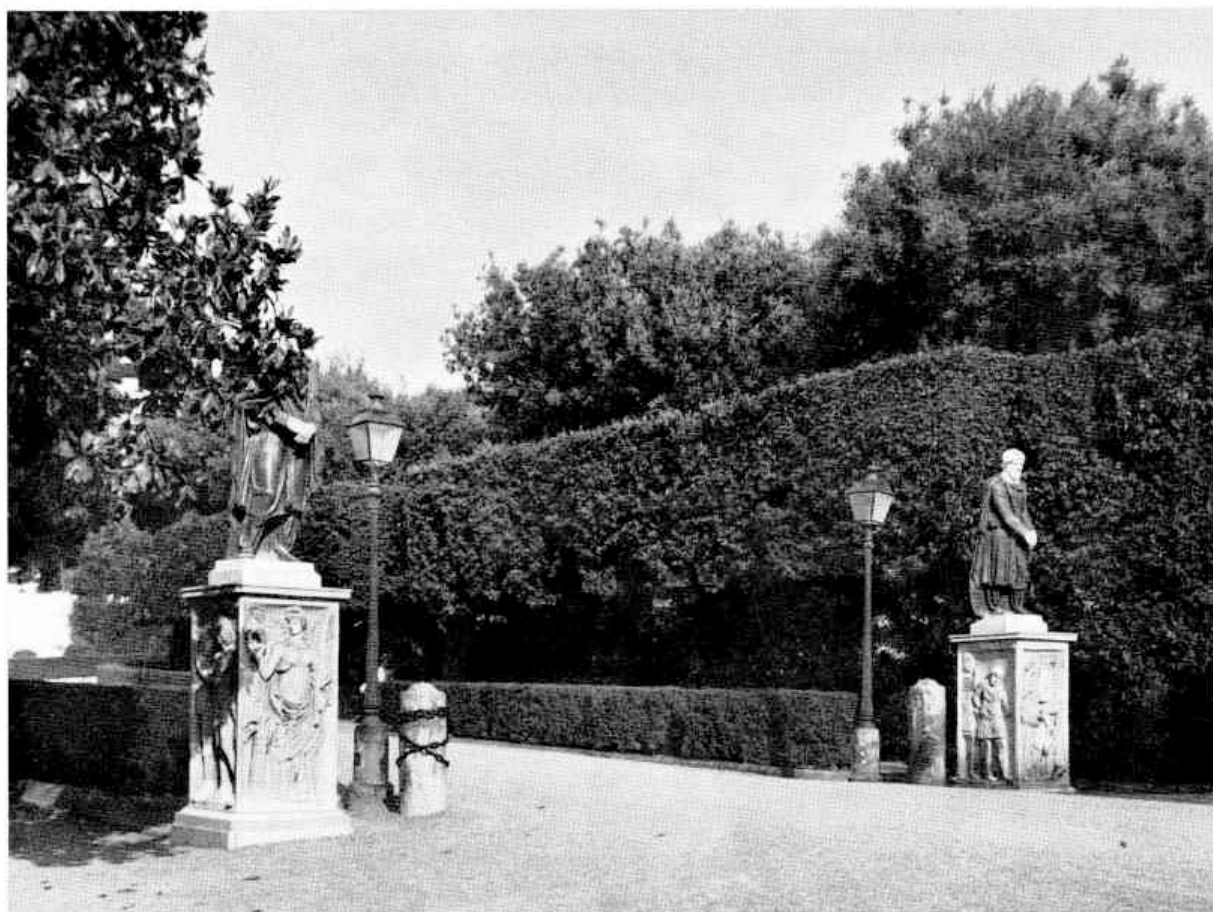


124 The arch as an entrance to the Serapaeum on a fragment of the Severan marble plan (from FUR, Tav. XXXI).

ARCUS NOVUS (DIOCLETIANI). An arch which was erected on the Via Lata (Via del Corso) in 303/304 A. D. on the occasion of Diocletian's Vicennalia and Roman triumph. Until the 15th century, it stood immediately next to the Church of S. Maria in Via Lata. It was destroyed under Pope Innocent VIII in 1491. An excavation in 1523 brought to light the only remains, a relief and two pedestals which first went to the della Valle collection and then were acquired, in 1584, by Cardinal Ferdinando de' Medici for his villa on the Pincian hill. The relief is built into the garden façade of the villa, but the pedestals were taken to Florence in 1785 and set up in the Boboli gardens.

B. MARLIANO, *Urbis Romae Topographia*, ed. 1534, p. 136; ed. 1544, p. 93; CH. HÜLSEN, *BCom* XXIII, 1895, p. 461; R. LANCIANI, *Storia I*, pp. 217-219; H. St. JONES, *BSR* III, 1906, p. 271; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, p. 469 f.; C. D. CURTIS, *Arches*, p. 78, No. 73; P. BIENKOWSKY, *Les Celtes dans les Arts Mineurs Gréco-Romains*, 1928, pp. 195-213; P-A, p. 41 f.;

A. M. COLINI, *BCom* LXII, 1934, p. 167; id., *Rend PontAcc* XI, 1935, pp. 41-61; H. KÄHLER, 96. *Winckelmannsprogramm*, 1936; id., *RE*, *Triumphbogen*, 1939, p. 394 f., No. 37; J. SIEVEKING, *RM* LII, 1937, pp. 74-82; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, p. 264 f.; D. MUSTILLI, p. 190; M. CAGIANO, *AM*, pp. 48-50.



125 The pedestals from the Arcus Novus Diocletiani in the Boboli Gardens in Florence.

Fot 1329

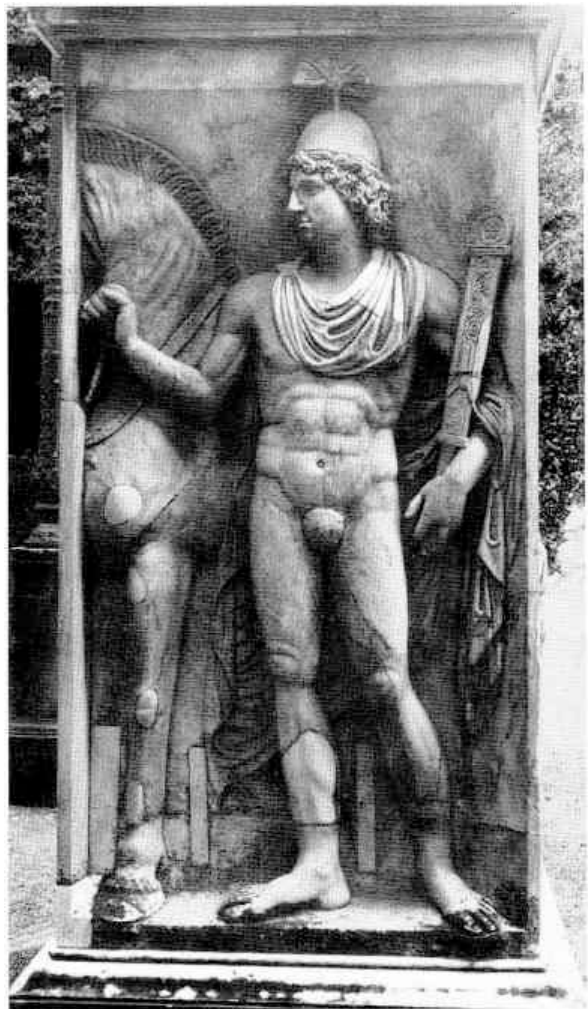


126 A relief from the Arcus Novus with the inscription "Votis X ET XX" and the personification of a conquered province.

Fot 3550



127 A Dioscur from the right pedestal. Inst Neg 7762

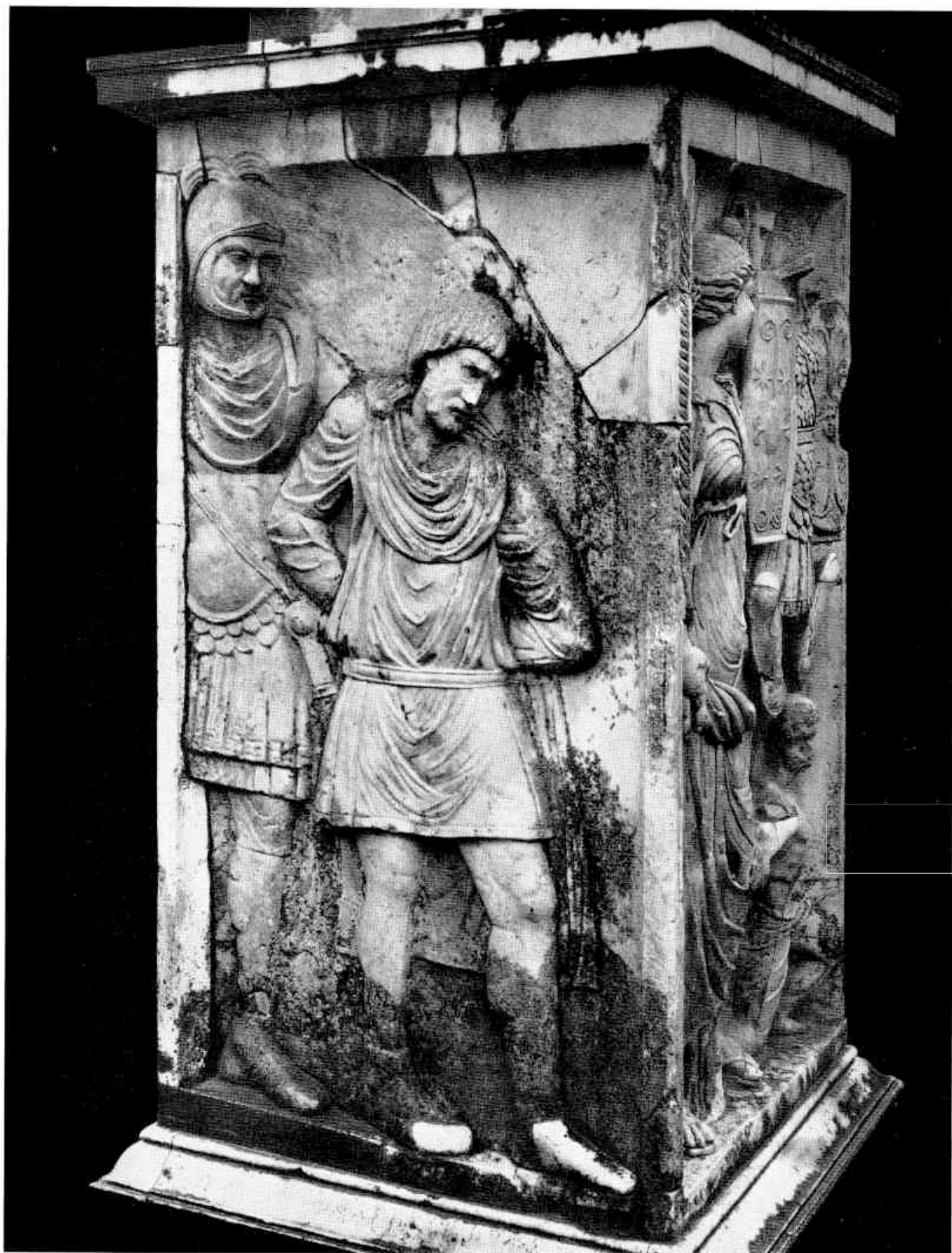


128 A Dioscur from the left pedestal. Inst Neg 7759



129 A Victory from the right pedestal. Inst Neg 7758

130 A Victory from the left pedestal. Inst Neg 7761



131 A captured Dacian from the right pedestal.

Inst Neg 7757



132 A captured German from the left pedestal.

Inst Neg 7760

ARCUS SEPTIMI SEVERI. This triple arch at the western end of the Forum Romanum was erected in 203 A. D. in honour of Septimius Severus and his sons Caracalla and Geta. A flight of steps led up to it from the Forum. After his murder (211 A. D.) Geta's name was chiselled away from the dedicatory inscription (CIL VI, 1033) and replaced by additional titles of the two remaining Augusti. The reliefs decorating the arch represent the emperor's victorious campaigns against the Parthians and the Arabs. Coins show in a six-horse chariot on top of the arch the statues of Septimius Severus and his sons.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, pp. 476–487; F. REBER, *Ruinen*, pp. 102–107; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 282–285; TH. ASHBY, *CR* XIII, 1899, p. 233 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* XVII, 1902, p. 21 f.; id., *FR*, pp. 78–83; C. D. CURTIS, *Arches*, p. 69 f., No. 60; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 454–462; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 161 f., 234–238; E. STRONG, *SR*, pp. 303–305; P-A, p. 43 f.; G. BENDINELLI, *Atti* 3 *CSIR* I, pp. 227–232; H. KÄHLER, *RE*, *Triumphbogen*, 1939, p. 392 f., No. 34; F. ALTHEIM,

Die Soldatenkaiser, 1939, p. 170 f.; W. TECHNAU, *Die Kunst der Römer*, 1940, p. 247; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 139 f.; P. G. HAMBERG, *Studies in Roman Imperial Art*, 1947, pp. 145–149; H. KÄHLER, *Wandlungen der antiken Form*, 1949, pp. 66–68; G. M. HANFMANN, *The Sarcophagus in Dumbarton Oaks*, 1951, pp. 174, 217 f.; U. SCERRATO, *AC* VII, 1955, pp. 199–206; G. ZORZI, *Palladio*, p. 56 f., figg. 44–48; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 550 f.



133 The Arch of Septimius Severus seen from the Forum.

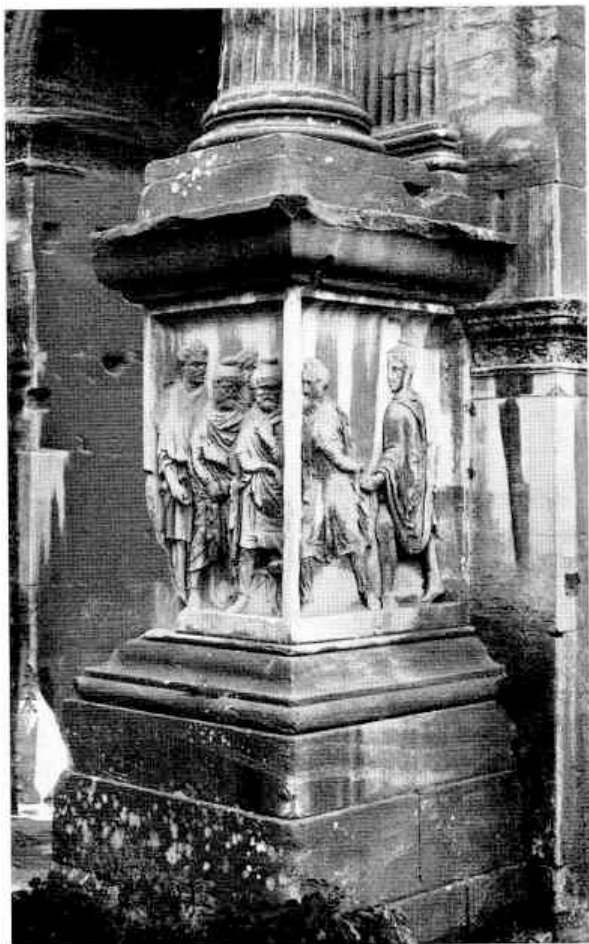


134 A coin of Caracalla showing the arch (BMC, Emp, V, p. 216, No. 320).
Fot 4706



135 The Arch of Septimius Severus, Capitol side.

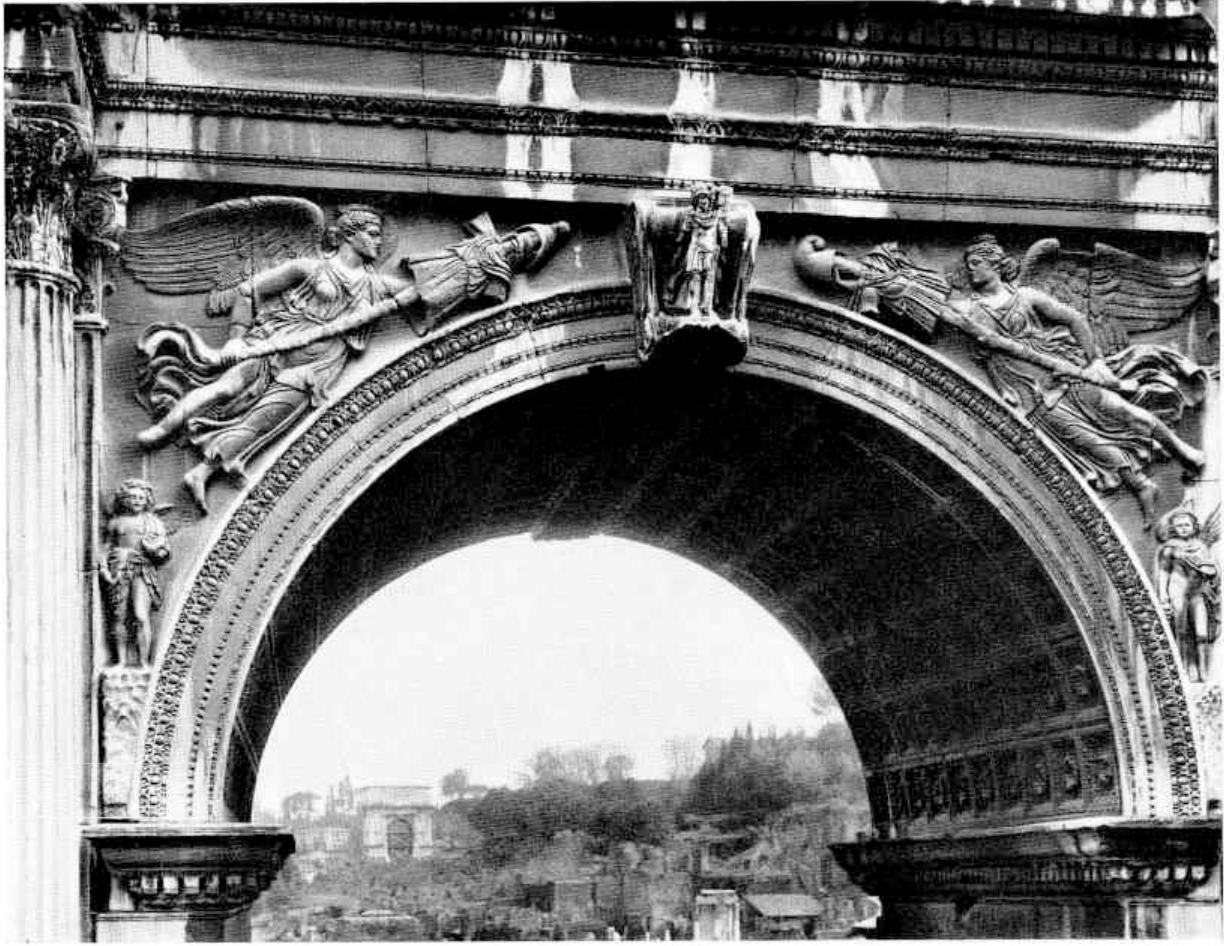
Fot 740



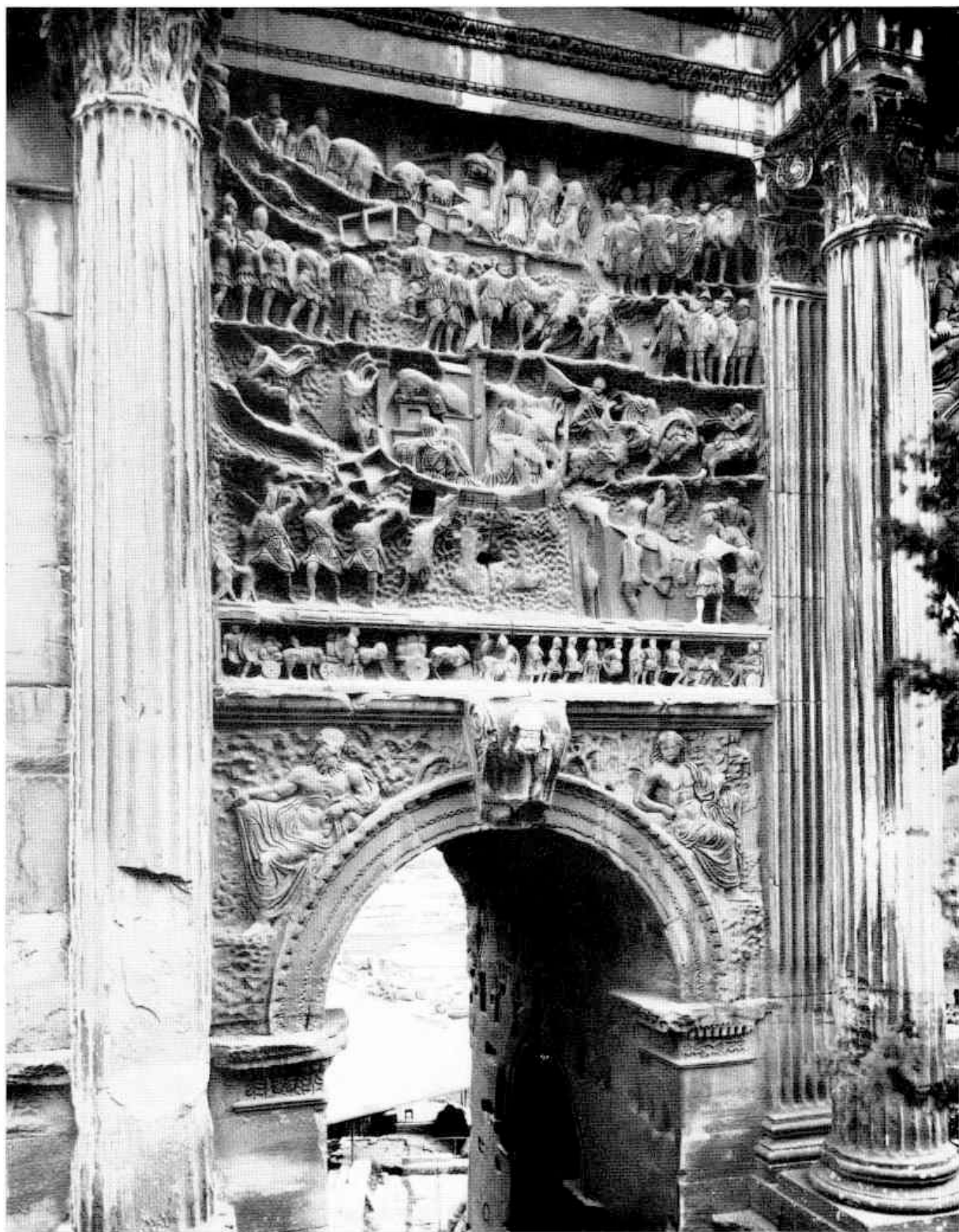
136 A pedestal from the west face on the left of the centre arch.
GFN E/17543



137 A pedestal from the west face on the right of the centre arch.
GFN E/17544



138 The vault of the centre arch, seen from the Capitol. On the keystone is Mars, in the spandrels Victories with trophies, and below are winged genii of summer (left) and autumn (right). GFN C/11319



139 The relief over the left arch on the Capitol side; above: entrance of the army into Seleukia on the Tigris; below: the conquest of Ctesiphon. The lower frieze: the vanquished paying homage to the goddess Roma; in the spandrels: river gods.

Fot 4341

ARCUS TIBERII. The foundations of the Arch of Tiberius came to light in 1900 immediately north of the Sacra Via between the Rostra and the Basilica Iulia. The arch was erected in 16 A. D. to commemorate the recovery by Germanicus ("ductu Germanici auspiciis Tiberii" Tacitus, *Ann.* 2, 41) of the standards lost by Varus in the battle of the Saltus Teutoburgiensis (9 A. D.). It was a single arch, as shown on a relief of the Arch of Constantine. A flight of steps led up to it from the Forum. Architectural fragments and parts of the inscription (CIL VI, 1269, 31575) were found in 1833* and 1852.

O. KELLERMANN, *BullInst* 1835, p. 35 f.; G. MONTIROLI, *Osservazioni sulla topografia della parte meridionale del Foro Romano*, 1859 pp. 11–13; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, p. 211 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM XVII*, 1902, p. 12; D. VAGLIERI, *BCom XXXI*, 1903, p. 163; CH. HÜLSEN, *FR*, p. 63; C. D. CURTIS, *Arches*, p. 47, N. 26; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 443–448; P-A, p.

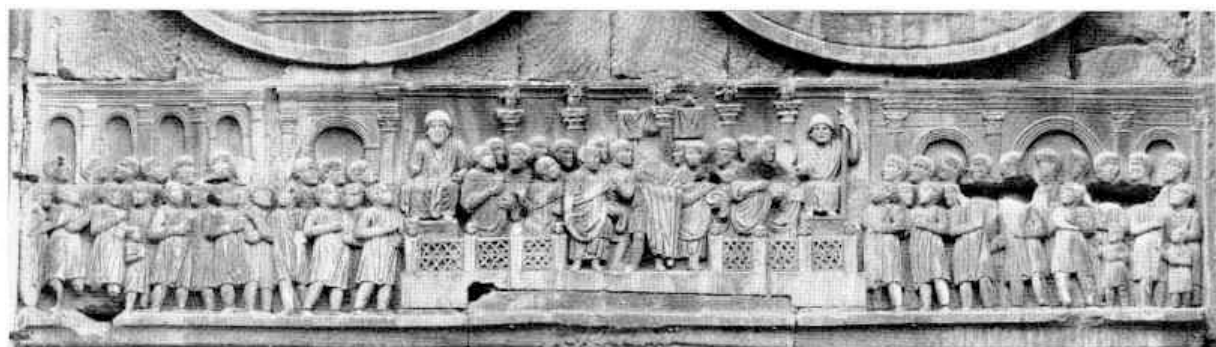
45; M. P. NILSSON, *ActaInstSueciae IV*, 1935, p. 125; H. FUHRMANN, *RM LII*, 1937, p. 264; H. KÄHLER, *RE*, *Triumphbogen*, 1939, p. 382 f., No. 13; H. P. L'ORANGE – A. V. GERKAN, *Der spätantike Bildschmuck des Konstantinsbogens*, 1939, p. 81 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 152; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 12.

* The year 1835 as stated in the CIL is erroneous; the report by Kellermann in *BullInst* is dated: 31. 3. 1833.





141 A relief above the left side-arch on the north face of the Arch of Constantine showing the Arch of Tiberius. Fot 5219



142 The relief on the Arch of Constantine showing the Arch of Tiberius between the Rostra and the Basilica Julia. On the right of the Rostra is the Arch of Septimius Severus. Alinari 17326

ARCUS TITI. A marble arch at the summit of the Velia, "Summa Sacra Via", which was erected in honour of Titus after his death in 81 A.D. The year of its construction can be ascertained neither from the dedicatory inscription (CIL VI, 945), which does not quote any titles, nor from the stylistic evidence of its sculpture. During the Middle Ages, it was incorporated into the fortress of the Frangipani and so badly injured that, when it was set free by Giuseppe Valadier in 1822, it had to be taken down and re-erected, the missing parts being added in travertine.

G. VALADIER, *DissPontAcc* I, 2, 1828, pp. 273–286; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 199–201 (Bibl: p. 201); TH. ASHBY, *CR* XVI, 1902, p. 286; CH. HÜLSEN, *FR*, pp. 222–224; id., *RM* XX, 1905, p. 118; D. VAGLIERI, *BCom* XXXI, 1903, p. 17 f.; J. B. WACE, *BSR* III, 1906, pp. 276–279; V, 1910, p. 178 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 15–17; G. SPANO, *AttiAccNapoli* XXIV, 1906, pp. 234 f., 247–253; A. PIGANIOL, *MéL.* XXVIII, 1908, p. 247 f.; C. D. CURTIS, *Arches*, pp. 47–49, No. 28; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 448–454; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 349–353 (Bibl: p. 353); D. MCFAYDEN,

CIJ XI, 1915/16, pp. 131–141; E. STRONG, *SR*, pp. 105–117; P-A, pp. 45–47; K. LEHMANN-HARTLEBEN, *BCom* LXII, 1934, pp. 89–122; H. KÄHLER, *RE*, *Triumphbogen*, 1939, p. 386 f., No. 23; H. P. VON BLANCKENHAGEN, *FlArch*, pp. 62–64; F. MAGI, *I rilievi Flavi del Pal. della Cancelleria*, 1945, pp. 157–162; J. M. C. TOYNBEE, *JRS* XXXVII, 1947, p. 190 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 231–233 (Bibl: p. 233); I. SCOTT RYBERG, *MAARome* XXII, 1955, pp. 146–148; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 111 f.; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 305.

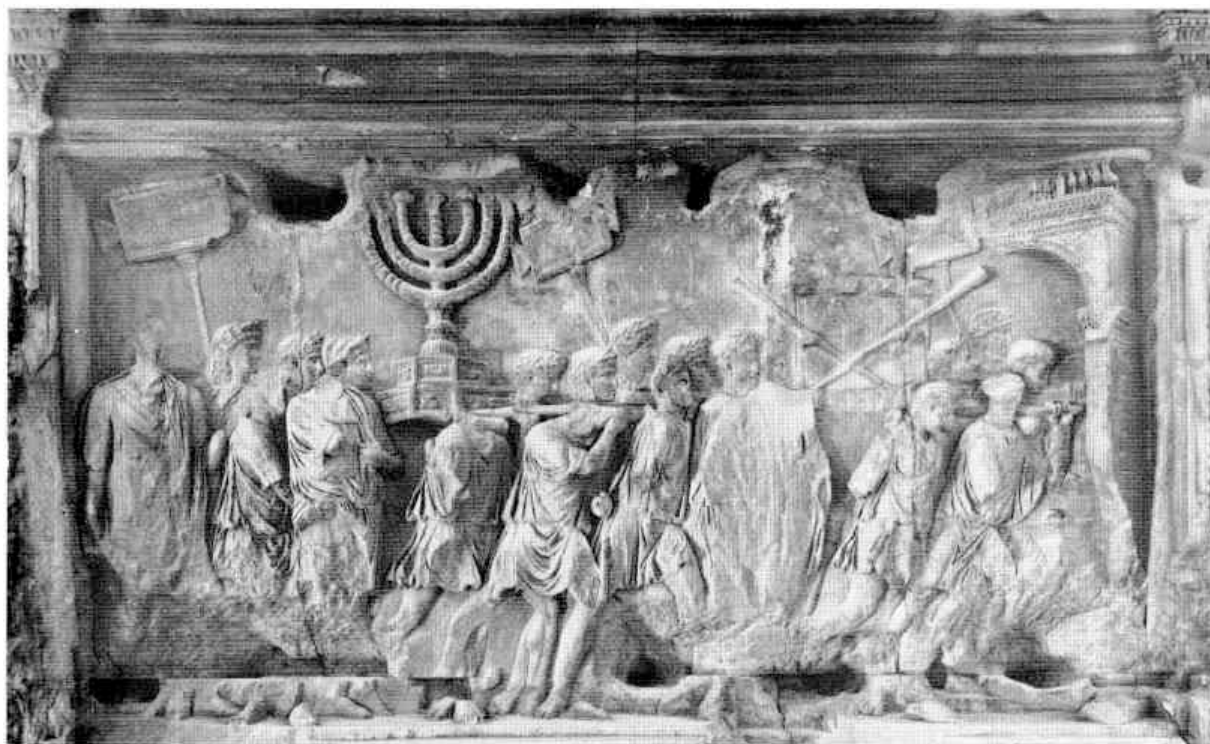


143 The Arch of Titus, the east face with the dedicatory inscription.

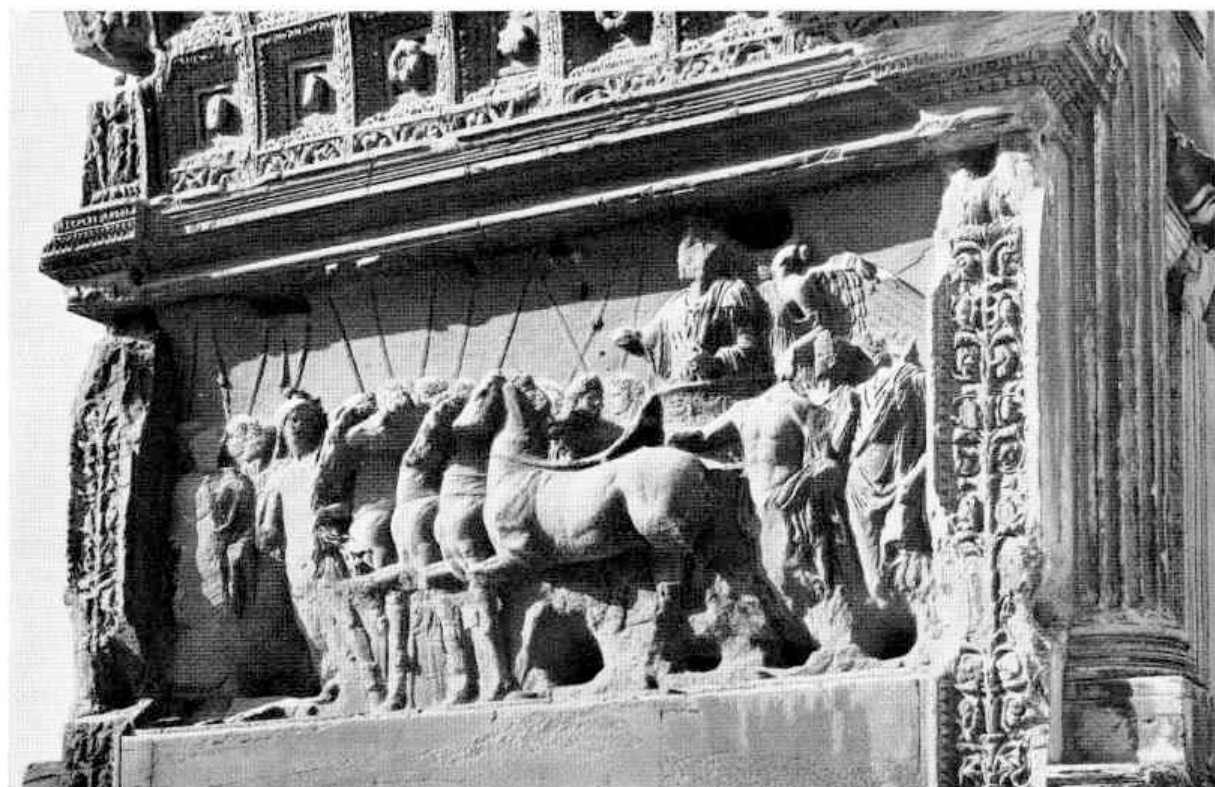
- 144 Coffered ceiling of the arch with the apotheosis of the "Divus Titus"
Inst Neg 31.2659



- 145 The west face of the Arch of Titus with the inscription recording the restoration of the arch by Pius VII in the twenty-fourth (XXIV) year of his reign (1823).
Fot 742



146 The spoils from the Temple of Jerusalem in the triumphal procession of Titus on the southern interior wall-face of the arch. Alinari 5840



147 The triumphal car of Titus on the northern interior wall-face of the arch.

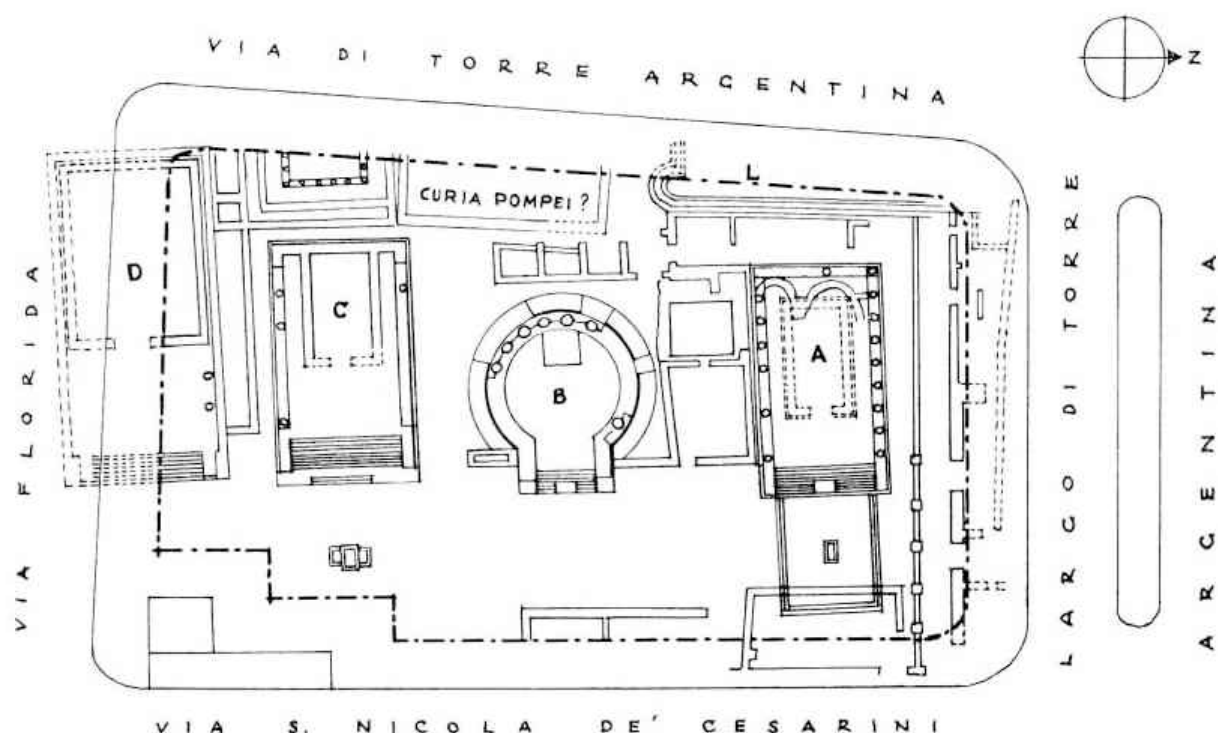
Anderson 26

ARCUS VESPASIANI ET TITI s. Circus Maximus I, 278, 279.

AREA SACRA DEL LARGO ARGENTINA. In 1926–1929, a precinct containing four temples of republican date came to light in the area between Corso Vittorio Emanuele and Via Florida. Before the demolition of the modern houses, only the round temple (B) and the rectangular peripteros under the Church of S. Nicola ai Cesarini had been known. The temple area is seen on two fragments of the Severan marble plan (FUR, Tav. XXXII), immediately to the east of the portico of the Theatre of Pompey. A podium behind temple B, facing the portico, is believed to belong to the CURIA POMPEI, in which Caesar was murdered. The attribution of the temples is uncertain.

CH. HÜLSEN, BCom XXI, 1893, p. 121¹; R. LANCIANI, Ruins, p. 455; H. JORDAN, Top I, 3, p. 533 f.; P. BIGOT, M&L XXVIII, 1908, pp. 225–228; G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI, BCom XLVI, 1918, pp. 115–160; T. FRANK, Buildings, p. 130 f.; P-A, p. 252; G. GIOVANNONI, Architettura e Arti Decorative IX, 1929, pp. 476–478; G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI, L'Area sacra ed i templi repubblicani del Largo Argentina, 1930 (Bibl: p. 85 f.); id., BCom LX, 1932, pp. 253–346; LXI, 1933, pp. 163–194; LXIV, 1936, pp. 83–139; LXXVI, 1956/58, pp. 45–118; id., MemPontAcc III, 1932/33, pp. 133–203; L. DU JARDIN, RendPontAcc VIII, 1931/32, pp. 29–151; B. WIJKSTRÖM, ActaInst Suecia II, 1932, pp. 17–30; G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI,

RendPontAcc XII, 1936, pp. 267–297; G. LUGLI, Mon III, pp. 23–50, 66–70 (Bibl: p. 26); F. MÜNZER, BCom LXVII, 1939, pp. 27–30; A. ANDRÉN, Acta InstSueciae VI, 1939, pp. 347–350; A. M. COLINI, BCom LXVIII, 1940, p. 229 f.; G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI, BCom LXXI, 1943/45, pp. 57–95; id., Roma XXI, 1943, pp. 217–220; id., RendPontAcc XX, 1943/44, pp. 383–445; F. CASTAGNOLI, CM, pp. 169–175; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 135 f., 149 f.; A. DEGRASSI, Doxa II, 1949, pp. 66–68; G. CRESSIDI, BCom LXXIII, 1949/50, p. 93 f. (Forma Urbis); G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI, Studi Romani V, 1957, pp. 642–659 (Curia Pompeia); id., L'Area Sacra del Largo Argentina, 1960 (Itinerari) (Bibl: p. 86); FUR, p. 103 f.



148 Plan of the Area Sacra of the Largo Argentina.



149 The temple district seen from the north



150 The temples C, B and A from the south.

Fot 996



151 Temple A.

Fot 1023



152 Temple A, podium and cella.

Fot 1019



153 Temple A with the apse of the medieval church of S. Nicola de Calcarario built into it.

Fot 1022



154 The round temple B with altar.

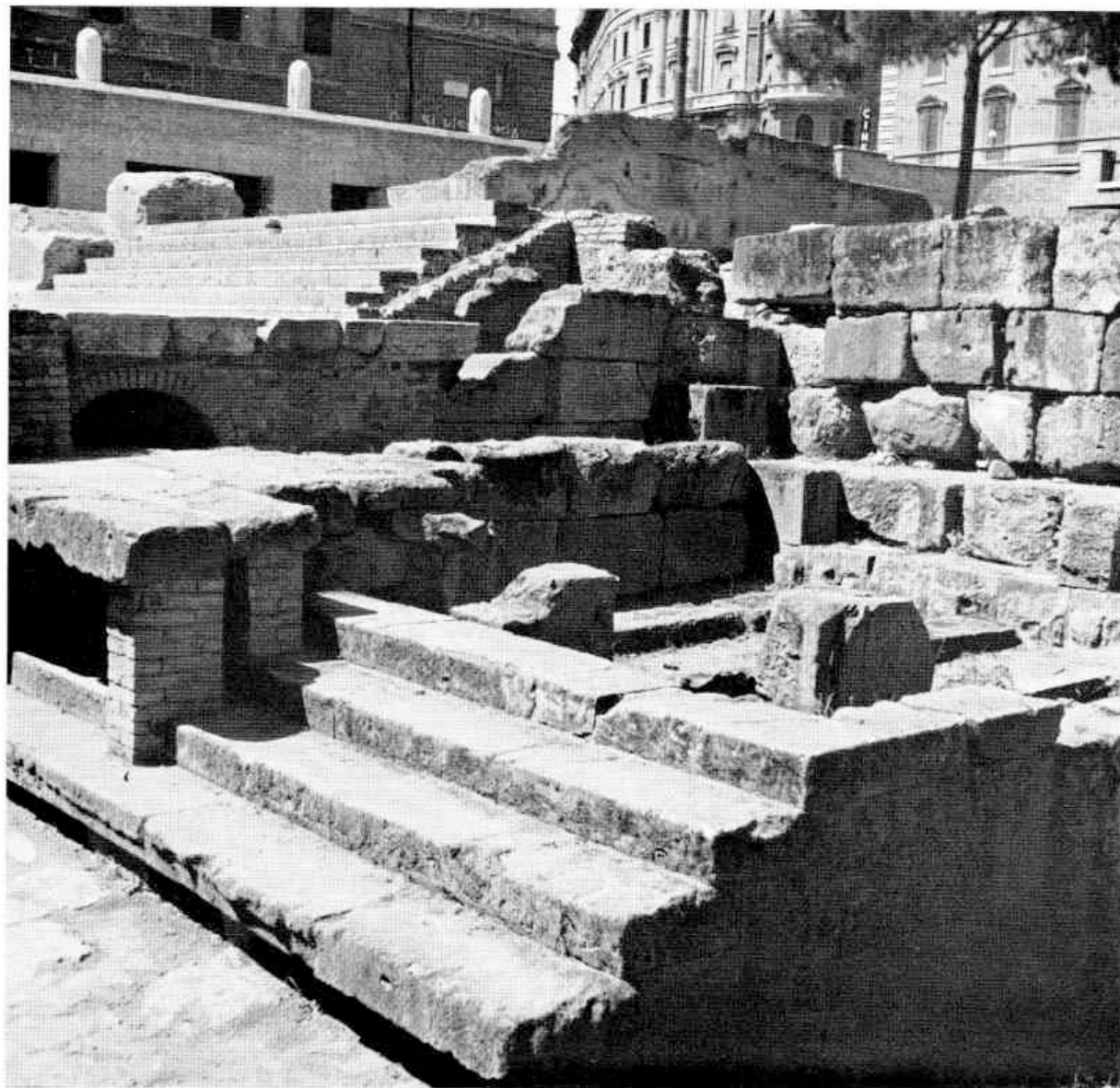
Fot 1011



155 The pronaos and podium of temple B.

Fot. 1018





157 The stairs of temple C of the first and the last building period.

Fot 1010





159 Latrine on the north-west side of the temple district.



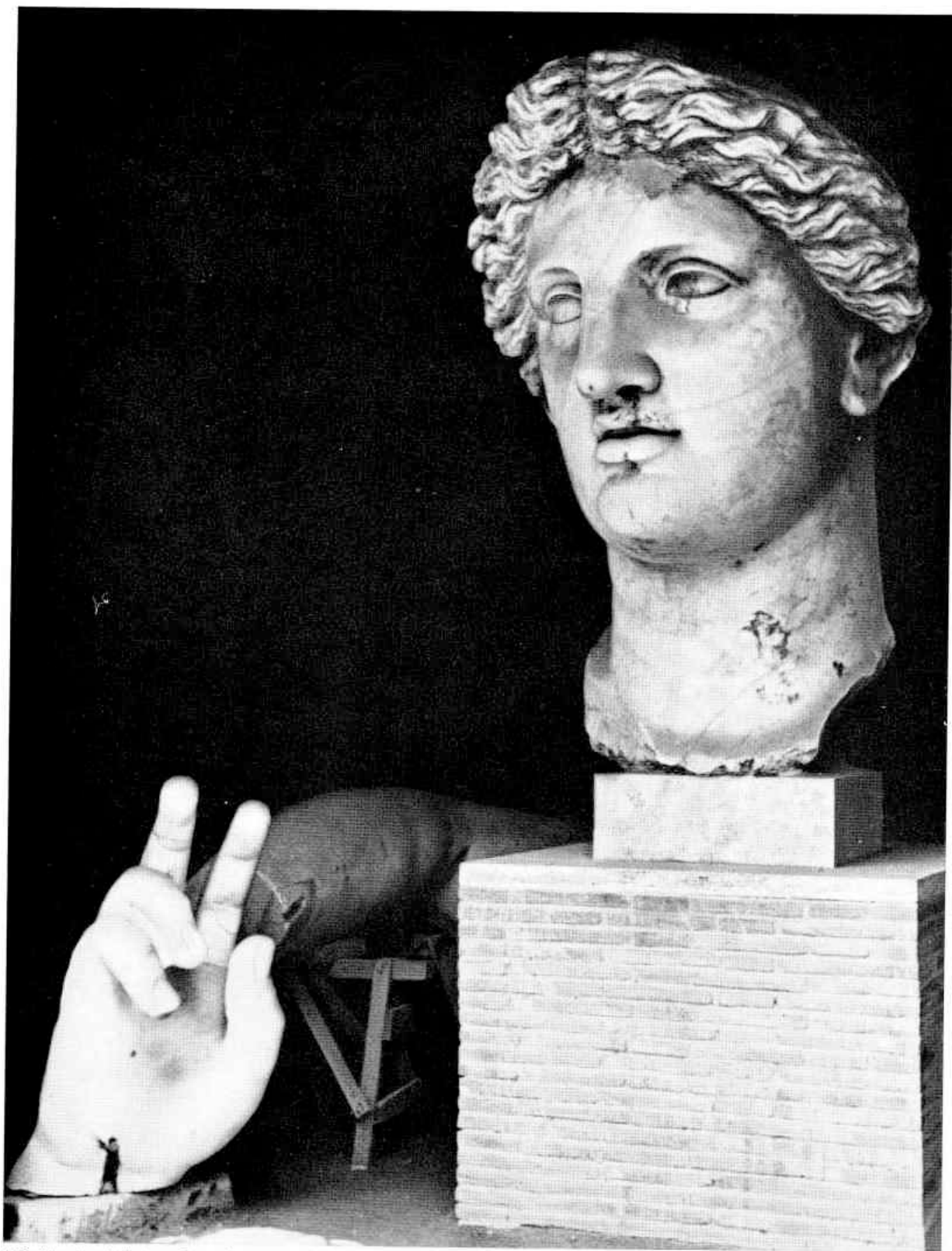
160 Peristyle at the south-west end of the area behind temple C; adjoining a podium of tufa blocks to the north thought to be the Curia Pompei.

Fot 1001



161 Buildings between temples A and B.

Fot 995



162 Head and limbs of a cult statue, which was found in 1929 between temples B and C: it is now in the Palazzo dei Conservatori, braccio nuovo, sala VII.

Fot 1028

ARGILETUM. The name Argiletum, whose origin and meaning was the subject of various contradictory explanations even in antiquity, was first used to designate the area between the Forum Romanum and the Subura. Later, it was applied to the street which connected the Forum with the eastern quarters of the city and, through the adjoining Clivus Suburanus (q. v.), with the Porta Esquilina of the Servian Wall (s. Arcus Gallienus I, 119–121). The Argiletum entered the Forum between the Curia and the Basilica Aemilia. The portion immediately north of the Forum was later transformed by Domitian and Nerva into the Forum Transitorium.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, p. 42 f.; O. GILBERT, *Rom* II, pp. 87–92; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* XVIII, 1890, pp. 100–102; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 2, p. 351; *Top* I, 3, p. 327 f.; E. DE RUGGIERO, p. 513 f.; T. PECK, *ClPhil* IX, 1914,

p. 77 f.; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *JRS* XII, 1922, p. 16, P-A, p. 53 f.; P. H. VON BLANCKENHAGEN, *FlArch*; p. 45; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 78.



163 Wheel ruts in the pavement of the Argiletum in the Forum Transitorium east of the Temple of Minerva. Fot 492



164 The entry of the Argiletum into the Forum Romanum.

Fot 125



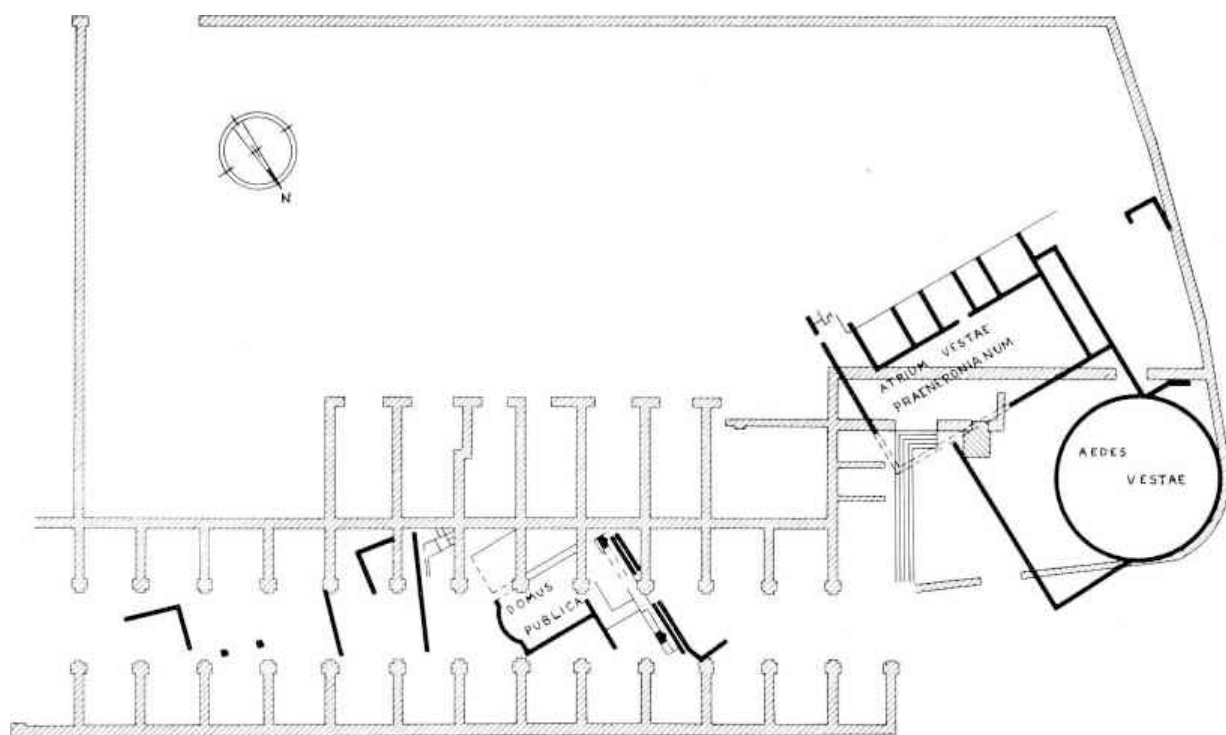
165 The Argiletum at the border between the Forum Transitorium and the Forum Romanum. The tufa blocks on the right belong to the pier of an arch which formerly spanned the street.

Fot 126

ATRIUM VESTAE. The residence of the Vestal Virgins, with its large court surrounded by columns and decorated with three water basins, was built after the Neronian fire of 64 A. D., and restored and enlarged under Domitian, Trajan, and Septimius Severus. Remains of the pre-Neronian structure were brought to light under the north-western part of the imperial Atrium Vestae. Their orientation, parallel to Regia (q. v.) and Domus Publica (q. v.), differed from that of the imperial building.

R. LANCIANI, *NSc*, 1883, pp. 434–487; id., *Ruins*, pp. 226–232 (Bibl: p. 232); id., *Storia II*, p. 203; H. JORDAN, *Der Tempel der Vesta und das Haus der Vestalinnen*, 1886, pp. 5 f., 25–40; H. AUER, *Der Tempel der Vesta und das Haus der Vestalinnen*, 1888, pp. 3–10; J. H. MIDDLETON I, pp. 307–329; G. BONI, *NSc*, 1899, pp. 325–333; CH. HÜLSEN, *FR*, pp. 182–194; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *The Atrium Vestae*, 1909;

id., *JRS XII*, 1922, p. 29; W. HELBIG, *Führer II*, p. 152 f., *Ni.* 1243, 1357–1361; *CIL VI*, 32409–32428; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 316–333 (Bibl: p. 332 f.); E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 275–293; *P-A*, pp. 58–60 (Bibl: p. 58); M. E. BLAKE, *MAARome VIII*, 1930, pp. 53 f., 89; H. BLOCH, *Bolli*, pp. 67–85; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 208–212 (Bibl: p. 212); M. E. BLAKE I, p. 120; II. p. 45 f.



166 Plan of the Atrium Vestae in the pre-Neronian and the later imperial periods (after E. B. Van Deman).



167 Atrium Vestae looking west.

Fot 103



168 Remains of the republican Atrium Vestae beneath the imperial level, with a "lithostroton" pavement of the Sullan period.

Fot 107



169 Mosaic pavement of the pre-Neronian atrium which shows the change in alignment of the later building. Fot 109



170 Statues of the Virgines Vestales Maximae, re-erected on the north side of the peristyle.

Fot 104



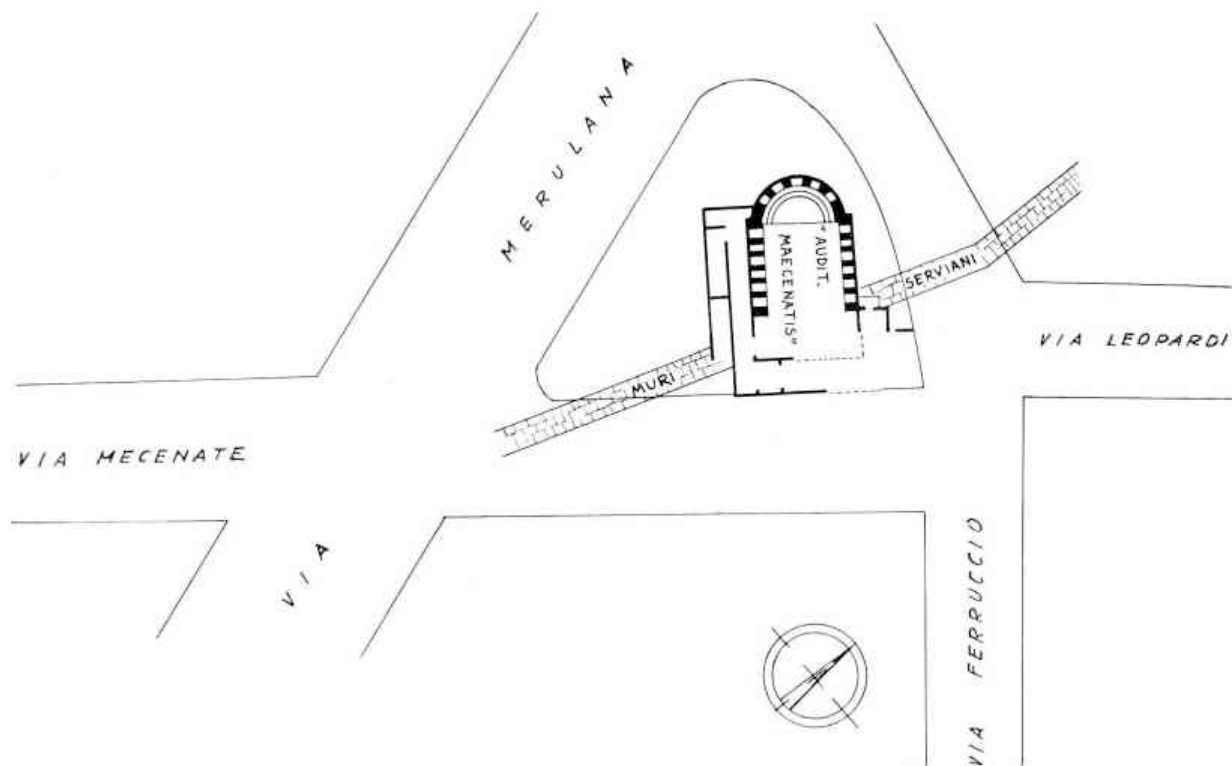
171 The six-roomed building east of the peristyle which is thought to be the sacristy of the priestesses.

Fot 106

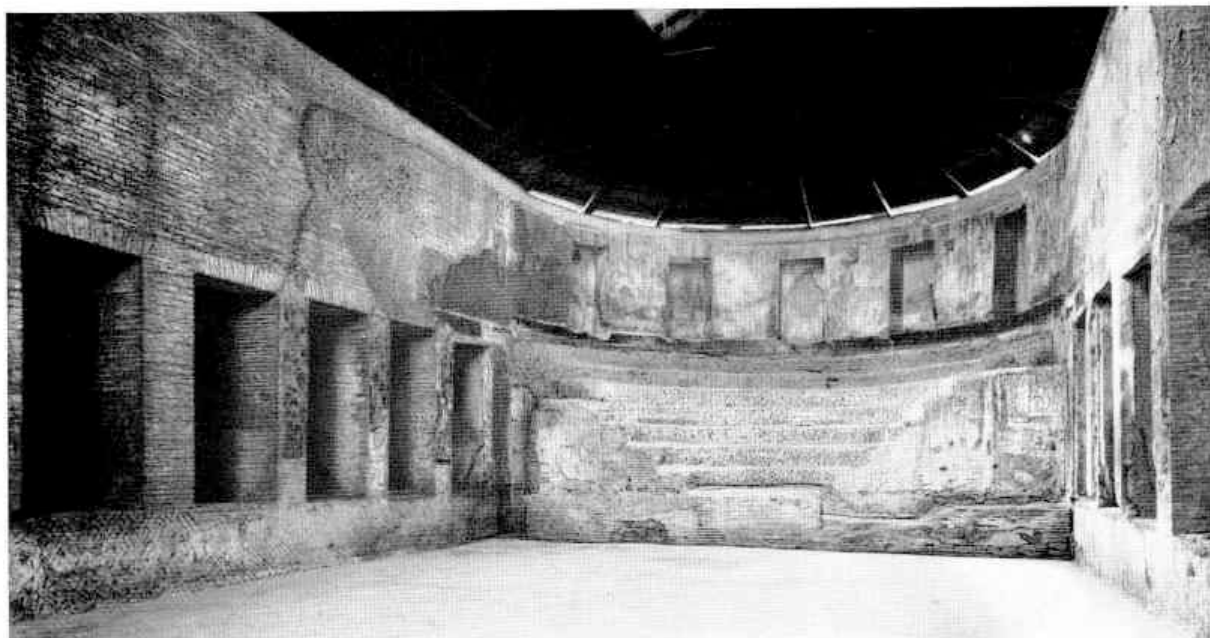
AUDITORIUM MAECENATIS. On the site of the gardens of Maecenas on the Esquiline, between Via Merulana and Via Leopardi, a rectangular hall with a semicircular apse was excavated in 1874. Because of the concentric flight of steps built into the apse, as in a theatre, the excavators called the building the "Auditorio di Mecenate". The construction, which dates from about 40–35 B. C., broke into the line of the Servian Wall, whose tufa blocks were used as building material.

V. VESPIGNANI – C. L. VISCONTI, *BCom* II, 1874, pp. 137–171; A. MAU, *BullInst*, 1874, pp. 141–144; 1875, pp. 89–96; id., *AnnInst*, 1880, pp. 137–139; F. REBER, *Ruinen*, pp. 488–491; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 410 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, p. 351 f.; P-A, p. 60 f.; M. E. BLAKE, *MAARome* VIII, 1930, p. 91 f.; G. SÄFLUND, *Mura*, p. 148; H. SULZE, *RM* XLVII, 1932, p. 181 f.;

J. H. OLIVER, *MAARome* X, 1932, p. 170; H. THYLANDER, *ActaArch* IX, 1938, pp. 101–126; A. M. COLINI, *BCom* LXVI, 1938, p. 243 f.; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 460–468; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 256 f.; II, p. 124; G. LUGLI, *Tecnica* II, Tav. CXL, 1; L. CREMA, *Arch Rom*, p. 240.



172 The location of the "Auditorium Maecenatis" and the Servian Wall.



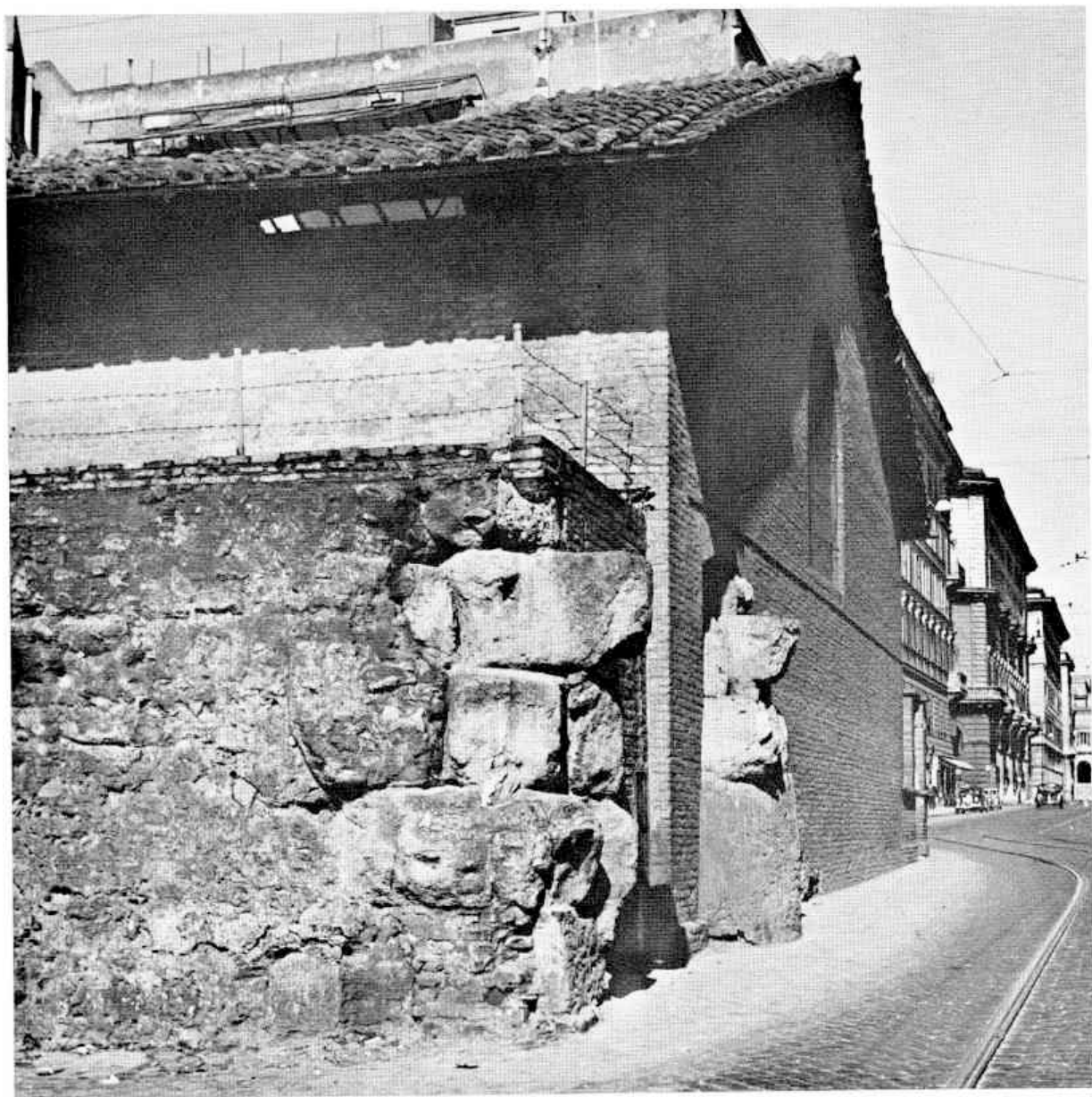
173 Interior view of the apse with seven concentric ascending steps.

Fot 3552



174 Painted alcoves in the side walls.

Fot 3553



175 The south-east corner of the building with remains of the Servian Wall.

Fot 775

AUGURATORIUM. Between the Temple of the Magna Mater and the so-called House of Livia on the Palatine, there are the foundations of a building which is identified with the place where Romulus, according to legend, took the auspices for the foundation of his new town. The Auguratorium on the Palatine is known from an inscription (CIL VI, 976) which states that Hadrian restored the dilapidated building at his own expense in 136 A. D. A brick stamp from Hadrian's time (CIL XV, 812) was found in the masonry. Later references to the Auguratorium occur in the Constantinian Regionary Catalogue (Regio X) and in the *Mirabilia* (25). The building may also be identified with the CURIA SALIORUM, the headquarters of the Salii Palatini.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, p. 286 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top* II, p. 512 f.; *Top* I, 3, p. 44 f.; M. MARCHETTI, *BCom* XLII, 1914, pp. 50, 99; G. SCHNEIDER-GRAZIOSI, *DissPontAcc* 2, XII, 1915, pp. 147–175; P-A, p. 61;

V. BASANOFF, *MemLinc* 6, IX, 1939, pp. 58–65; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 445; *CodTop* III, p. 58; A. BARTOLI, *MemPontAcc* VI, 1943/47, p. 238.



176 The Auguratorium on the Palatine in front of the Temple of the Magna Mater.

Fot 386

AUGUSTUS DIVUS, TEMPLUM. Tiberius and Livia erected, on the Forum Romanum, a temple to Divus Augustus which in ancient sources is called "templum novum". This temple, unfinished during the time of Tiberius, was dedicated by Caligula in 37 A. D. After a fire in 69 A. D. it was reconstructed by Domitian and, between 145 and 161 A. D., it was restored by Antoninus Pius in the form of an octostyle Corinthian temple. The area between the Palatine and the Capitol to the south of the Basilica Julia where, according to Suetonius (Caligula 22, 37), this temple stood has not been excavated; so its exact position is unknown. In 1881, Lanciani, followed by many topographers, proposed to identify the large brick building at the north-west corner of the Palatine with the Temple of Augustus. It is, however, the entrance hall to the Domus Tiberiana (q. v. I, 453–455), built by Domitian.

R. LANCIANI, *Pagan and Christian Rome*, 1893, pp. 101–104; id., *Ruins*, pp. 121–123; J. H. MIDDLETON I, pp. 273–275; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM XVII*, 1902, pp. 74–79; id., *FR*, pp. 168–170; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, pp. 80–84; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 307–311 (Bibl: p. 311); O. L. RICHMOND, *Essays and studies pres. to W. Ridgeway*, 1913, pp. 198–211; J. GAGÉ, *Mél*

XLVII, 1930, pp. 145–152; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *AJA XXVIII*, 1924, p. 397; P-A, pp. 62–65; D. F. BROWN, *AN*, pp. 60–64; G. LUGLI, *BCom LXIX*, 1941, pp. 29–58; id., *Centro*, pp. 185–191 (Bibl: p. 192); K. LEHMANN, *Hesperia XIV*, 1945, p. 266³¹; M. E. BLAKE II, pp. 13, 116; *BMC*, *Emp I*, p. 153, pl. 28, 6, 9, pl. 29, 14; *IV*, p. 352, pl. 50, 2.



177 Coin of Caligula with the Temple of Augustus as an Ionic hexastyle. Fot 2978

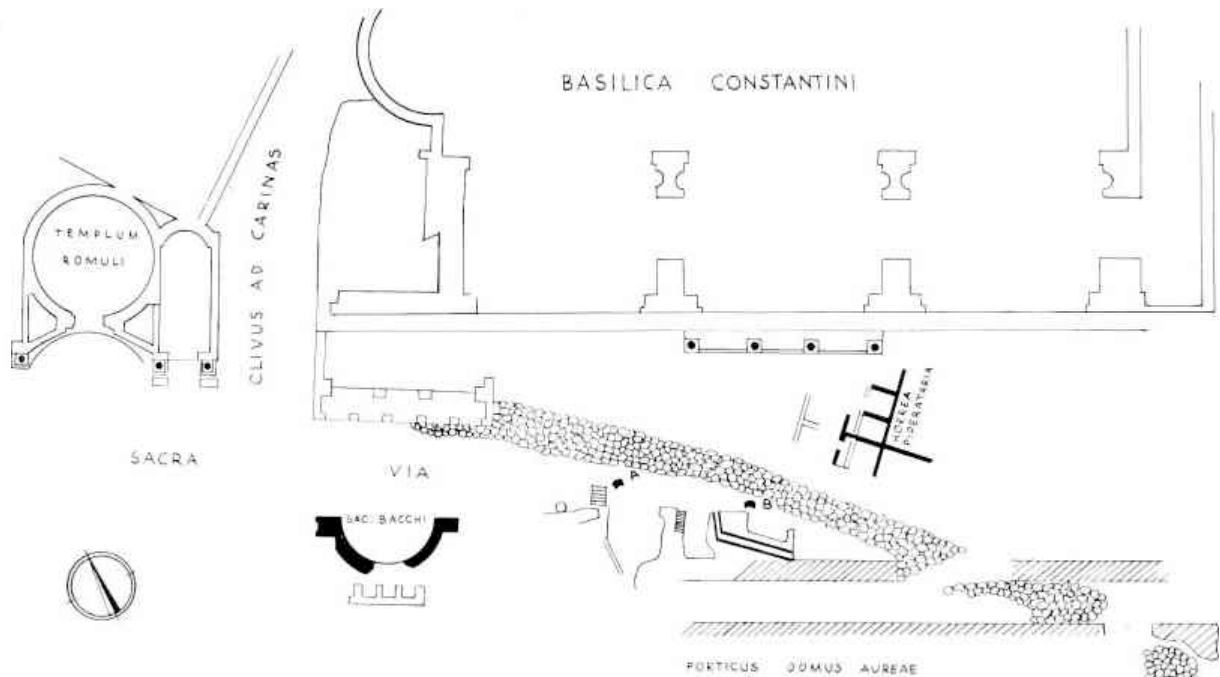


178 Coin of Antoninus Pius with the Temple of Augustus with eight Corinthian columns in front. MCR B/736

BACCHUS, SACELLUM. Martial (9, 72) mentions a sanctuary of Bacchus on the Sacra Via, and the same sanctuary is represented on a coin of Antoninus Pius as a small round temple, surrounded by a semicircular colonnade. In 1899, a curved piece of entablature, with a relief representing a dancing Maenad and an inscription recording a restoration by Antoninus Pius (CIL VI, 36920), was found opposite the Basilica of Constantine. The place where this piece of entablature is now set up is not the place where it was found; it was further to the west (see Horrea Piperataria I, 597) and nearer to a semi-circular platform, recognizable as the sanctuary's podium, which stands opposite the medieval portico in front of the Basilica of Constantine.

G. GATTI, NSc, 1899, p. 223; id., BCom XXVII, 1899, p. 147 f.; G. BONI, NSc, 1899, p. 266; CH. HÜLSEN, RM XVII, 1902, pp. 95-97; D. VAGLIERI, BCom XXXI, 1903, pp. 27-29; CH. HÜLSEN, FR, p. 213 f.; W. ALTMANN, Rundbauten, p. 72; H. JORDAN, TopI, 3, p.

103 f.; F. GNECCHI, I Medaglioni Romani, 1912, II, p. 22 f., Tav. 55, 9; P-A, p. 321; L. DU JARDIN, Atti 3 CStR I, pp. 77-80; D. F. BROWN, AN, pp. 20-22; G. LUGLI, Centro, p. 219 f.; A. BRUHL, Liber Pater, 1953, pp. 197-199.



179 Site-plan of the Sacellum Bacchi. The place where the fragment of the entablature was found (A), and its present position (B).



180 Bronze medallion of Antoninus Pius with the "Tecta Lyaei-Bacchi" surrounded by a semi-circular colonnade.
MCR C/143



181 A piece of the entablature from the round temple.

Fot 235



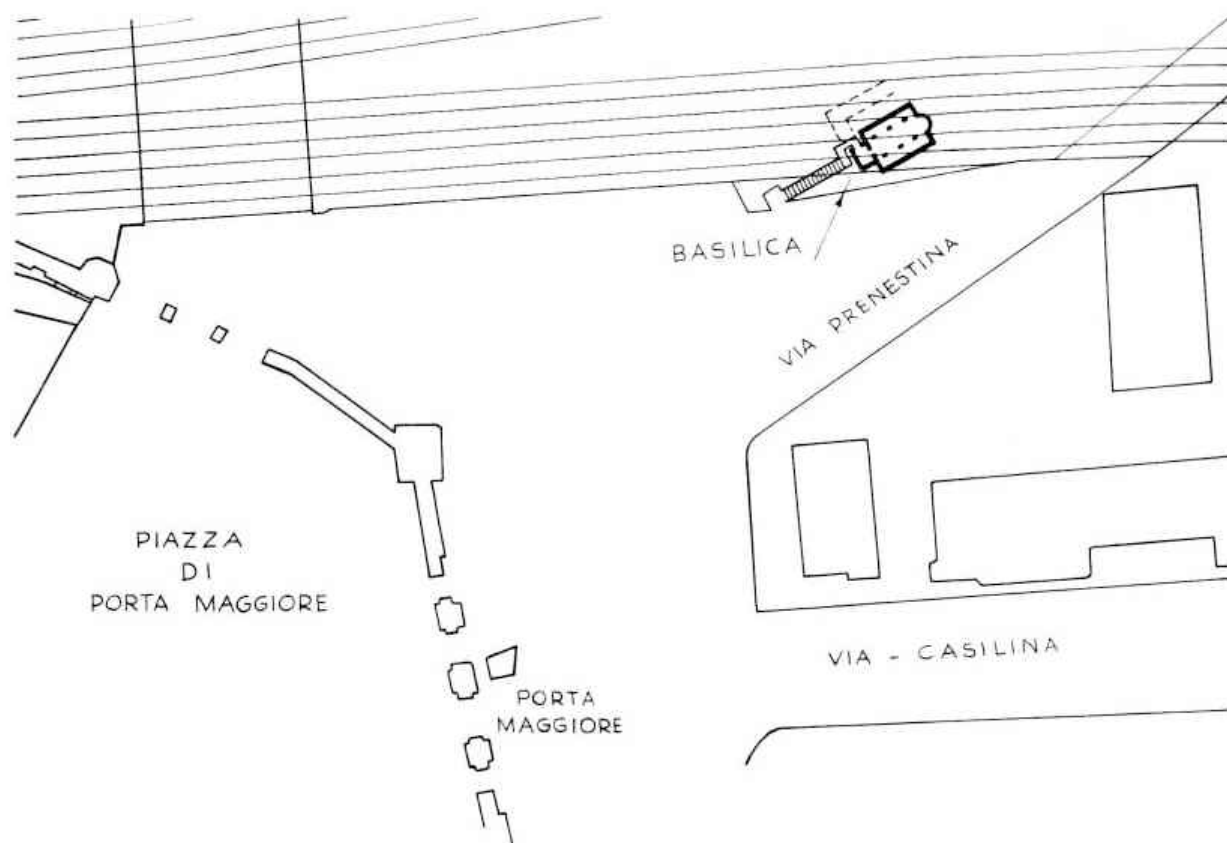
182 Semi-circular platform of the round temple and the surrounding colonnade.

Fot 237

BASILICA (SOTTERRANEA). In April 1917, in the course of repairs to the Rome-Naples railway line, a subterranean basilica was discovered immediately outside the Porta Maggiore. It is divided by piers into a nave and aisles, and measures 12 metres by 9 metres. Its floor is 7,25 metres below the level of the Via Praenestina. The nave was entered through a rectangular vestibule (3,50 × 3,62 metres). From the rich stucco decoration of the vaults, which mostly depict various mythological subjects, it can be inferred that the basilica was the assembly hall of a neo-Pythagorean sect.

E. GATTI, NSc, 1918, pp. 30-39; F. FORNARI, *ib.*, pp. 39-52; R. LANCIANI, BCom XLVI, 1918, pp. 69-73; F. CUMONT, RA 5, VIII, 1918, pp. 52-73; C. D. CURTIUS, AJA XXIV, 1920, pp. 146-150; G. GIOVANNONI, DissPontAcc 2, XV, 1921, pp. 113-124; G. BENDINELLI, BCom L, 1922, pp. 86-126; *id.*, MALinc XXXI, 1927, pp. 601-860; H. LIETZMANN, Vorträge d. Bibl. Warburg II, 1, 1924, pp. 66-70; E. STRONG - N. JOLLIFFE, JHS XLIV, 1924, pp. 65-111; E. L. WADSWORTH, MAARome IV, 1924, pp. 79-87; J. CARCOPINO, La Basilique Pythagoricienne de la Porte Maieure, 1926; M. ROSTOVITZ, Mystic Italy, 1927, pp. 130-143; P-A, p. 71 f.; M. E. BLAKE, MAARome

VIII, 1930, p. 100; G. LUGLI, Mon III, pp. 495-515; S. LIBERTI - V. PERRONE, BollRestauro I, 1950, pp. 122-143; S. AURIGEMMA, La Basilica Sotterranea Neopitagorica di Porta Maggiore in Roma, 1954 (Bibl: p. 19 f.); G. LUGLI, Tecnica I, p. 385; L. CURTIUS - A. NAWRATH, Das antike Rom (3), 1957, pp. 65-67; F. L. BASTET, De datum van het grote Hypogaeum bij de Porta Maggiore te Rome, 1958 (Bibl: pp. 1-7); *id.*, Bull. van de Vereeniging tot Bevordering der Kennis van de Antike Beschaving XXXV, 1960, pp. 1-24; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 31; L. CREMA, ArchRom, p. 184 f.



183 Location of the underground basilica on the Via Praenestina outside the Porta Maggiore.



184 The nave of the underground basilica.

Fot 5939



185 View through the nave into the left aisle.

Alinari 41259



186 The vaulted ceiling of the nave with the rape of Ganymede (right) and the abduction of the daughters of Leukippos by a Dioscur (left).
Alinari 41297



187 The stucco decoration of the apse: Sappho, having flung herself from the Leukadian rock is taken up by a Triton and conveyed toward Apollo who awaits her on another rock.

GFN C/9743

BASILICA AEMILIA. The Basilica Aemilia, located between the Curia Julia and the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, was erected in 179 B. C. by the censors M. Aemilius Lepidus and M. Fulvius Nobilior. It was restored in 80/78 B. C., and it was completely rebuilt in 55/54 B. C. at Caesar's expense by L. Aemilius Paullus. It was dedicated in 34 B. C. by his son L. Aemilius Lepidus Paullus. After being damaged by fire and restored several times, it was partly demolished in 410 A. D., when Alaric sacked Rome. The last remains of its marble façade were removed by Bramante in 1500, the material being used for the construction of the palace of Cardinal Adriano Castellesi of Corneto, in the Borgo, the present Palazzo Giraud-Torlonia.

s. a. Porticus Gai et Luci II, 995.

R. LANCIANI, *BCom* XXVII, 1899, pp. 169–204; XXVIII, 1900, pp. 3–8; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* XVII, 1902, pp. 41–57; id., *RM* XX, 1905, pp. 53–62; G. BONT, *AttiScStor*, pp. 566–570; CH. HÜLSEN, *FR*, pp. 116–125; id., *Sangallo* I, p. 34 f.; A. BARTOLI, *Rend Linc* 5, XXI, 1912, pp. 758–766; R. LANCIANI, *Storia* II, pp. 191–193; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *AJA* XVII, 1913, pp. 14–28; id., *JRS* XII, 1922, p. 29 f.; T. FRANK, *Buildings*, pp. 66–75; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 396–408; *Röm. Gebälke* I, pp. 27–34; P-A, pp. 72–76 (Bibl: p. 75 f.); S. IACCARINO, *BArte* XXVIII, 1934/35, p. 479 f.; A. M. COLINI, *BCom* LXIII, 1935, p. 189 f.; A. BOETHIUS, *ActaInstSueciae* IV, 1935, p. 191 f.;

N. SANDBERG, *Eranos* XXXIV, 1936, pp. 82–103; A. M. COLINI, *BCom* LXVII, 1939, p. 193 f.; G. DE ANGELIS d'OSSAT, *Roma* XXI, 1943, p. 78 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 172–176 (Bibl: p. 176); M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 142, 336 f.; G. CARETTONI, *NSc*, 1948, pp. 111–128; A. BARTOLI, *BArte* XXXV, 1950, pp. 289–294; M. BORDA, *L'Urbe* XIV, 1951, 4, pp. 3–10; A. GIULIANO, *BArte* XL, 1955, pp. 165–167; A. V. GERKAN, *RM* LX–LXI, 1953/54, p. 201; G. E. DUCKWORTH, *Studia Lat. Petro Johanni Enk Oblata*, 1955, pp. 58–65; G. FUCHS, *RM* LXIII, 1956, pp. 14–25 (Bibl: p. 19²⁹); M. WEGNER, *Ornamente*, p. 103 f.; L. CREMA, *Arch Rom*, p. 167; G. CARETTONI, *JRS* L, 1960, p. 192 f.



188 The north-west extremity either of the original basilica, or an early restoration of it.

GPN E/27103



189 Fragment of entablature from the upper storey.

Fot 1158



190 Nave and aisles of the basilica seen from the east.

Fot 157

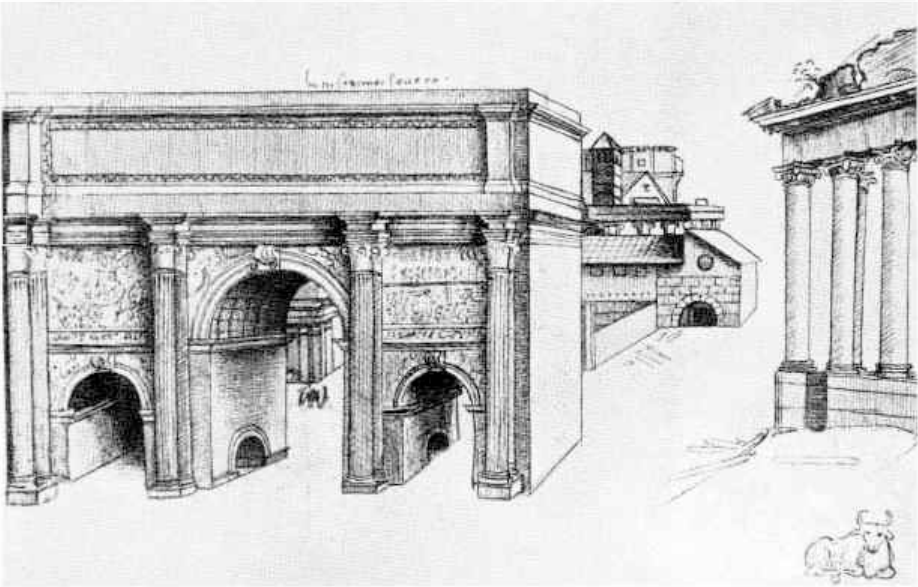
- 191 A coin of the triumvir monetalis M. Aemilius Lepidus from ca. 65 B. C. showing the columns of the interior and the shields (clupeī) placed there by his father in 78 B. C. (BMC Rep I, p. 450, Ni. 3650-3653.

MCR B/285



- 192 The eastern entrance to the basilica.

Fot 185

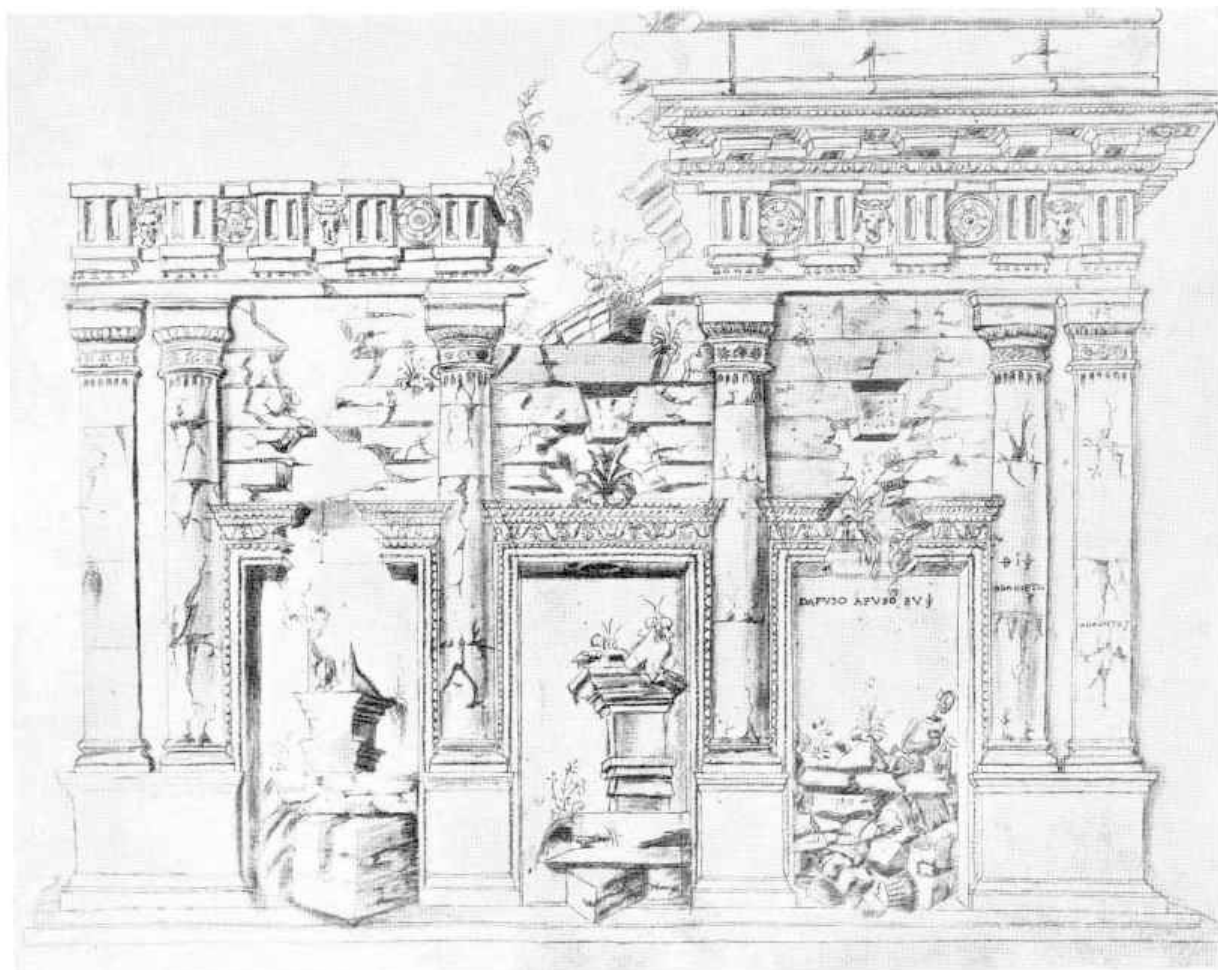


193 A drawing (ca. 1491) from the Codex Escorialensis fol. 20; the south-west corner of the Basilica Aemilia, which was still standing at that time, is seen through the middle opening of the Arch of Septimius Severus.
Inst Neg 2326



194 The shops (tabernae) on the south side of the Basilica Aemilia.

For 195



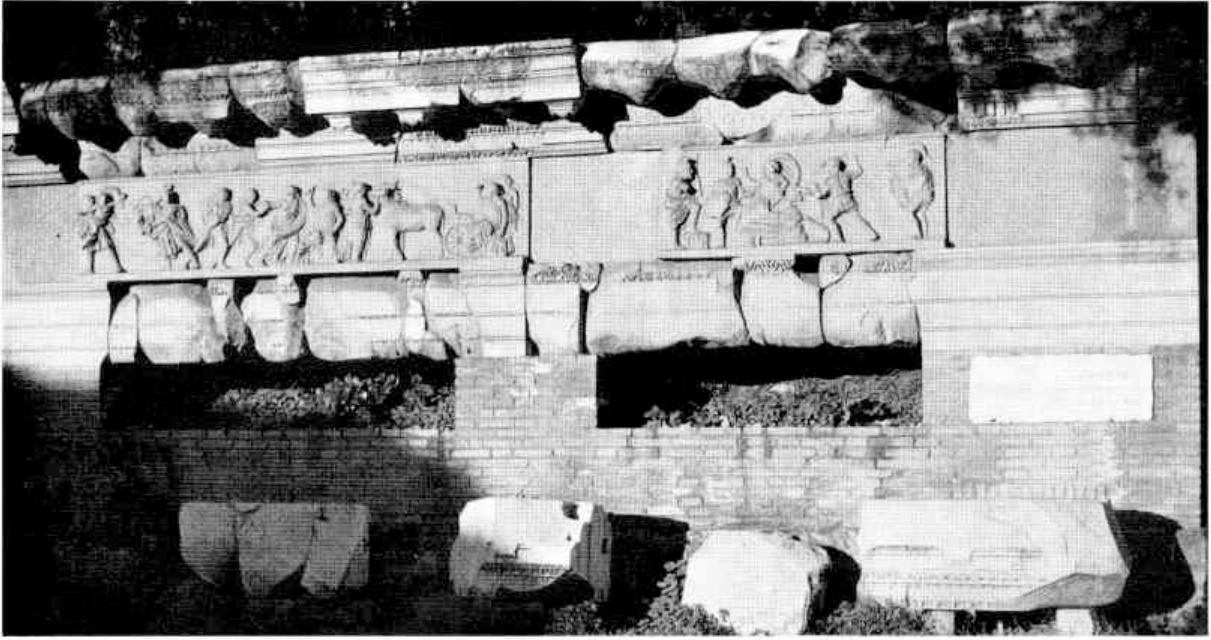
195 The marble façade in a drawing by Giuliano da Sangallo (Cod. Vat. Barb. Lat. 4424 fol. 26).

Inst Neg 53.391

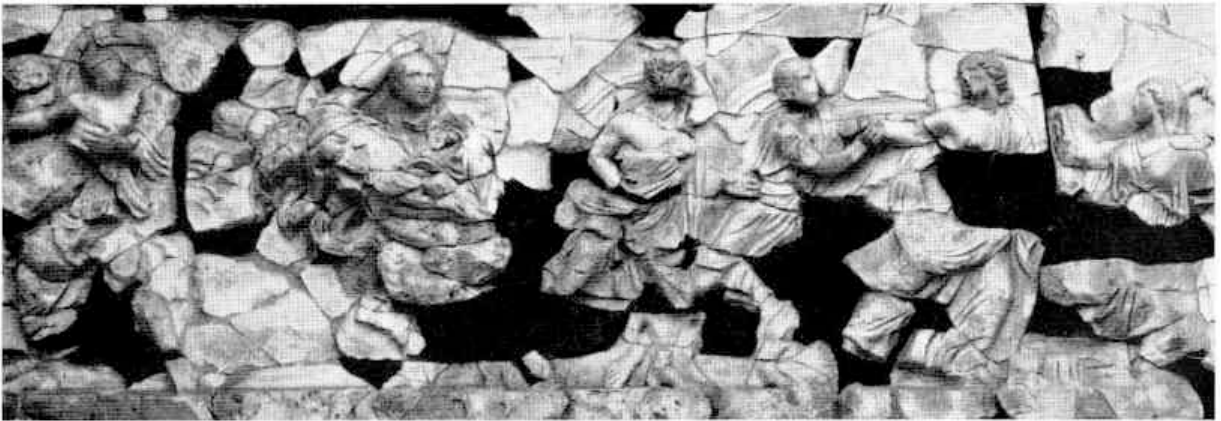


196 Metopes with bucrania and paterae from the entablature of the Doric portico of the basilica.

Fot 167



197 Entablature from the lower storey of the interior with a frieze depicting early Roman history (plaster cast). Fot 5016



198 Part of the original historic frieze: the rape of the Sabine women.

Foro



199 The punishment of Tarpeia.

Foro

BASILICA ARGENTARIA s. Forum Iulium I, 527, 528

BASILICA CONSTANTINI. Between 306 and 310 A. D., Maxentius began the construction of a basilica on the Sacra Via – originally called “Basilica Nova” – which was completed by Constantine after 313. In the original design of the building, the façade, a two-storey structure with five gates, was on the east, and led into a vestibule; the nave terminated at the west in an apse. Constantine added a second main entrance in the side facing the Sacra Via, and built another apse facing it, in the centre of the north side. As the building reached to the boundary of the Forum Pacis and thus cut the thoroughfare between the Forum Romanum and the Carinae on the Esquiline, a tunnel was made under the north-west corner of the basilica through which the street passed. This passage was known in the Middle Ages as *Arcus Latoniae* or *Arcò di Latrone*.*

s. a. *Horrea Piperataria* I, 595, 598.

A. NIBBY, *Del Foro Romano, della Via Sacra, dell'Anfiteatro Flavio*, 1819, pp. 189–208; id., *RomAnt* II, pp. 238–249; P. ADINOLFI, pp. 406–409; J. H. MIDDLETON II, pp. 224–229; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 201–206 (Bibl: p. 204); id., *ArchStorPat* III, 1880, p. 378; id., *Storia* II, pp. 209–219; id., *Mél* XI, 1891, pp. 161–167; *CodTop* III, p. 221 f.; F. REBER, *Ruinen*, pp. 392–396; CH. HÜLSEN, *FR*, pp. 214–218; H. JORDAN,

Top I, 3, pp. 11–14; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 343–348 (Bibl: p. 348); E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 419–428; *Röm Gebälke* I, pp. 117–130; P-A, pp. 76–78 (Bibl: p. 78); A. MINOPRIO, *BSR* XII, 1932, pp. 1–25; A. M. COLINI, *BCom* LXI, 1933, p. 258; id., *L'Urbe* II, 1937, 6, pp. 5–7; H. KÄHLER, *Jdl* LI, 1936, pp. 180–191; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 227–230 (Bibl: p. 231); H. BLOCH, *Bolli*, p. 315; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 578.

* Other versions: *Arcus Latone*, *Arcus in Lathone*, *Arcus Latronis*, *Arcus Latronae*, ad *Archum Latronem*.



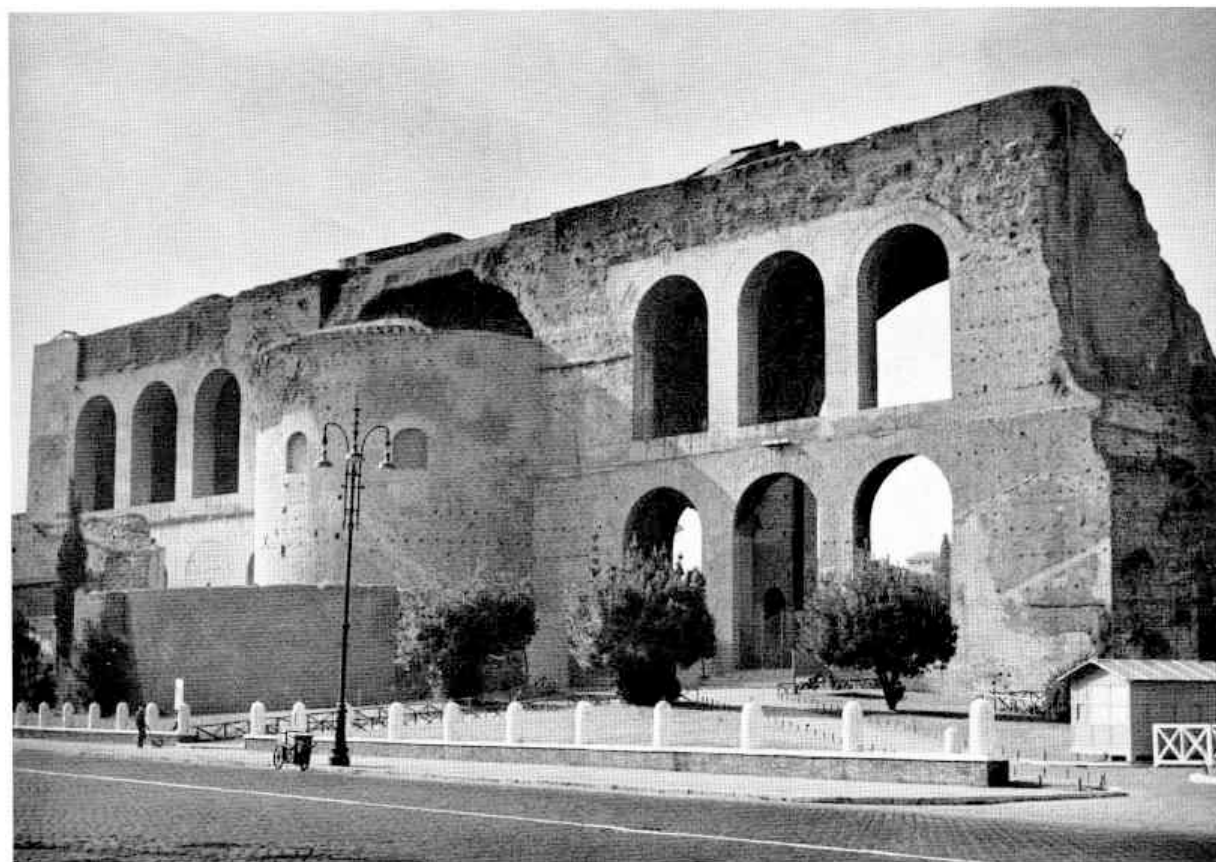
200 The Basilica of Constantine, seen from the Palatine. The upper storey of the eastern entrance was restored in 1958.
For 5021



201 Part of the spiral staircase leading to the roof, flung down in an earthquake from an outer pier on the west side. Fifty-four steps are still in situ. Fot 175



202 "Arcus Latonae", the tunnel which allows the road to pass under the north-west corner of the basilica; walled up since 1566. Fot 723



203 The back of the basilica facing on to the Via dei Fori Imperiali.

Fot 173



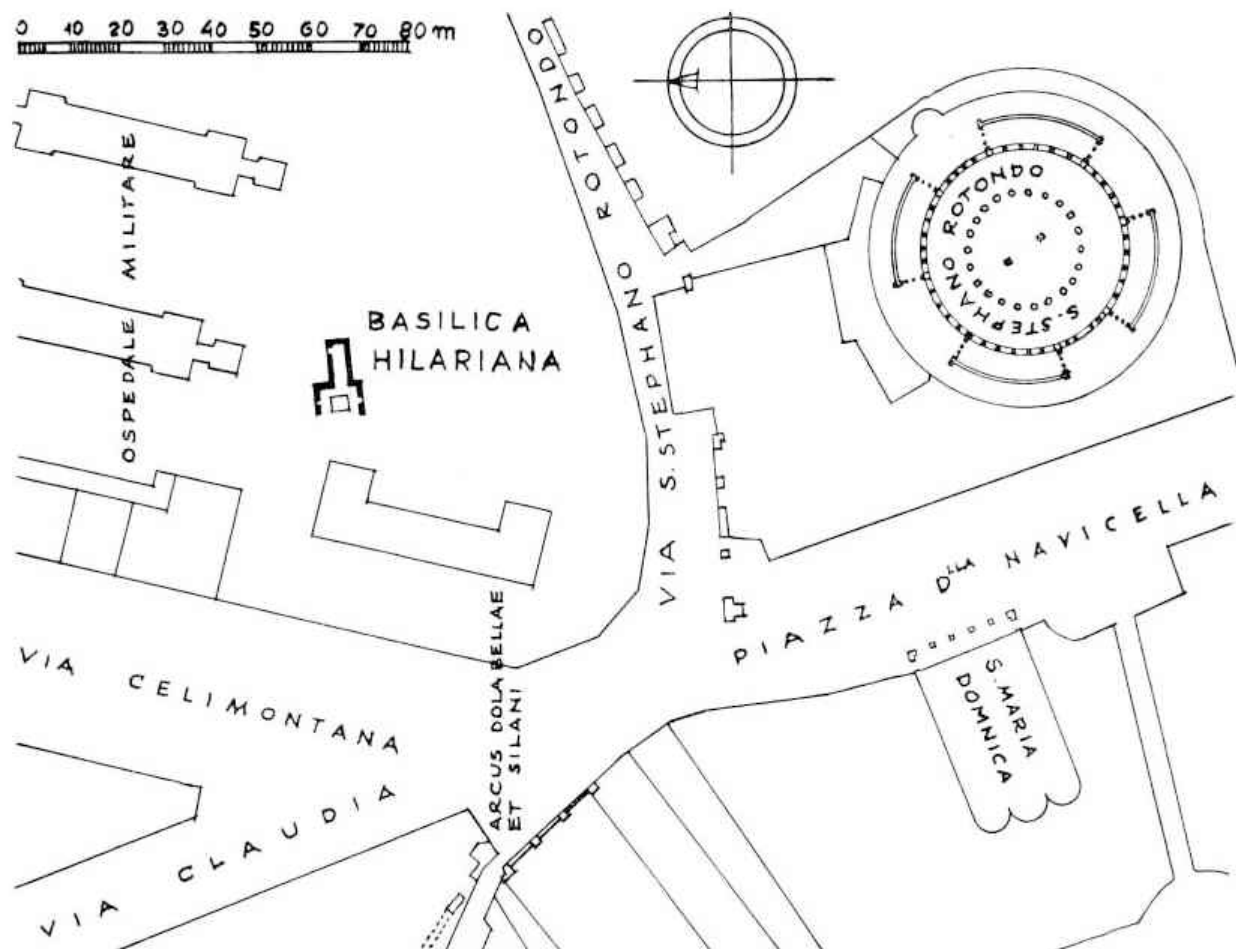
204 View through the arcades of the portico into the northern side aisle.

Fot 172

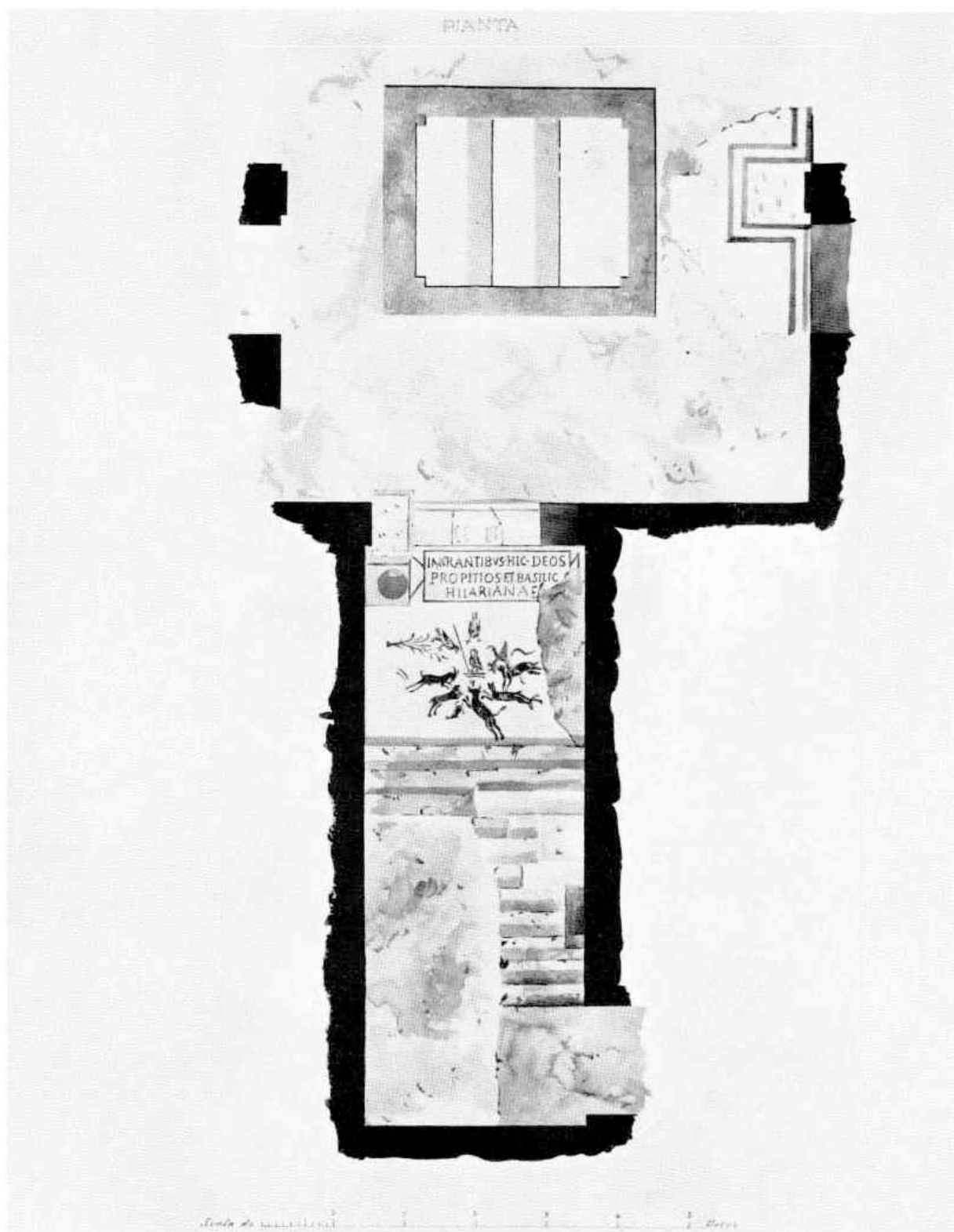
BASILICA HILARIANA. A building sacred to the cults of the Magna Mater and Attis was discovered, in 1889, in the grounds of the military hospital between Via Celimontana and Via di S. Stefano Rotondo. The words of greeting in an inscription on the mosaic floor of the vestibule – “Intrantibus. Hic. Deos. Propitios. Et. Basilic(ae) Hilarianae” (CIL VI, 30937) – identify it as Basilica Hilariana. It was erected by a pearl merchant, M. Poblicius Hilarus, margaritarius, about the middle of the 2nd century A. D.

G. GATTI, NSc, 1889, pp. 398–400; id., NSc, 1890, p. 113; O. MARCHETTI, NSc, 1890, p. 79 f.; C. L. VISCONTI, BCom XVIII, 1889, p. 483 f.; id., BCom XIX, 1890, pp. 18–25; CH. HÜLSEN, RM VI, 1891, p. 109 f.; P. BIENKOWSKI „Malocchio“, Eranos Vindobonensis, 1893, pp. 285–303; W. H. ROSCHER II, p. 2917 f.;

R. LANCIANI, BCom XLVI, 1918, pp. 76–78; H. ST. JONES, Cons, p. 277 f., Ni. 19, 20, 20a (Bibl: pp. 277, 278); P-A, p. 78; Ant, p. 58; M. E. BLAKE, MAARome XIII, 1936, p. 158 f.; V. E. GASDIA, Casa, p. 164; G. LUGLI, Mon IV, 3, pp. 49–51; A. M. COLINI, Celio, pp. 278–280.

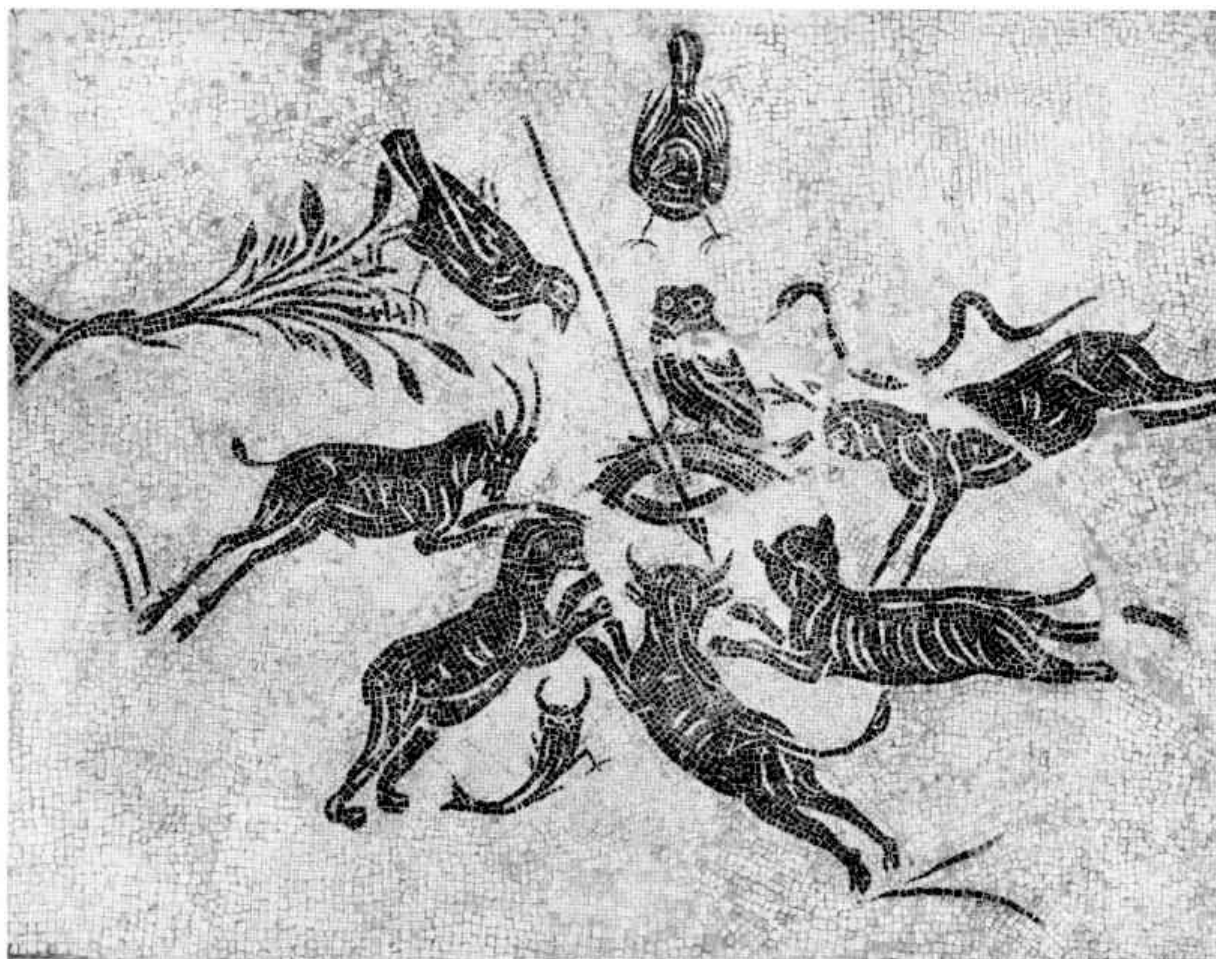


205 Plan of the Basilica Hilariana (after Colini-Gismondi).



- 206 Plan of the excavation, in the archives of the Commissione Archeologica of the city of Rome. Twelve partly preserved steps led to a vestibule $3 \times 2,50$ m on the floor of which is the mosaic of the "Evil Eye". The partly excavated main hall had a rectangular basin in the centre, 0,70 m in depth.

Rip X



207 The mosaic of the "Evil Eye", an apotropaic symbol. The "Evil Eye" with an owl perched on it is pierced by a spear and is being attacked by nine beasts. Fot 3244

BASILICA IULIA. The basilica lies on the south side of the Forum Romanum, between the Vicus Iugarius and the Vicus Tuscus. It was begun by Caesar in 54 B. C. and dedicated in 46 B. C., before it was finished. Augustus completed the basilica, but it was destroyed by a fire soon afterwards. After reconstruction, it was again dedicated by Augustus in 12 A. D. It was badly injured by a fire under Carinus in 284 A. D., and restored by Diocletian. The *TABERNAE VETERES*, located on the south side of the Sacra Via from the times when the Forum was a market-place, had to make room for the construction of the basilica. They were transferred to rooms of tufa and travertine which are still visible at the back of the basilica.

s. a. Arcus Tiberii I, 142, Lacus Servilius II, 691, 692.

L. CANINA, *DissPontAcc* XIV, 1860, pp. 179–194; A. TRENDLENBURG, *BullInst*, 1871, pp. 225–233; P. ROSA, *Relazione*, pp. 50–53 (Photos: pp. 4/5, 50/51, 54/55, 56/57); H. JORDAN, *Hermes* VII, 1873, pp. 285–293; id., *Top I*, 2, pp. 385–391; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* XX, 1891, pp. 229–236; id., *Ruins*, pp. 273–278 (Bibl: p. 277 f.); id., *Storia* II, p. 205 f.; TH. ASHBY, *CR* XV, 1901, p. 136; C. v. BILDT, *RM* XVI, 1901,

pp. 3–20; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* XVII, 1902, p. 60 f.; id., *FR*, pp. 56–63; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 408–419; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 150–153, 216–224; G. T. RIVOLTA, *RomArch*, pp. 202–204; P-A, pp. 78–80; A. BOETHIUS, *ActaInstSueciae* IV, 1935, pp. 192–195; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 177–179 (Bibl: p. 179); M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 151, 177; E. WELIN, *SFR*, pp. 54 f., 117 f.; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 168, *FUR*, p. 75 f.



208 The Basilica Julia seen from the east.

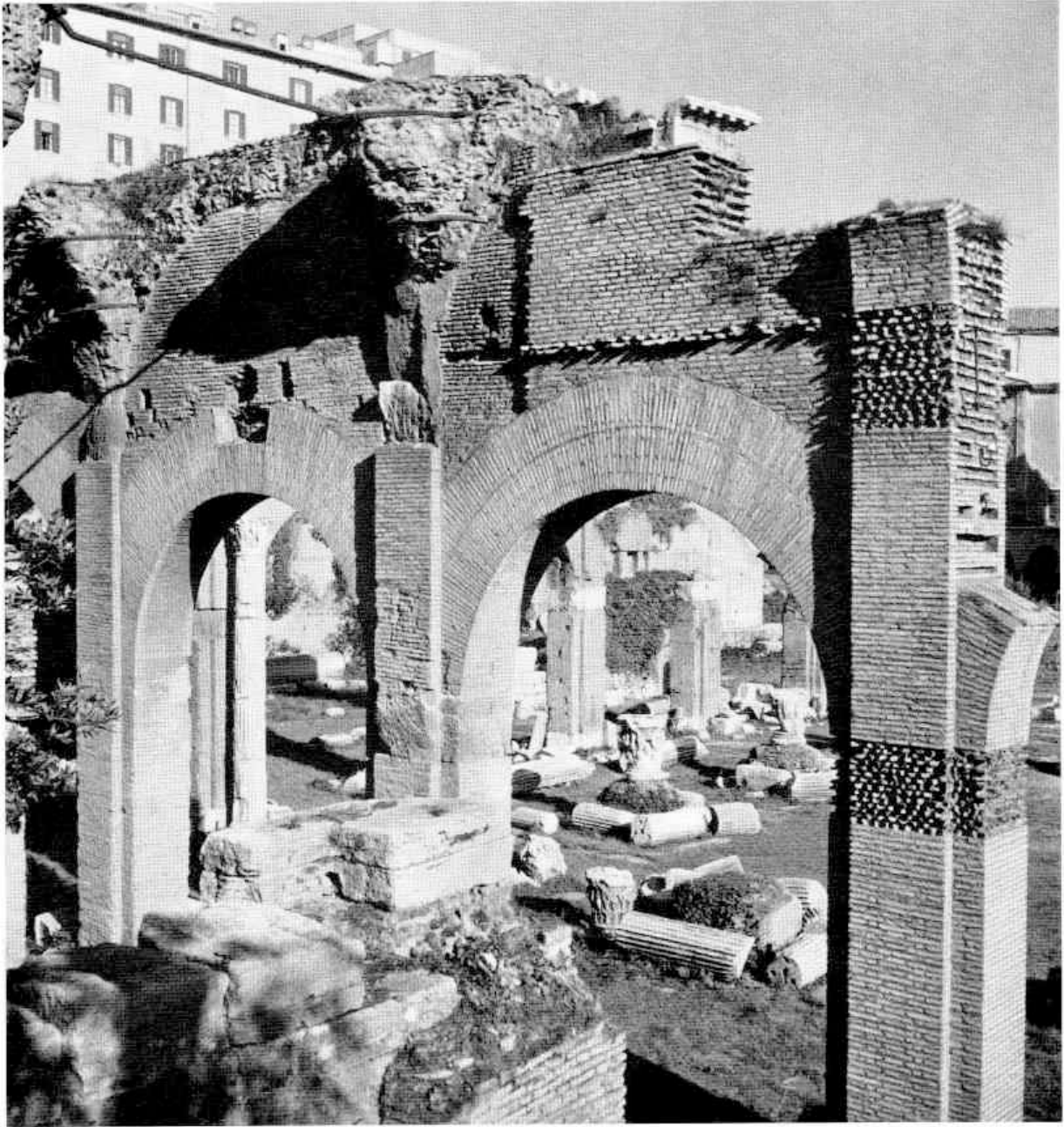


209 View of the Basilica Julia from the Temple of Saturn.



210 Walls of tufa and travertine blocks at the back of the Basilica Julia.

Fot 4191



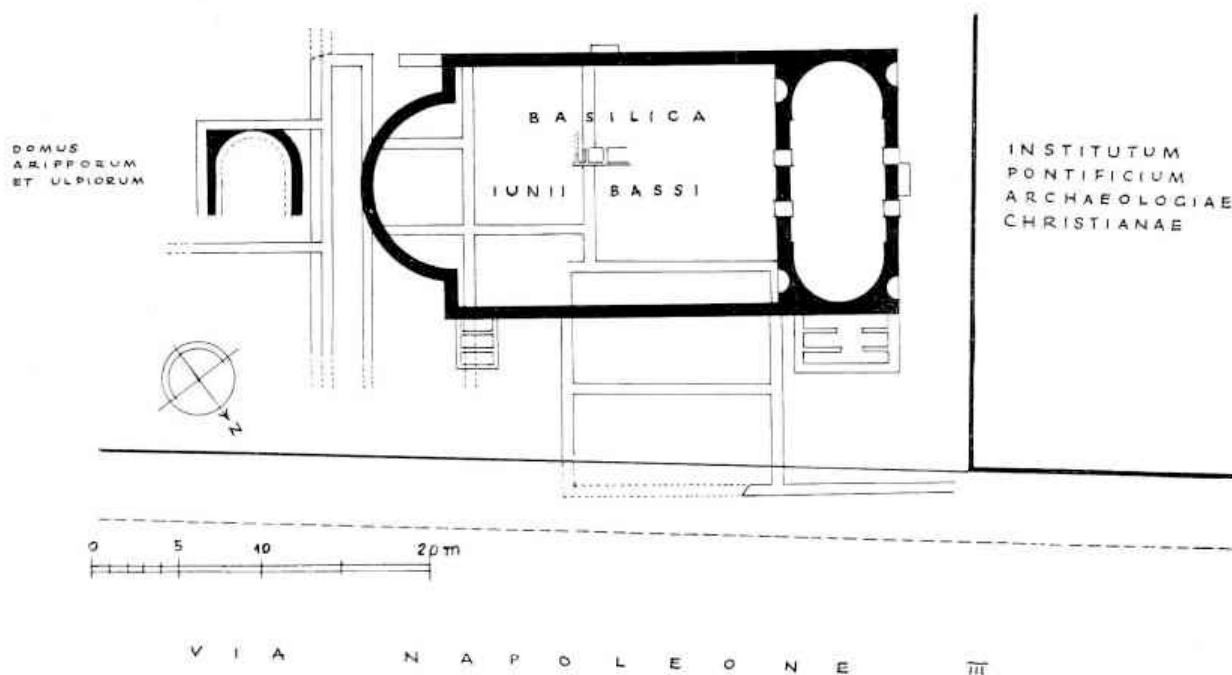
211 A brick wall at the south-west corner of the building which dates from the restoration by Diocletian.

For 4190

BASILICA IUNII BASSI. This basilica, which was richly decorated with marble inlays and figurative representations in opus sectile, was built on the Esquiline by Iunius Bassus, consul ordinarius of the year 331 A. D. (CIL VI, 1737). Under Pope Simplicius (468–483) it was converted into the Church of Sant'Andrea in Catabarbara. The remains of the basilica were uncovered, and destroyed, in 1930 when the Oriental Seminary – No. 3, Via Napoleone III – was built. Drawings of the 15th and 16th centuries show the interior marble decoration still complete. Of it, four panels in opus sectile have been preserved. Until recently, two of them were in private possession at the Palazzo del Drago. The other two were removed from their original position in 1893 and have been displayed on the staircase of the Palazzo dei Conservatori since 1903.

I. CIAMPINUS, *Vetera Monumenta* I, 1690, pp. 52–65, Tab. I, XXI–XXIV; G. B. DE ROSSI, *BACrist* 2, II, 1871, pp. 5–29, 41–64; MATZ-DUHN III, *Ni.* 4114, 4115; O. MARUCCHI, *BCom* XXI, 1893, pp. 89–104; TH. ASHBY, *BSR* VI, 1913, pp. 186–188; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, p. 337; CH. HÜLSEN, *Sangallo* I, p. 47, II, fol 31 v; id., *Festschrift f. Julius Schlosser*, 1927, pp. 53–67; id., *Chiese*, pp. 179–181, 585 (Bibl. p. 181);

H. ST. JONES, *Cons*, pp. 260, 264 (Bibl. p. 260 f.); P-A, p. 80 f.; TH. ASHBY – G. LUGLI, *RACrist* IX, 1932, pp. 221–255; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, p. 401 f.; R. KRAUTHEIMER, *Corpus* I, p. 64 f.; O. DEUBNER, *RM* LIV, 1939, pp. 116–118; C. CECHELLI, *Vita di Roma nel Medio Evo* I, 41, 1955, pp. 663–670; W. N. SCHUMACHER, *RM* LXV, 1958, pp. 116–118.



212 Plan of the Basilica of Iunius Bassus (after G. Lugli).

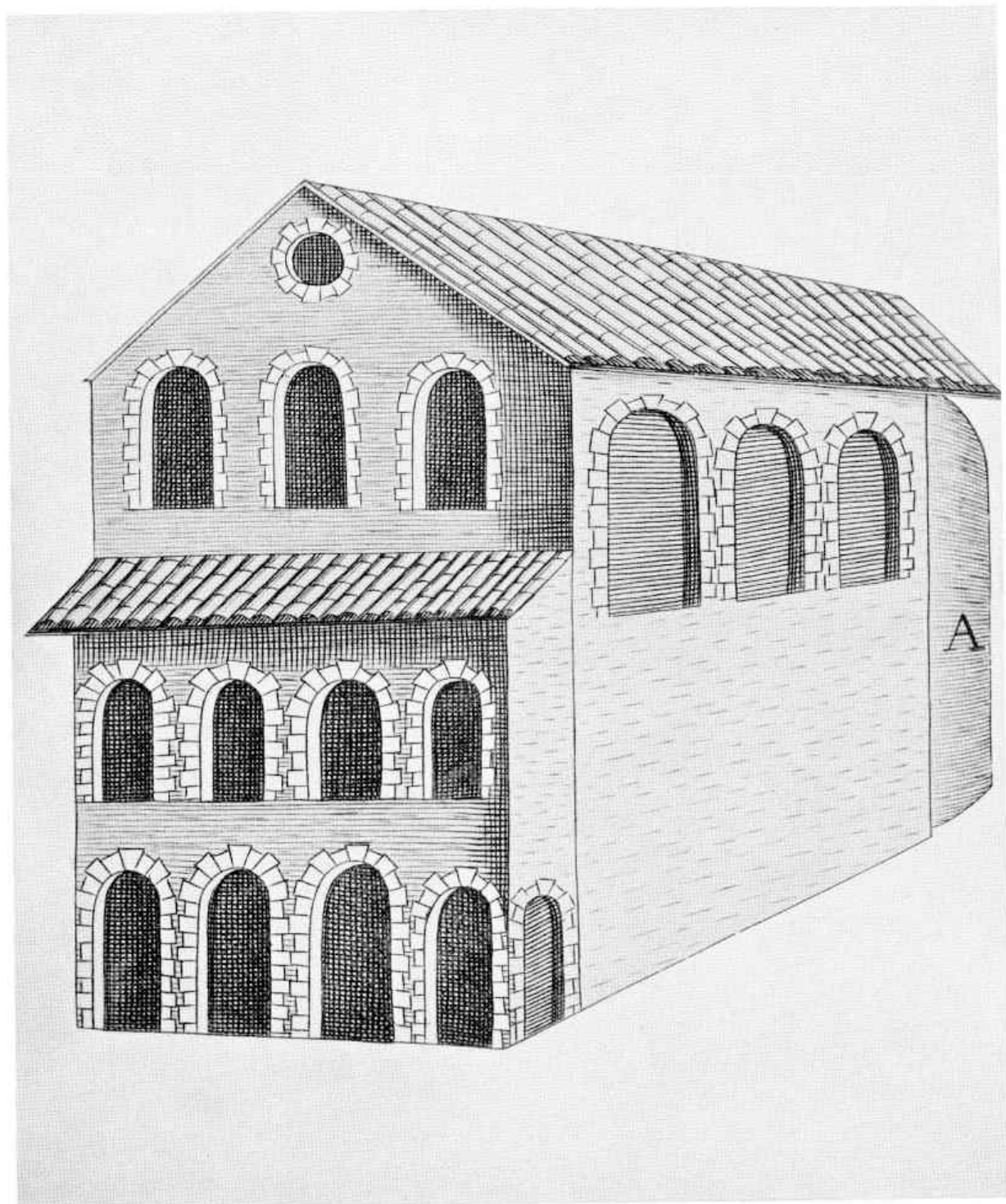


213 The demolition of the foundation walls in 1930. The narthex and entrance in the west side; in the background is the campanile of S. Maria Maggiore.
Pont Com 12084

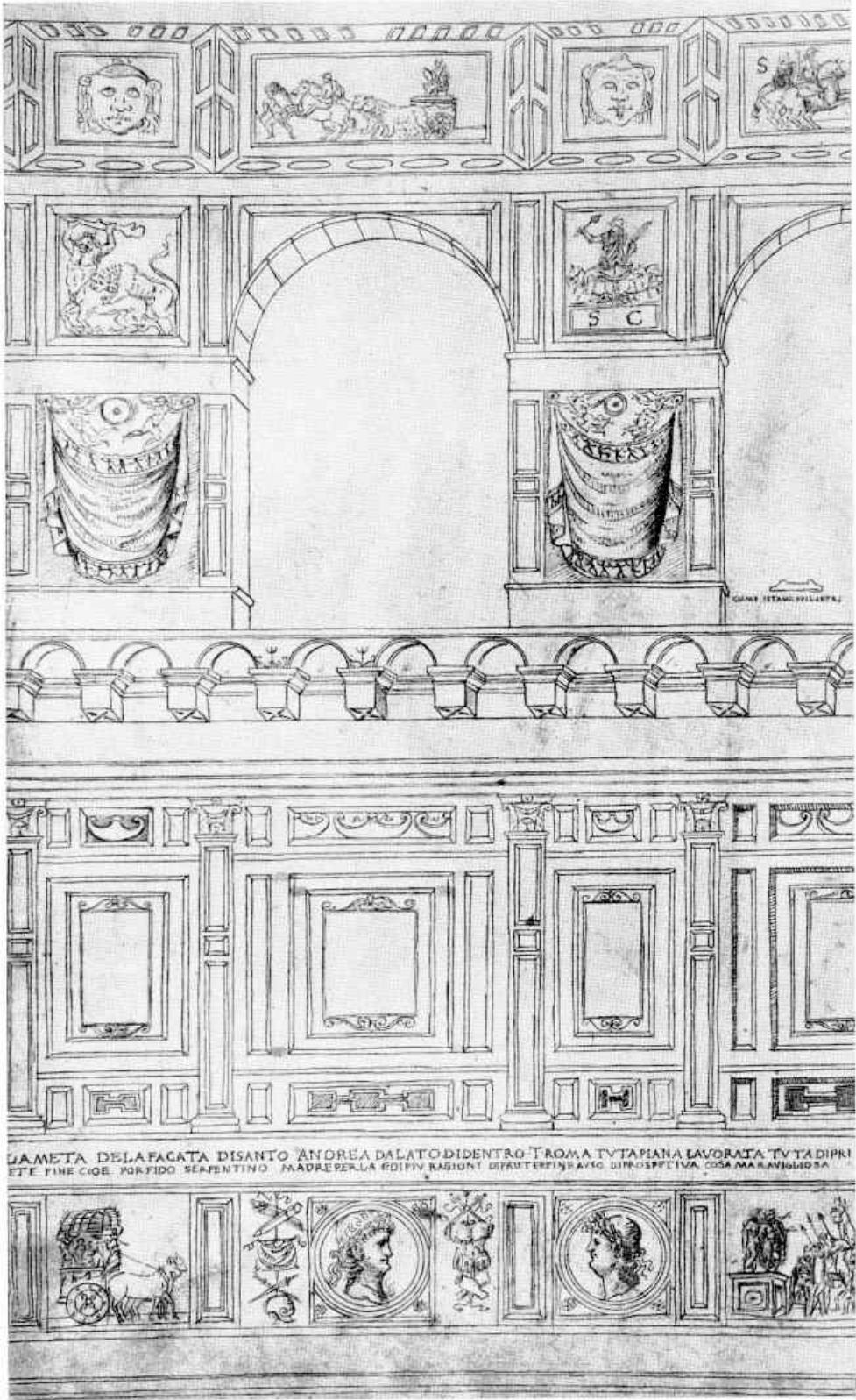


214 The apse on the east side.

Pont Com 12082



215 An exterior view of the building, from a drawing by Ciampinus (*Vetera Monumenta*, Tab. I, 4). Inst Neg 53.392



LA META DELLA FACATA DI SANTO ANDREA DALATO DIDENTRO TROMA TVTAPIANA LAVORATA TVTADIPRI
ETE FINE CIGE PORFIDO SERPENTINO MADREPERLA EDIFIVRAGIUNT DIFESTERINPAVEG DITROSPETTIVA COSA MARANIGLIOSA

216. The marble revetments of the interior, from a drawing by Giuliano da Sangallo circa 1485.

Fot 2983



217 and 218 Panels in opus sectile in the well of the staircase in the Palazzo dei Conservatori: tigresses attacking a heifer and a bullock.
Inst Neg 54.37, 54.38



219 Marble decoration from the basilica formerly in the Palazzo del Drago in Via Quattro Fontane: Hylas being pulled into the water by nymphs.
Inst Neg 54.149

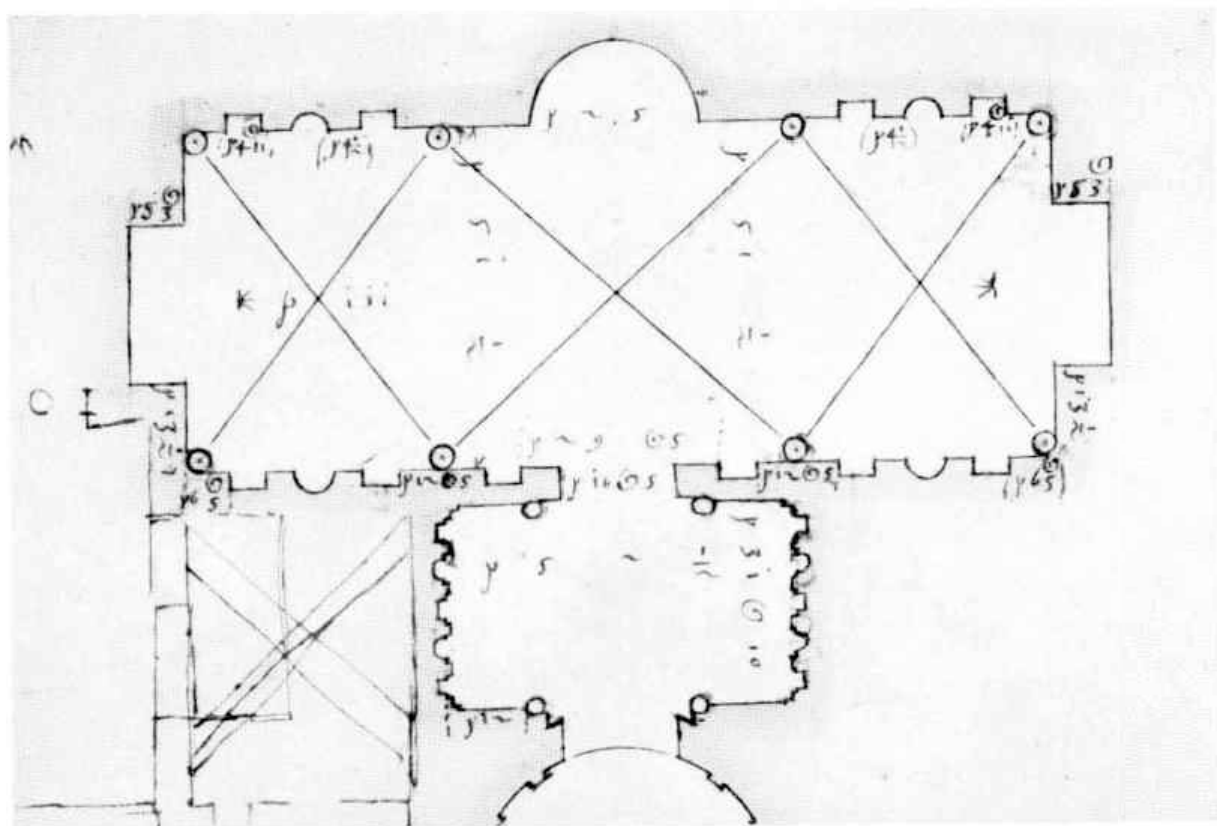


220 A "processus consularis" with the consul in a chariot drawn by white horses among the outriders of the four circus factions.
Inst Neg 54.148

BASILICA NEPTUNI. In 25 B. C. Agrippa built a basilica and dedicated it to Neptune in commemoration of his naval victories. Its northern wall is almost completely preserved and can be seen on the Via della Palombella, behind the Pantheon. The southern wall, preserved to about the same height, is incorporated into the opposite house, the Accademia Ecclesiastica. The basilica was 45 metres long and 19 metres wide. Drawings by Palladio show that it was entered through its end walls, the eastern entry leading immediately into the PORTICUS ARGONAUTORUM of the Saepta Iulia (q. v.). Badly injured in the fire under Titus in 80 A. D., it was restored by Hadrian, probably in conjunction with the reconstruction of the Pantheon.

F. GORI, *ArchStor* IV, 1880, pp. 324-340; R. LANCIANI, *NSc*, 1882, pp. 353-358; H. LUCAS, *Zur Geschichte der Neptunsbasilica* (Schulprogramm Kais. Wilhelm Realgymnasium Berlin) 1904, pp. 3, 21 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *ÖJh* XV, 1912, pp. 132-135; *Röm Ge-*

bälke I, pp. 67-72; P-A, p. 81; F. W. SHIPLEY, *Agrippa*, pp. 44-47, 89, 92 f.; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 105-107; G. GATTI, *Atti III StorArch*, 1940, pp. 61-73; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 377; G. ZORZI, *Palladio*, p. 71 f., fig. 136, 138.



221 Plan of the Basilica Neptuni by Andrea Palladio, part of a measured plan of the Baths of Agrippa (*Royal Institute of British Architects*, London vol. IX, 17). GFN F/3206



222 North wall of the basilica in Via della Palombella.

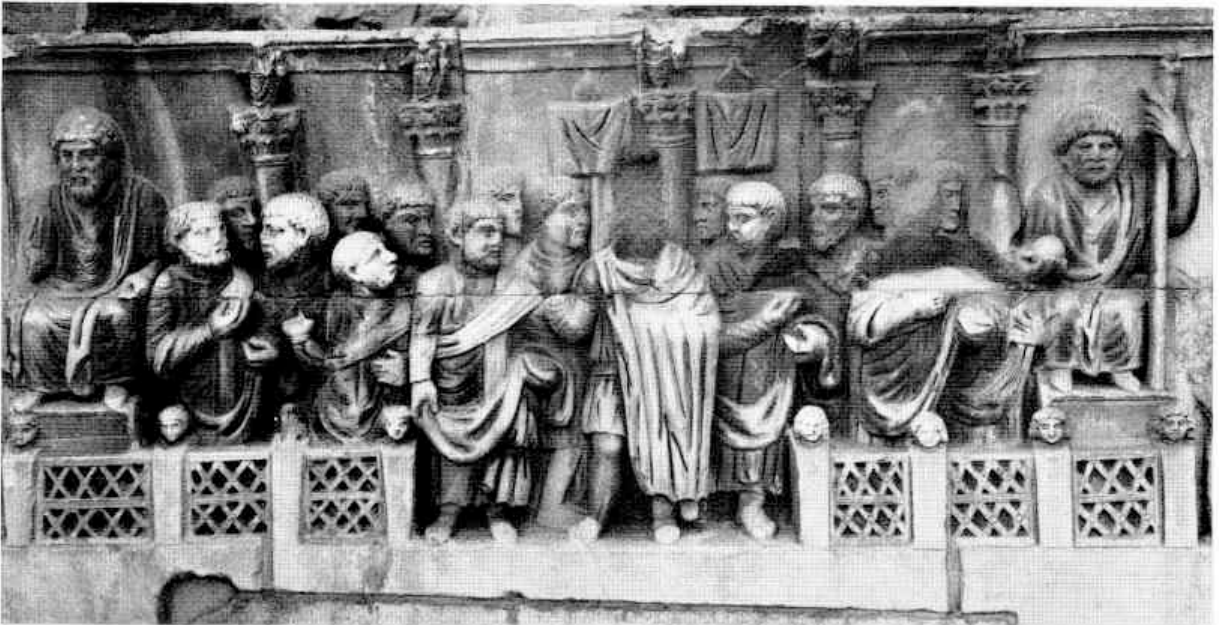
Brogi 18637

BASILICA ULPIA s. Forum Traiani I, 548–553.

BASIS DECENNALIA ET MONUMENTUM TETRARCHUM. A relief above the left side-passage on the north side of the Arch of Constantine shows, behind the rostra, a monument of Diocletian's tetrarchy with five columns, four of which carried statues of the emperors, while the fifth, in the centre, was dedicated to Jupiter. One of the column bases, decorated with reliefs, is still extant. It bears the inscription "CAESARUM DECENNALIA FELICITER" (CIL VI, 1203). From the end of the 16th century until 1875 it decorated the gate of the Farnese Gardens on the Palatine, but it has now been returned to the spot where it was excavated in 1547 at the north-east end of the Rostra. Two other column bases of the monument are known, though they are now lost. One of them, found about 1490, bore the inscription "AUGUSTORUM VICENNALIA FELICITER" (CIL VI, 1204), the other one, probably belonging to the column of Jupiter, "VICENNALIA IMPERATORUM" (CIL VI, 1205); it was found in 1509 below the Temple of Vespasian where in 1959 the foundations of the middle column also were discovered. Excavations, in September and October 1959, revealed the foundations of the five columns which, together with the curved steps of the Rostra (Hemicyclium), constituted the monument for the Vicennalia of Diocletian (303 A. D.).

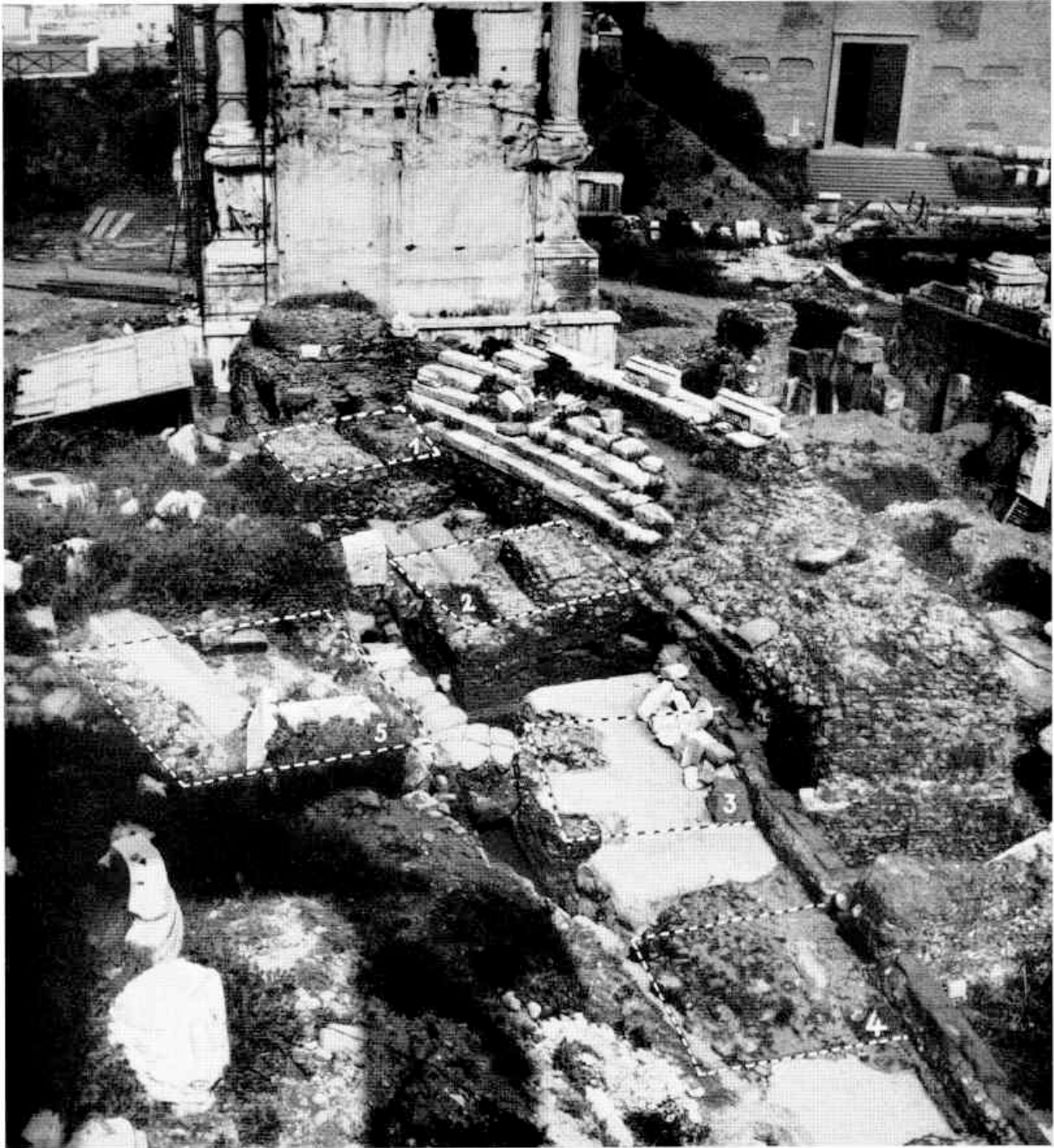
MATZ-DUHN III, No. 3629; CH. HÜLSEN, RM VIII, 1893, p. 281; id., FR, p. 89 f.; R. LANCIANI, Ruins, p. 284; H. THÉDENAT, FR, p. 262 f.; A. RIEGL, Spät-römische Kunstindustrie I, 1901, pp. 81–84; A. L. FROTHINGHAM, AJA XVIII, 1914, pp. 146–155; E. STRONG, SR II, p. 317 f.; P-A, pp. 145, 454; H. P. L'ORANGE, RM LIII, 1938, pp. 1–34; id., Der spät-

antike Bildschmuck des Konstantinsbogens, 1939, p. 84 f.; G. LUGLI, Centro, p. 131; A. DEGRASSI, BCom LXVIII, 1939, p. 178; id., Doxa II, 1949, p. 82 f.; I. SCOTT RYBERG, MAARome XXII, 1955, pp. 117–119; L. CURTIUS – A. NAWRATH, Das antike Rom (3), 1957, p. 36 f. H. KÄHLER, Rom und seine Welt II, 1960, pp. 361–363.



223 A monument to the Diocletian tetrarchy behind the Rostra, from a relief on the Arch of Constantine.

Sopr Lazio 12220



224 The foundations of the monument's five columns and the Hemicyclium.

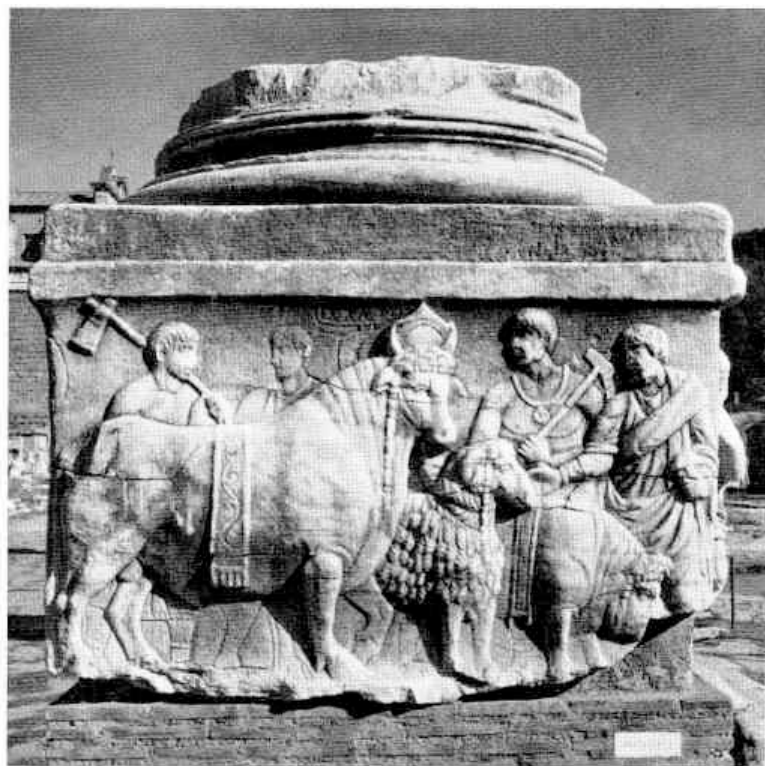
Fot 6106

- 225 The pedestal of the column dedicated to the Caesar Constantius Chlorus with the Decennalian inscription.
Fot 1338



- 226 The Decennalian pedestal, a procession.

Fot 1345



227 The sacrificial animals: a bull, a sheep and a pig (*suovetaurilia*). For 1347



228 The Decennalian pedestal, the sacrifice to Mars.

For 1337

BELLONA, TEMPLUM. The Temple of Bellona, goddess of war, was vowed in 296 B. C. by Appius Claudius Caecus and dedicated a few years later. It stood in the Campus Martius "in circo Flaminio". When the Via delle Botteghe Oscure was widened in 1938, a large republican temple was discovered and partly excavated near the corner of Via Celsa. It was identified with the sanctuary of Bellona. Two of the peperino columns with their bases and capitals of travertine, belonging to one of the long sides, were re-erected in 1954. The front of the temple had eight columns and faced north-west in the direction of the temples of the Largo Argentina. Since new researches on the fragments of the Severan marble plan have shown that the remains under the houses of the Via delle Botteghe Oscure can no longer be identified with the Circus Flaminus (q. v. and *Capitolium* XXXV, July, 1960), the attribution of the temple to Bellona becomes untenable.

H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, pp. 552-554; G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI, *BCom* XLVI, 1918, pp. 120-126; P-A, p. 82 f.; B. WIJCKSTRÖM, *ActaInstSueciae* II, 1932, p. 21; A. M. COLINI, *BCom* LXVI, 1938, p. 260 f.; R. HORN, *AA*, 1938, p. 678 f.; A. W. VAN BUREN, *AJA* XLIII, 1939, p. 508; id., *AJA* LIII, 1949, p. 376 f.; B. BILIŃSKI, *Eos* XL, 1939 (*Lwow*), pp. 66-81; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, p. 51 f.; *Mon* IV, 3, pp. 3-7; F. CASTAG-

NOLI, *CM*, p. 168; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 127; G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI, *RendPontAcc* XX, 1943/44, pp. 407-415; A. M. COLINI, *BCom* LXXIII, 1949/50, App. p. 110; M. GUARDUCCI, *BCom* LXXIII, 1949/50 pp. 55-76; id., *RivFil* LXXXII, 1954, pp. 383-397; J. et L. ROBERT, *Revue des Études Grecques* LXVI, 1953, p. 208 f.; *FUR*, p. 97, Tav. XXXI.



229 The remains of the temple in Via delle Botteghe Oscure as they were when discovered in 1938.



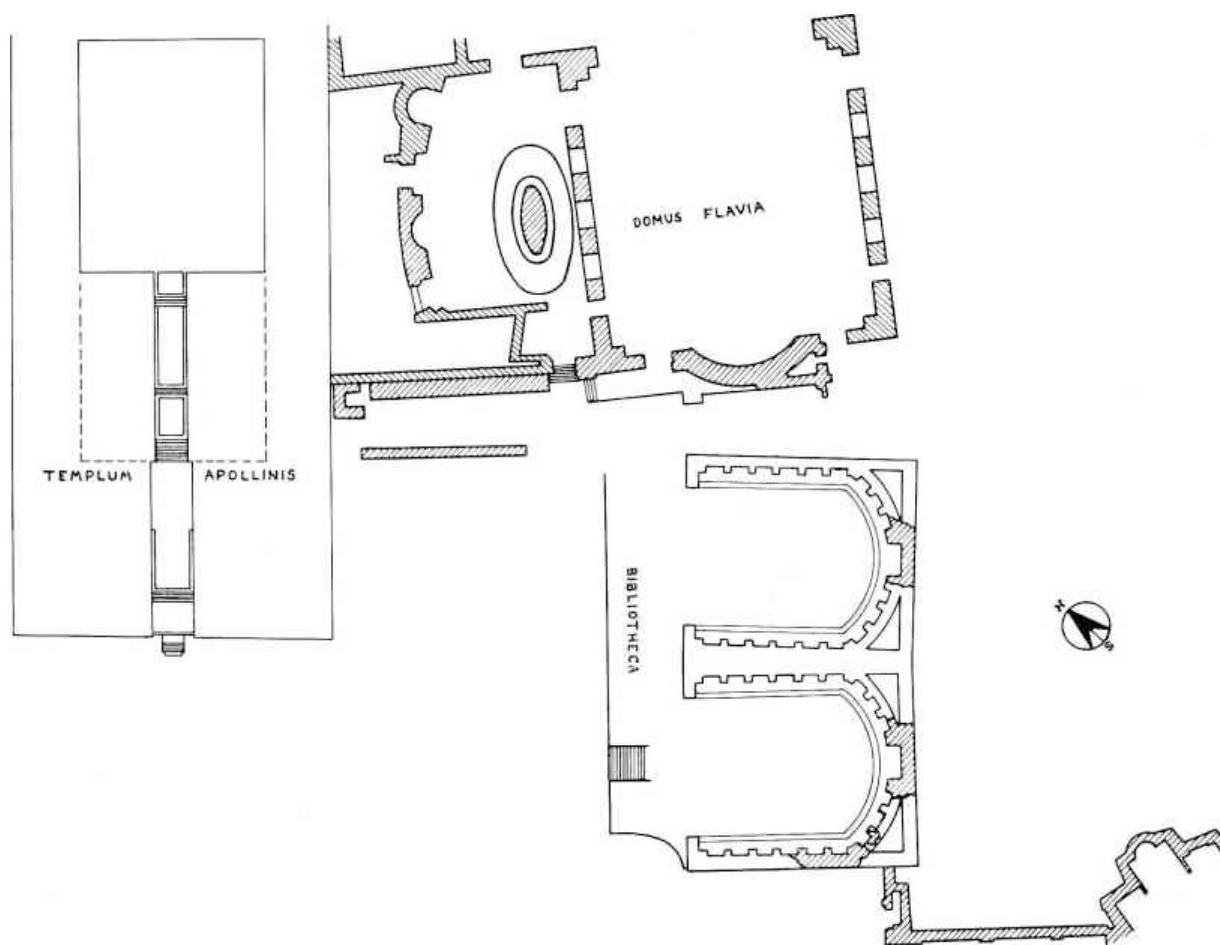
230 Re-erected columns on the travertine-faced podium on the southern long side of the temple.

Fot 5646

BIBLIOTHECA APOLLINIS PALATINI. South-west of the Triclinium of the Domus Flavia on the Palatine are the remains of two absidal rooms whose walls, with niches, and steps in front of them, are evidently the halls of a library. The platform on which they are built corresponds in orientation with the adjacent temple of Apollo Palatinus, and they are therefore identifiable as the Greek and Roman reading rooms of the Bibliotheca Apollinis Palatini. The library was built at the same time as the temple and dedicated in 28 B. C. It was burnt down in the Neronian fire of 64 A. D. and was restored by Domitian. The remains were excavated in November 1861. The ground-plan corresponds with the representation in the marble plan of Septimius Severus. (FUR, Tav. XXII, 20 b).

G. HENZEN, *BullInst*, 1862, p. 228; P. ROSA, *AnnInst*, 1865, p. 358 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM IV*, 1889, p. 186 f.; O. L. RICHMOND, *JRS IV*, 1914, pp. 201–204, pl. XXXV; C. E. BOYD, *Libraries*, pp. 5–8, 32 f.; P-A, pp. 84, 161; DE GREGORI, pp. 13–15; CH. CALMER,

ActaInstSueciae X, 1944, pp. 157–159; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 475; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 168, 344; F. CASTAGNOLI, *RendLinc*, 8, IV, 1949, pp. 380–382; H. KÄHLER, *EncArtAnt II*, 1959, p. 95 f.; FUR, p. 77 f.



231 Plan of the library and the Temple of Apollo, southwest of the Domus Flavia.



232 The apse of the southern reading room of the library, taken during the excavations in November 1861. Fot 3039



233 The library with a modern restoration of an alcove for books.

Fot 399

BIBLIOTHECAE S. Forum Pacis, Forum Traiani, Thermae Antoninianae, Thermae Traiani.

CARCER MAMERTINUS. The Roman state prison lay at the foot of the Capitoline hill, below the Arx. The name Carcer Mamertinus does not occur in classical literature. It dates from the medieval tradition of St. Peter's imprisonment and was in fact the name of a later owner of the property. The Carcer consists of a lower circular room with a domed ceiling, the TULLIANUM, which originally was only accessible through an opening in the ceiling. Later a trapezoidal room was built above, whose floor cut off the dome of the Tullianum. In 22 A. D. a façade of travertine blocks was built by the consuls C. Vibius Rufinus and M. Cocceius Nerva (CIL VI, 1539, 31674).

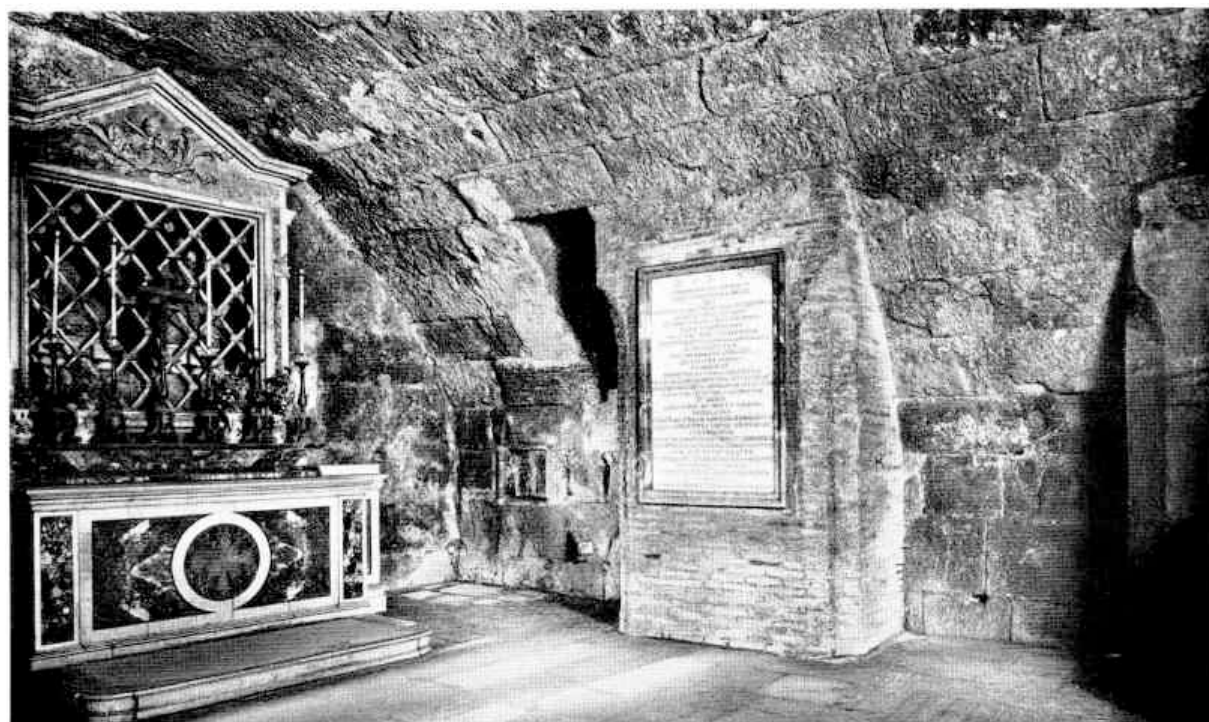
F. CANCELLIERI, *Notizie del Carcere Tulliano*, 1788; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt I*, pp. 525–531; F. GORI, *Il Buonarroti*, 1868, pp. 153–165; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, pp. 323–325; J. H. MIDDLETON I, pp. 151–154; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 285 f.; G. PINZA, *RendLine 5*, XI, 1902, pp. 226–239; CH. HÜLSEN, *FR*, pp. 112–116; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 107–109, 364–366; T.

FRANK, *Buildings*, pp. 39–47; P-A, p. 99 f.; G. LUGLI, *Capitolium VIII*, 1932, pp. 232–244; J. LE GALL, *Mél LVI*, 1939, pp. 60–76; A. M. COLINI, *BCom LXVII*, 1939, p. 197 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 107–111 (Bibl: p. 111); id., *Tecnica II*, Tav. XXXIX, 1; P. HARTMANN GRISAR, *Roma alla fine del mondo antico (2)*, 1943, I, pp. 220–224; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 19.



234 The Carcer Mamertinus under the Church of S. Giuseppe dei Falegnami.

Fot 781



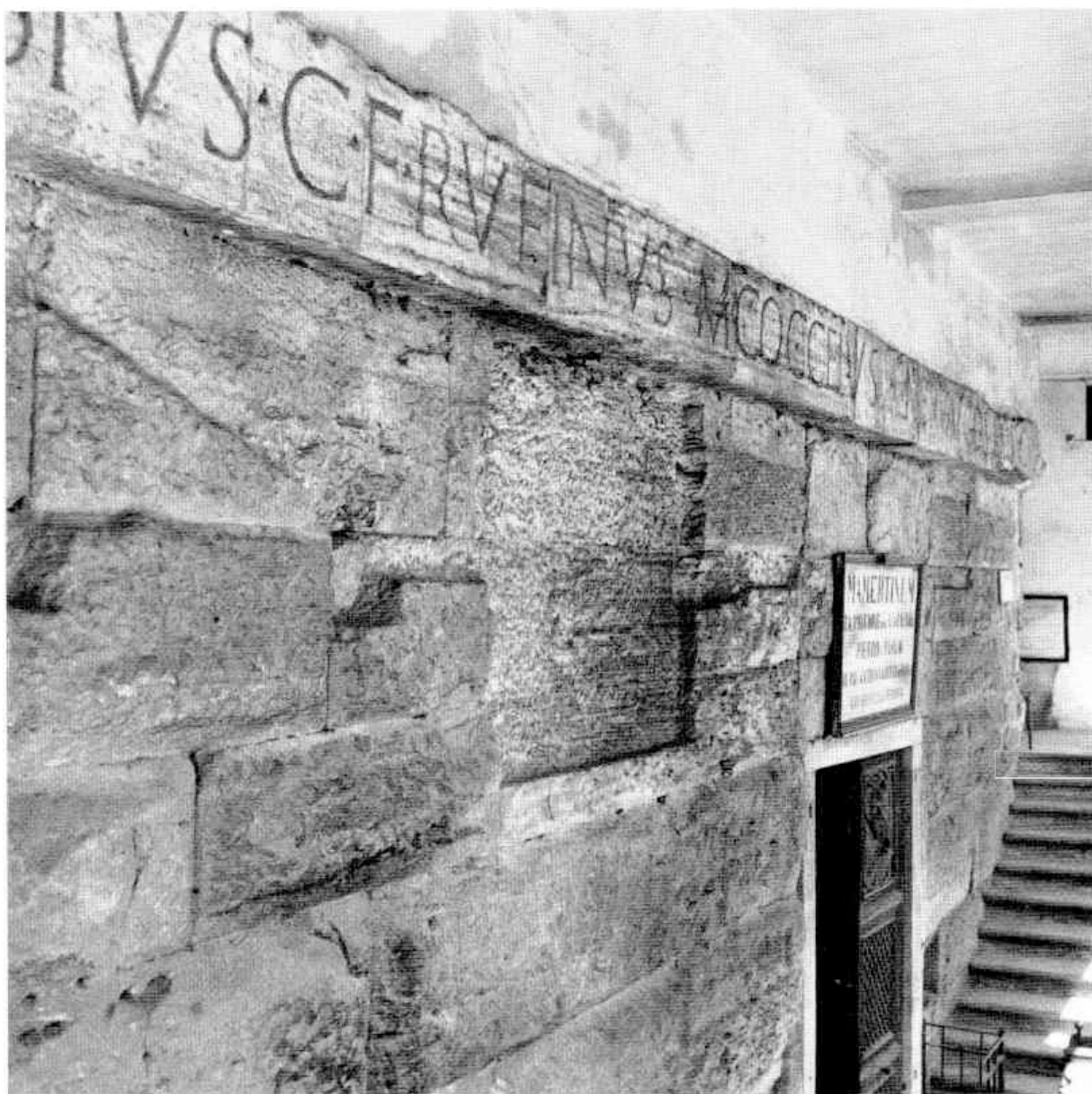
235 The prisoner's cell.

Anderson 3082



236 The Tullianum, the place of execution.

Anderson 3083



237 The travertine façade with the inscription "C. VIBIUS . C . F . RUFINUS . M . COCCEIUS . NERVA . COS . EX . S . C .".

Fot 780

"CARCER" (SACRAE VIAE). Between the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina and the Temple of Romulus on the Sacra Via there lies, below the level of the street, a row of rooms of which there are three on either side of a narrow corridor. The arrangement of these basement cells, without light and air, led the excavator Giacomo Boni to call the building a "carcer" under the impression that it was for solitary confinement, which was actually a 19th century innovation. The building dates from between 70 to 40 B. C. and may well have been the basement of a house beside the Sacra Via the upper storeys of which were sacrificed to build Nero's portico (s. Domus Aurea).

G. BONI, NSc, 1902, p. 96; id., AttiScStor, pp. 80-84; D. VAGLIERI, BCom XXX, 1902, pp. 31-34; id., BCom XXXI, 1903, p. 31 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, RM XVII, 1902, p. 94; XX, 1905, p. 116 f.; TH. ASHBY, CR XVI, 1902, p. 286; CH. HÜLSEN, FR, p. 206 f.; E. DE RUG-

GIERO, p. 504 f.; E. B. VAN DEMAN, AJA XXVII, 1923, p. 397; T. FRANK, Buildings, p. 87; P-A, p.100; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 306; G. LUGLI, MonMin, pp. 147-159; id., Tecnica I, pp. 311, 587, II, Tav. CLXVI, 1.



238. The so-called "Carcer" on the Sacra Via, the basement of a private house.

CARMENTIS, ARA s. Forum Boarium.

CASTOR, TEMPLUM. The Temple of the Dioscuri Castor and Pollux lies at the southeast end of the Forum Romanum. According to Roman tradition it was vowed after the battle of Lake Regillus in 496 B. C. and was consecrated in 484 B. C. It was restored in 117 B. C. by L. Caecilius Metellus; and more than a hundred years later it was rebuilt by Tiberius who dedicated it in his own name and in the name of his brother Drusus in 6 A. D. Later renovations are attributed to Domitian and to the period from Trajan to Hadrian.

P. ROSA, *Relazione*, pp. 53–55; G. GATTI, *NSc*, 1896, p. 290 f.; F. REBER, *Ruinen*, pp. 136–142; O. RICHTER, *JdI* XIII, 1898, pp. 87–114; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, pp. 369–376; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 269–272 (Bibl: p. 273); CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* XVII, 1902, p. 66 f.; id., *FR*, pp. 142–144; A. W. VAN BUREN, *CR* XX, 1906, pp. 77–82, 184; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 116–120; 210–213; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 160–170; T. FRANK, *Buildings*, p. 78 f.; id., *MAARome* V, 1925,

pp. 79–102; A. BARTOLI, *NSc*, 1927, pp. 289–297; P-A, pp. 102–105; M. E. BLAKE, *MAARome* VIII, 1930, p. 86 f.; F. W. SHIPLEY, *MAARome* IX, 1931, p. 40 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 179–182 (Bibl: p. 182 f.); id., *Tecnica* II, Tav. XCVIII, 1; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 121, 179 f., 329 f., 337 f.; A. V. GERKAN, *RM* LX–LXI, 1953/54, pp. 200–206; M. WEGNER, *Ornamente*, pp. 100–103; J. WARD PERKINS, *Gnomon* XXXI, 1959, p. 363 f.; S. STÜCCHI, *Mon*, pp. 72–75.



239 The Temple of Castor after being excavated in 1871 with the main stairway and steps on the east side. Fot 4747



240 The core of the temple podium, south and west sides.

For 210



241 The front of the temple in 1895; no trace of the main stairway is seen; it was totally destroyed between 1871 and 1890.

Inst Neg 714 B



242 General view of the Temple of Castor from the Palatine.

Fot 205



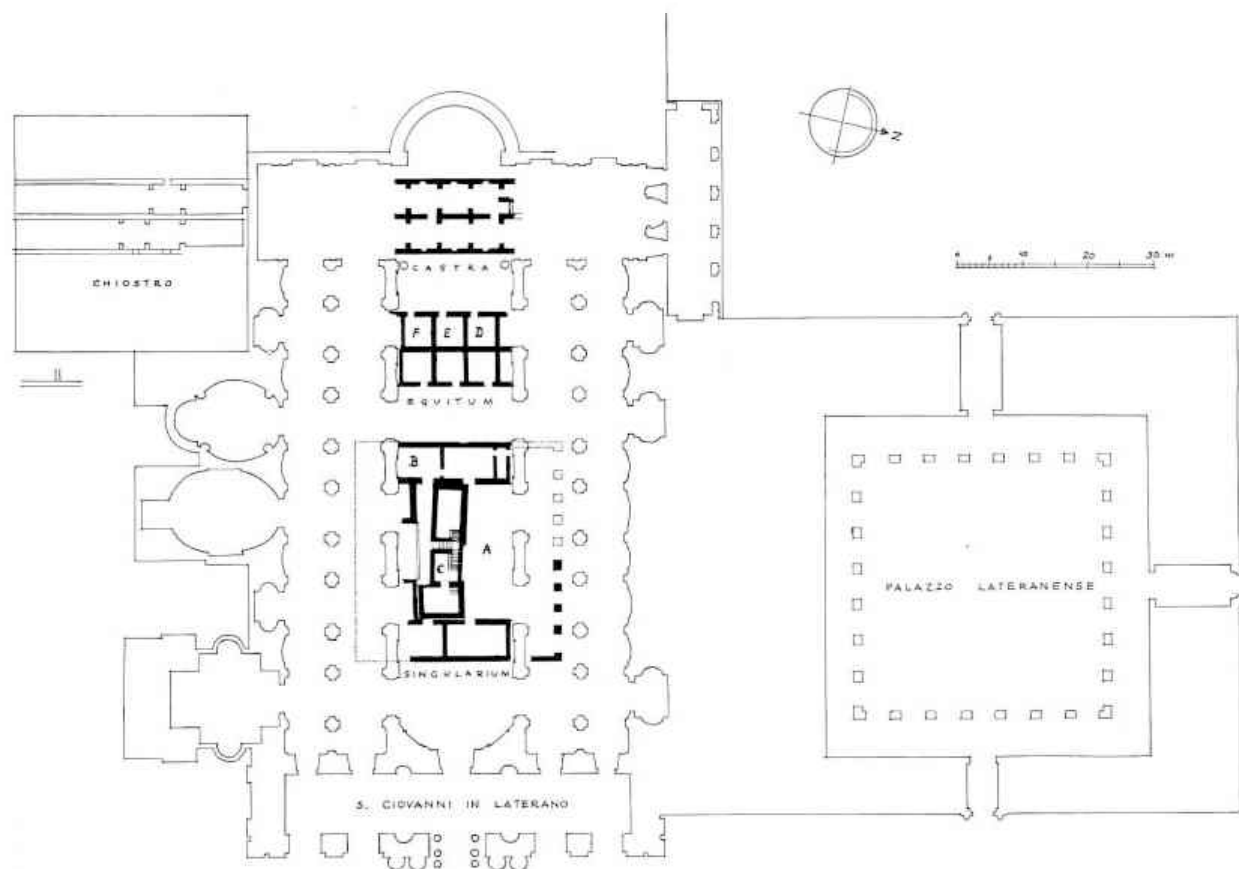
243 The mosaic pavement of the cella from the period between the restoration of Metellus and Tiberius' reconstruction. The pavement is at the level of Metellus' building.

For 211

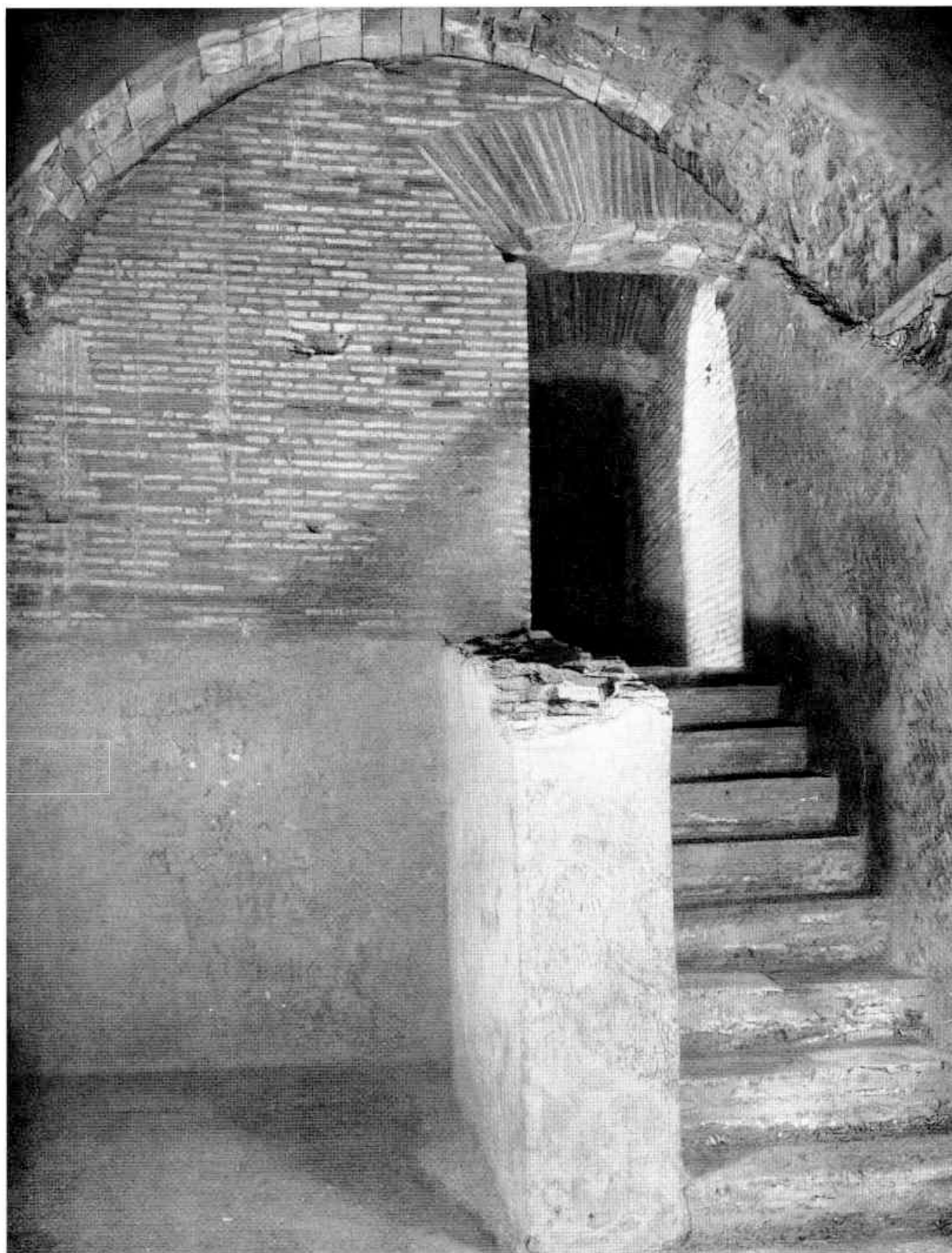
CASTRA NOVA EQUITUM SINGULARIUM. In the years 1934/1938 excavations under S. Giovanni in Laterano revealed important remains of the barracks of the Equites Singulares, the mounted bodyguard of the Emperor. The Castra Nova were built between 193 and 197 A. D. by Septimius Severus, and remained in use until 312 A. D. when Constantine disbanded the Equites Singulares as well as the praetorian guard. A few years later the empty barracks were demolished and the Christian "Basilica Constantiniana" was built on the site.

G. HENZEN, *AnnInst*, 1885, pp. 235–291; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* XIII, 1885, pp. 137–156; XIV, 1886, pp. 93–101; id., *Ruins*, p. 336 (Bibl. p. 336); H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, p. 246; G. GATTI, *BCom* XLI, 1913, p. 73 f.; P-A, p. 105; G. LUGLI, *BCom* LXII, 1934, p. 163 f.; E. JOSI, *RACrist* XI, 1934, pp. 335–358; J. P.

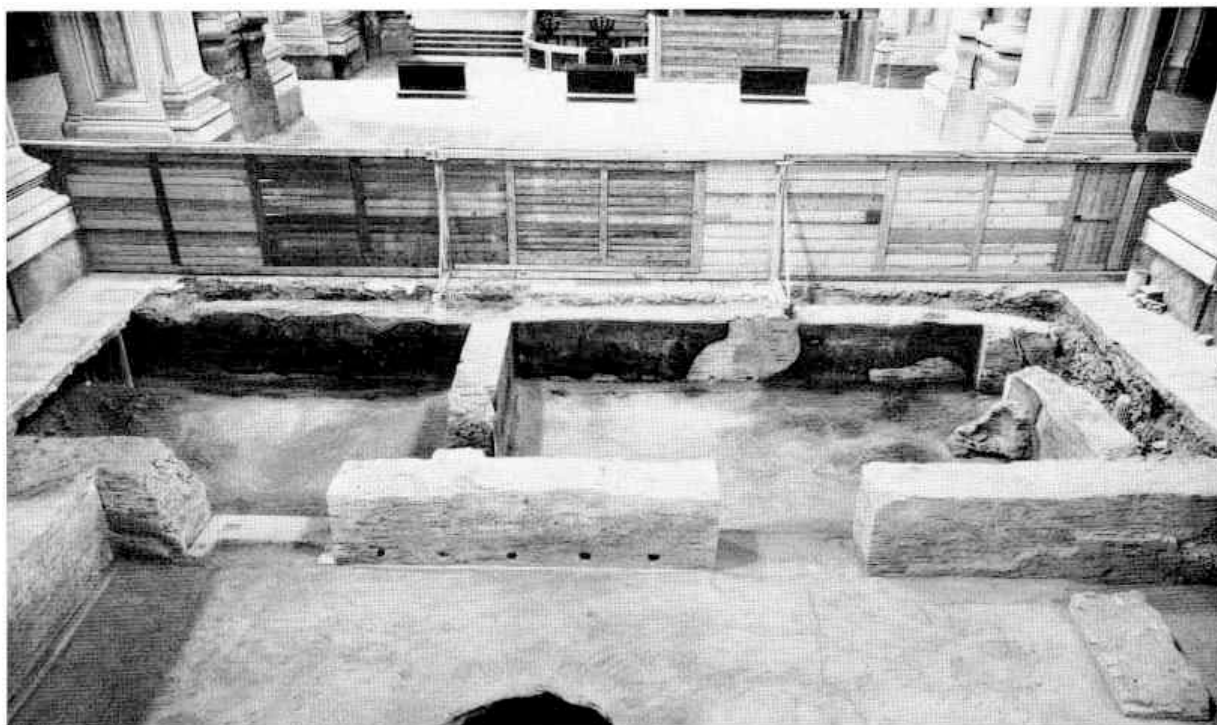
KIRSCH, *RömQuart* XLII, 1934, p. 359 f.; XLV, 1937, p. 361 f.; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 518–522; E. JOSI, *Boll. degli Amici delle Catacombe* VIII, 1938, pp. 84–90; C. MERCURELLI, *Palladio* III, 1939, pp. 184–186; A. M. COLINI, *Celio*, pp. 353–359.



244 Plan of the rooms from the barracks of the Equites Singulares, discovered below the nave of S. Giovanni in Laterano.



245 Steps leading down to the basement of the barracks (Plan: C).



246 Courtyard of the praetorium with surrounding rooms (Plan: A).

Pont Com 012320

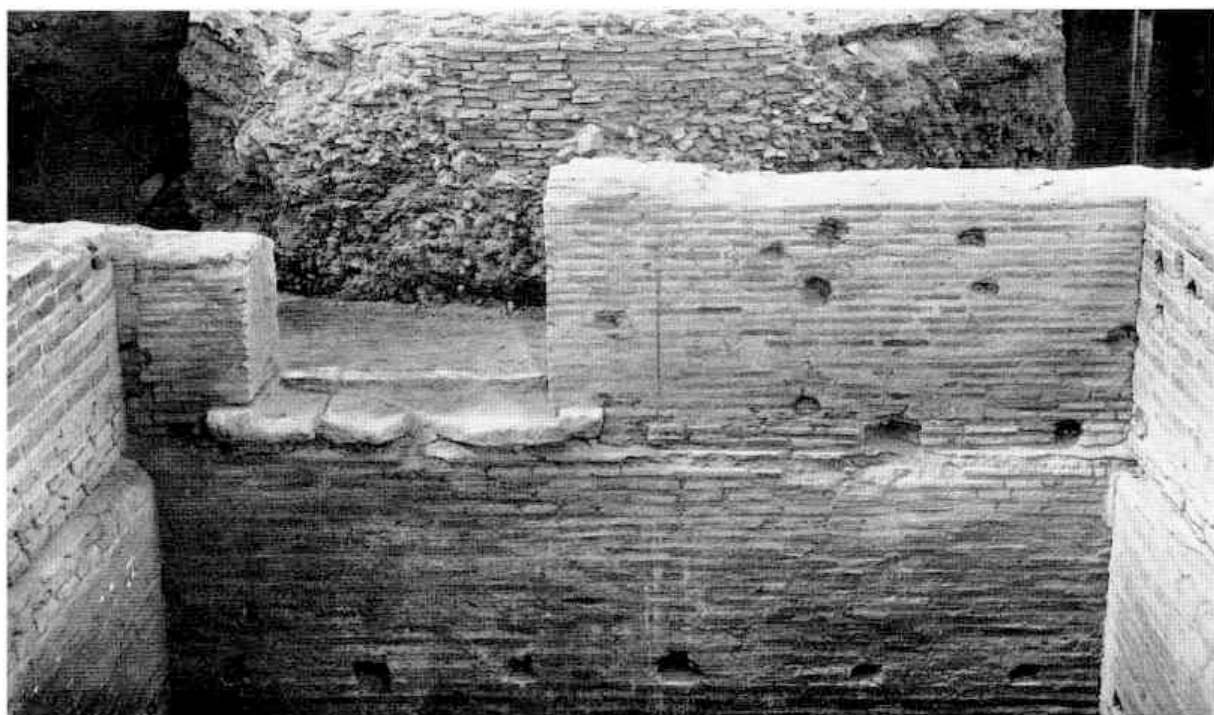


247 Looking into the praetorium courtyard from room B.

Pont Com 012308



248 A row of three rooms (F, E, D) on the west side of the praetorium; three corresponding rooms lie to the left.
Pont Com 012477



249 Threshold of room E.

Pont Com 012475



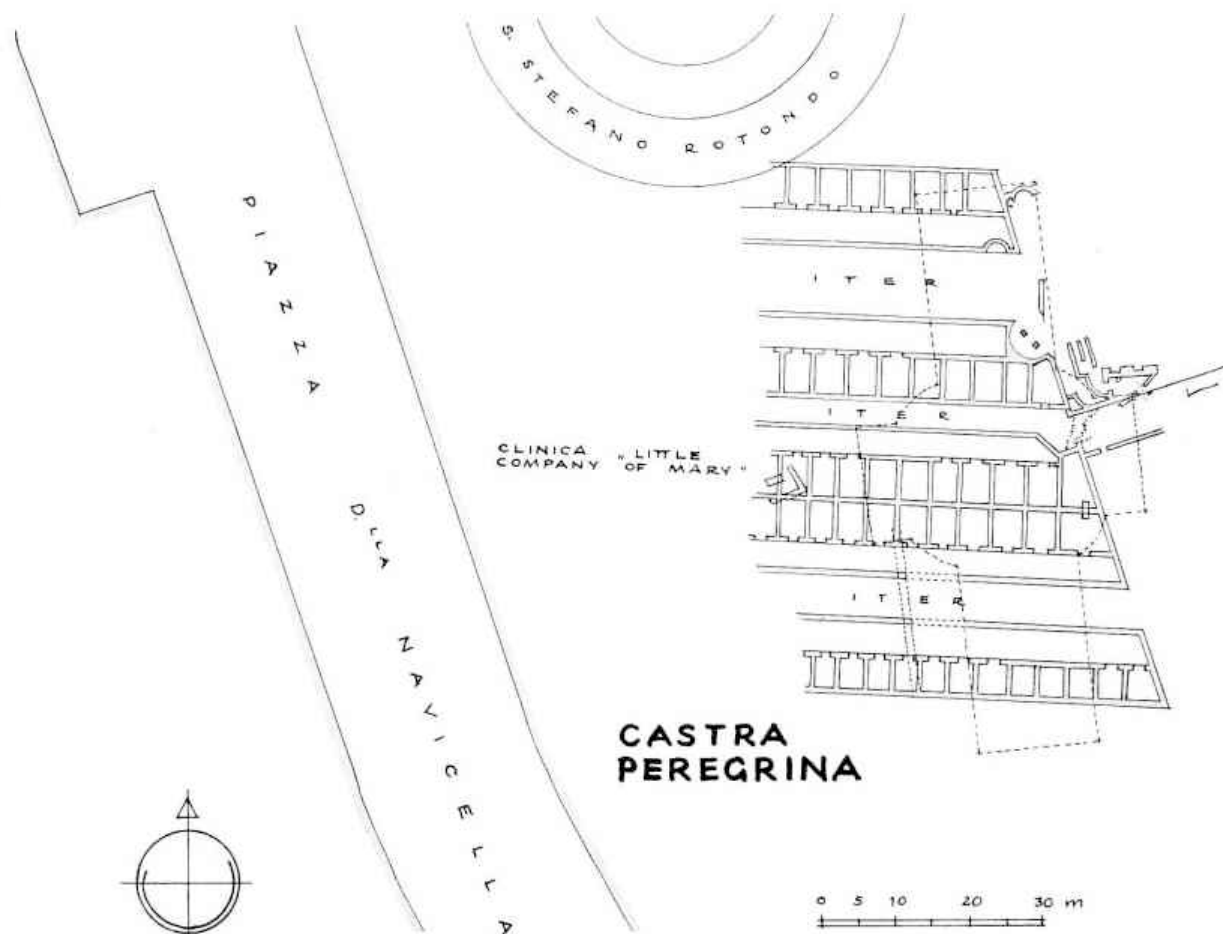
250 Rooms F, E and D the doors of which open on to a street of the barracks.

Pont Com 012486

CASTRA PEREGRINA. The barracks of the "Peregrini" and the "Frumentarii" were discovered in 1905 during the building of the Hospital of "The Little Company of Mary" between Via di S. Stefano Rotondo and Via della Navicella. The plan of the excavations 1904/1909 shows five rows of rooms with porticos in front of them separated from each other by three streets of the camp. A votive ship, the "Navicella", which stands in front of S. Maria in Domnica, presumably came from the TEMPLE OF IUPITER REDUX which, according to epigraphical evidence (CIL VI, 428), stood in the camp.

G. HENZEN, *BullInst*, 1884, pp. 21–29; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 337 (Bibl: p. 338); G. GATTI, *BCom* XXXII, 1904, pp. 351–354; XXXIII, 1905, pp. 108–110; TH. ASHBY, *CR* XIX, 1905, pp. 328–330; CH. HÜLSEN, *DissPontAcc* 2, IX, 1907, pp. 410–414; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 234–236; R. LANCIANI, *Storia* I, pp. 16,

83; P. K. BAILLIE REYNOLDS, *JRS* XIII, 1923, pp. 152–167; P-A, p. 105 f.; J. H. OLIVER, *MAARome* X, 1932, pp. 173–175; R. PARIBENI, *MusNaz*, p. 142, No. 296; G. LUGLI, *Mon* IV, 2, p. 104; G. GIOVANNONI, *Palladio* III, 1943, pp. 154, 158; A. M. COLINI, *Celio*, pp. 232²⁹, 240–245; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 269.



251 Plan of the Castra Peregrina (after Colini-Gismondi)



252 Dedicatory inscription to the GENIUS SANCTUS CASTRORVM PEREGRINORVM (CIL VI, 231), now in the Museo Nazionale Romano. Fot 1319

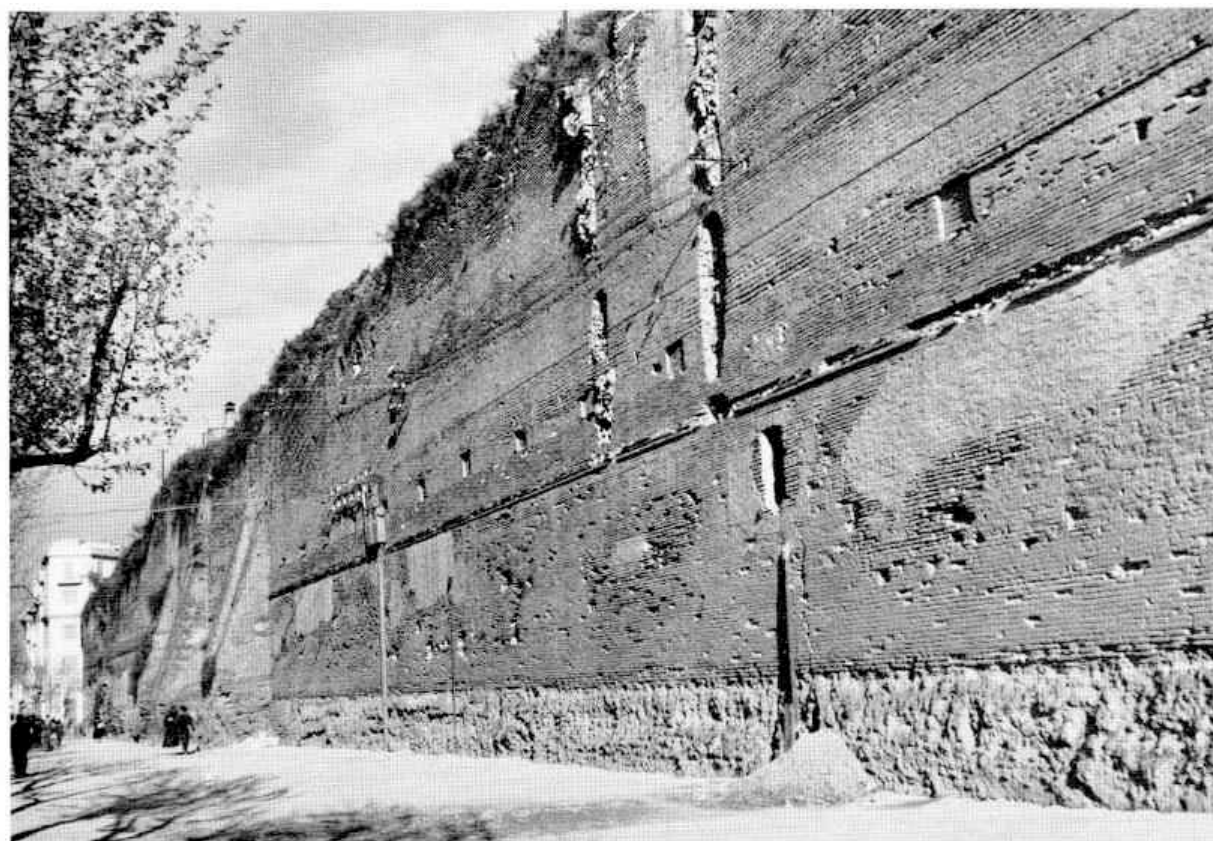


253 "La Navicella", a copy of a votive ship from the barracks of the Peregrini. The copy was set up in 1513 in the place where the original stood. Fot 705

CASTRA PRAETORIA. The barracks for the praetorian guard were built under Tiberius 21/23 A. D. They lay outside the city between the Via Nomentana and the Via Tiburtina, and were built after the pattern of the camp of the Roman legion. It was rectangular, 440 × 380 m., surrounded by walls, with a gate in each of the four sides. Aurelian enclosed the camp in his fortifications, so that its north, east and southern perimeter walls became part of the city wall, and their height, originally 4.75 m., was raised 2.5–3 m.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, pp. 575–582; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* IV, 1876, pp. 175–179; F. REBER, *Ruinen*, pp. 520–522; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 437–446; L. HOMMO, *Essai sur le règne d'Aurélien*, 1904, pp. 245 f., 266–268; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 385–390; U. ANTONIELLI, *BCom* XLI, 1913, pp. 31–47; G. T. RIVOIRA, *RomArch*, pp. 41–44; I. A. RICHMOND, *BSR* X, 1927, pp. 12–22; P-A, pp. 106–108; G.

MARCHETTI-LONGHI, *Capitolium* XI, 1935, pp. 181–200; G. LUGLI, *Mon* II, pp. 181–188; *Mon* III, pp. 371–375; M. DURRY, *Les cohortes prétoriennes*, 1938, pp. 45–54; G. ZANGHERI, *Boll. dell'Ist. Storico e di Cultura dell'Arma del Genio*, fasc. 27, giugno 1948, pp. 13–74; G. LUGLI, *Tecnica* I, p. 588 f.; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 14 f.



254 The north wall of the encampment. Halfway up a row of battlements dates from the original camp in the time of Tiberius.

Fot 1304

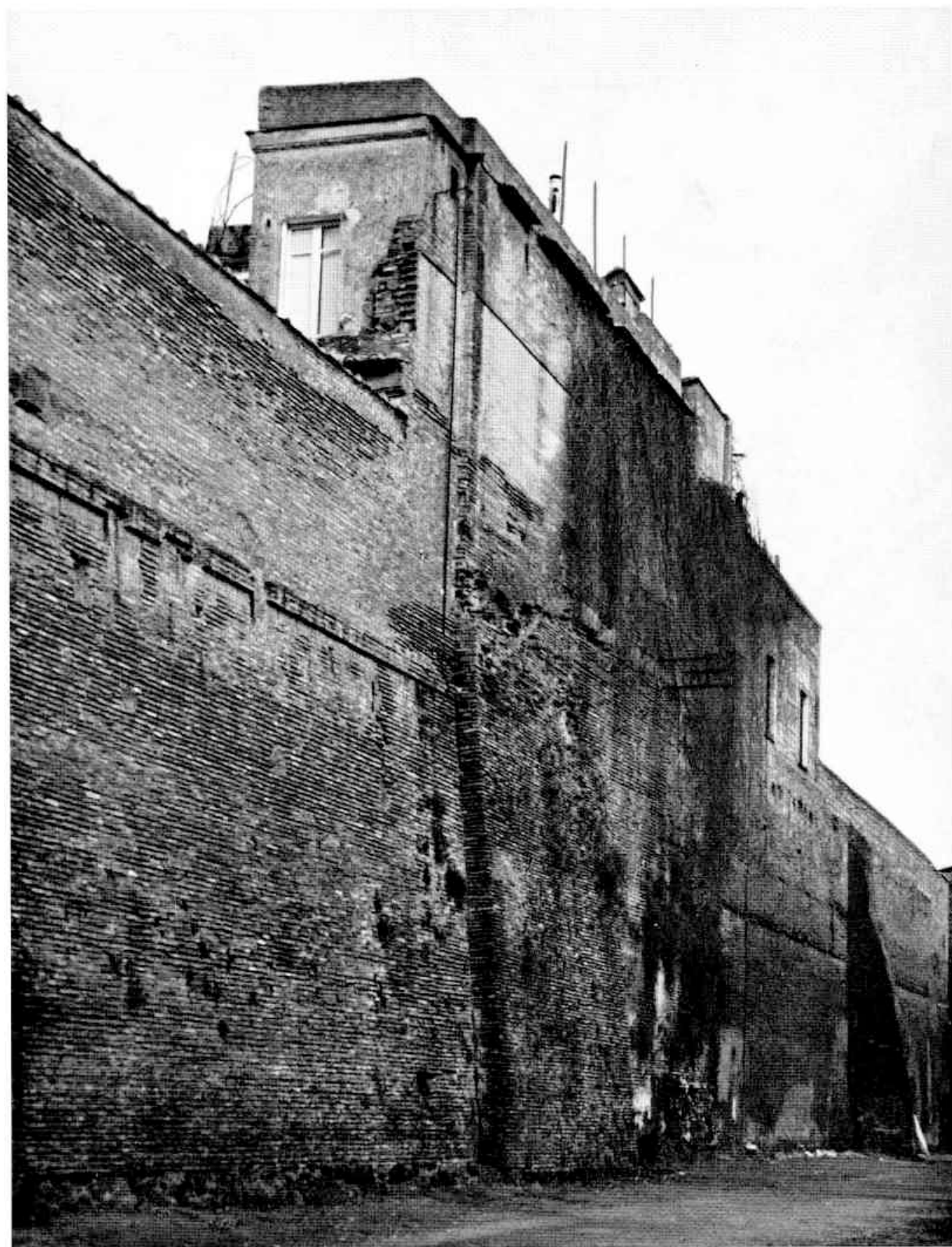


255 The south wall of the encampment; it was almost entirely destroyed by Totila's sack of Rome in 546 A.D. and was rebuilt in the Middle-Ages. In the background is Porta Chiusa in the Aurelian Wall. Parker 17



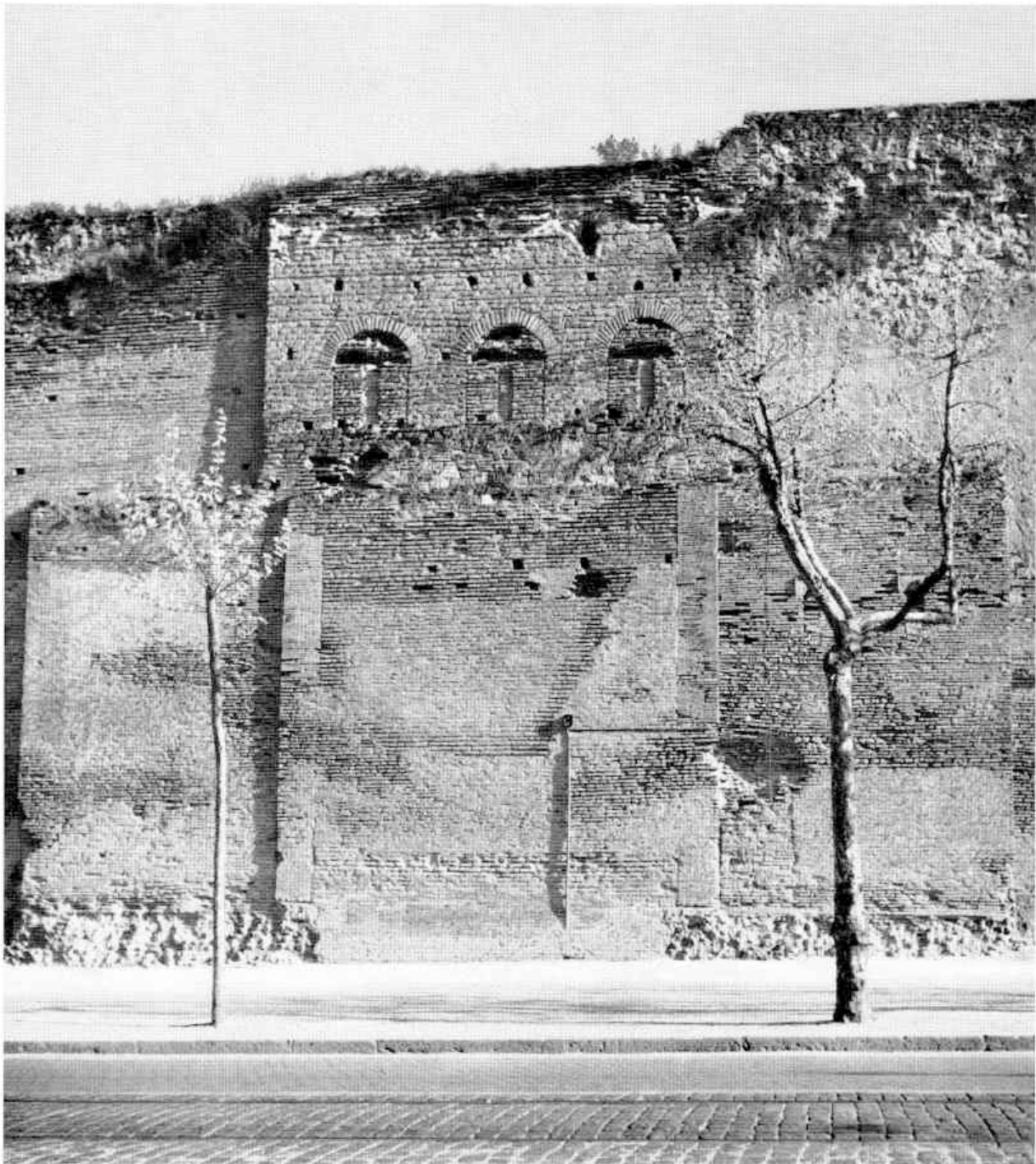
256 The east side with walled-up battlements from the time of Tiberius.

Fot 1305



257 The east gate.

Fot 1307



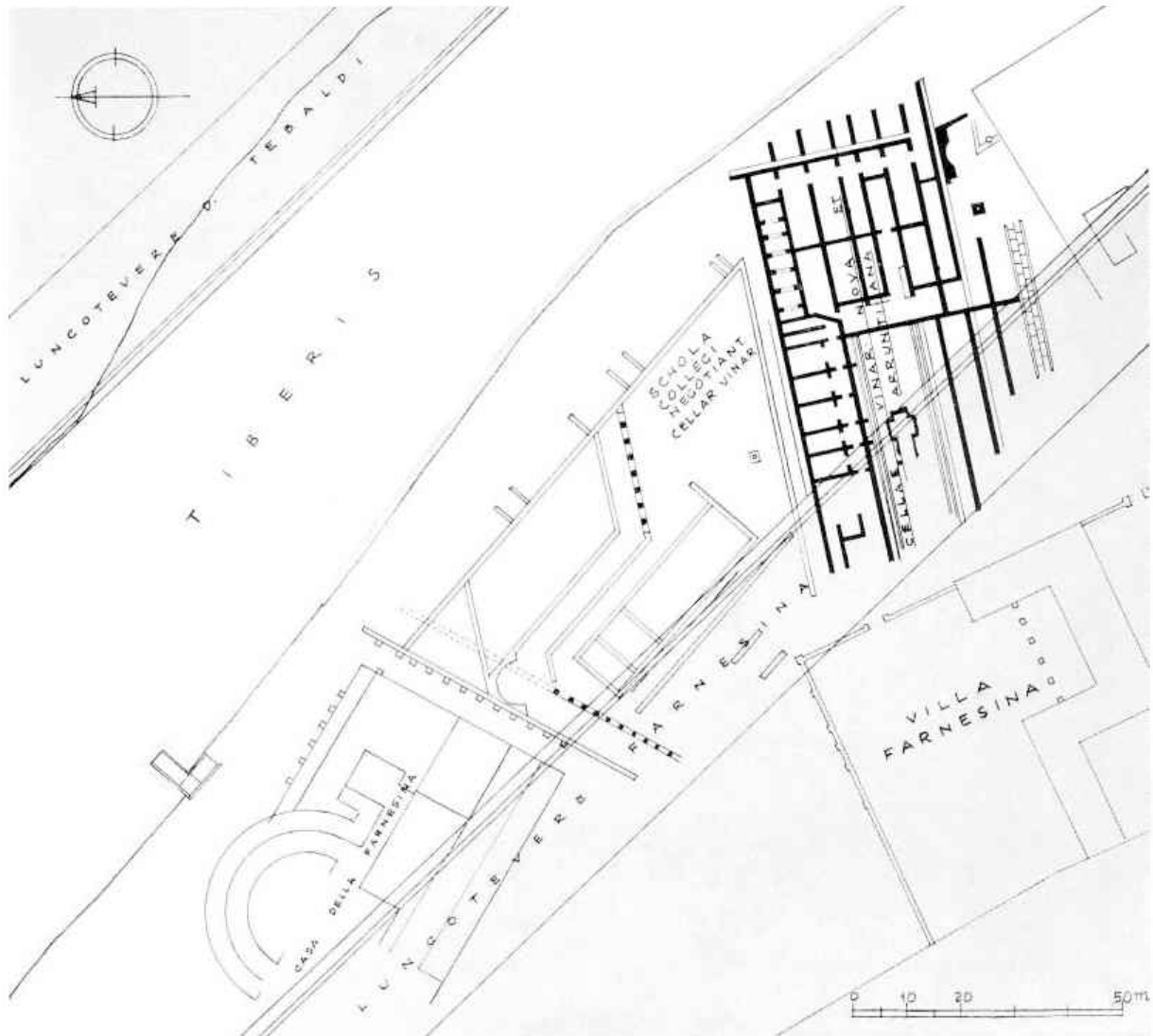
258 The north gate.

Fot 1303

CELLAE VINARIAE NOVAE ET ARRUNTIANAE. When the bed of the Tiber was widened north of the Ponte Sisto in 1878/80, a warehouse full of amphorae was discovered in the grounds of the Villa Farnesina, just outside the Aurelian Wall. It was identified as an imperial wine storehouse by a perfectly preserved inscription dating from the time of Trajan (102 A. D.). The building, now destroyed, consisted of a substructure with vaulted rooms, and above a long rectangle of adjoining porticos, with plaster-faced travertine columns.

R. LANCIANI, NSc, 1878, p. 66; id., BCom VI, 1878, p. 102 f.; id., NSc, 1879, pp. 15, 40, 68; 1880, pp. 127-129, 140-141; 1884, p. 238; L. BORSARI, Top, p. 417 f.; H. JORDAN, Top I, 3, p. 651; P-A, p. 109;

G. LUGLI, Mon III, p. 654; M. SAVAGE, MAARome XVII, 1940, p. 42; J. LE GALL, Tibre, pp. 259, 313; A. BRUHL, Liber Pater, 1953, p. 199 f.



259 Plan of the Cellae Vinariae Novae et Arruntianae, with the old (before 1878) and new embankment of the Tiber.

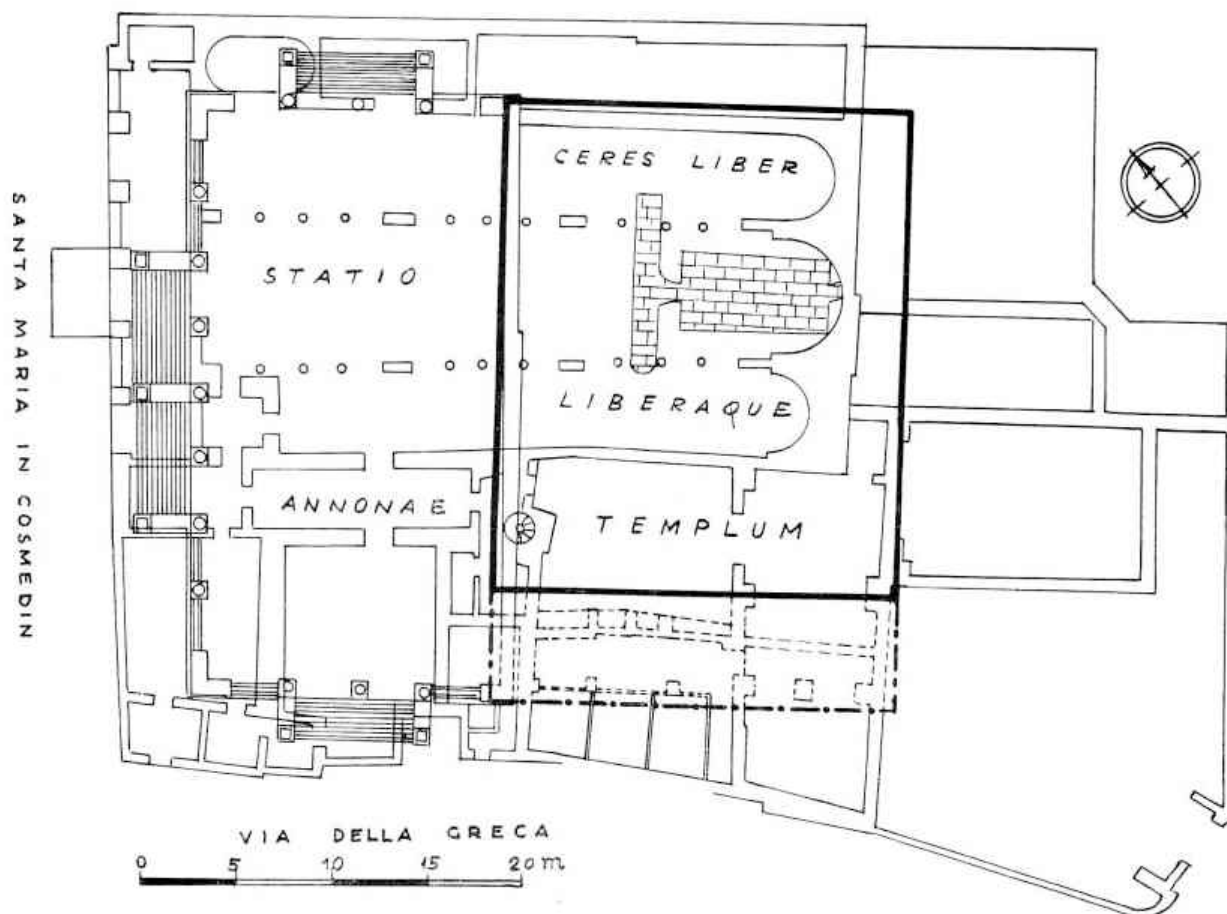


260 Inscription (CIL VI, 8826) with the names of the consuls in the year 102 A. D. Found in March 1878 it identifies the building as a wine warehouse. For 4800

CERES LIBER LIBERAQUE. This temple was vowed by the dictator L. Postumius in 496 B. C. and consecrated in 493 B. C. It was dedicated to the three gods Ceres, Liber and Libera, that corresponded to the Greek gods Demeter, Dionysus and Kore. It was the headquarters of the plebeian aediles, and the place where their archives and treasure were kept. The remains of a temple podium built of tufa and travertine blocks under S. Maria in Cosmedin in the Forum Boarium is ascribed to the Temple of Ceres.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, pp. 654–656; O. GILBERT, *Rom* II, pp. 242–250; CH. HÜLSEN, *DissPontAcc* 2, VI, 1896, pp. 238–240; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 516–518 (Bibl: p. 518); A. MERLIN, *L'Aventin dans l'antiquité*, 1906, pp. 93–95 (Bibl: p. 93^o); H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 2, p. 483; I, 3, pp. 115–118; G. B. GIOVENALE, *La Basilica di S. Maria in Cosmedin*, 1927, pp. 351–371;

P-A, p. 109 f.; P. DUCATI, *Romana Gens* I, 1929, pp. 11–16; D. VAN BERCHEM, *BCom* LXIII, 1935, pp. 91–95; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 580–584; C. PIETRANGELI, *BCom* LXVIII, 1940, p. 164; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 120; H. LE BONNIEC, *Le Culte de Cérès à Rome*, 1958, pp. 266–276.



261 Site-plan of the temple podium under S. Maria in Cosmedin.



262 Tufa blocks of the temple podium in the courtyard of the church.

Fot 5121



263 The crypt of S. Maria in Cosmedin, cut into the blocks of the temple podium.

Fot 5119

CHALCIDICUM. At the back of the Curia (q. v. I, 360) two doors opened immediately into the Chalcidicum which had been completed by Augustus together with the Curia ("Curiam et continens ei chalcidicum . . . feci", Mon. Anc. 19). It connected the Curia with the Forum Iulium terminating its southern portico in the east. The porphyry statue now standing at the south-east wall of the Chalcidicum was found in 1937 lying on the ancient pavement close to the Curia. It cannot be ascertained whether it originally stood in the Curia or in the Chalcidicum.

R. LANCIANI, *MemPontAcc* 3, XI, 1883, p. 7; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, pp. 254–257; A. MAU, *RE*, Chalcidicum, p. 2041 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *FR*, p. 105; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 336–338; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, p. 100 f.; P-A, pp. 111, 145; D. VAN BERCHEM, *Les distributions de blé et d'argent à la plèbe romaine*, 1939, pp. 169–176; A. V. GERKAN, *RendAccNapoli* XXI, 1941, p. 264 f.; id., in F. Krüsch, *Antike Rathäuser*, 1941,

p. 37 f.; R. THOMSON, *ActaInstSueciae* V, 1941, pp. 200–210; G. CALZA, *RendPontAcc* XXII, 1946/47, pp. 185–191; A. BARTOLI, *NSc*, 1947, pp. 85–100; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 182 f.; F. CASTAGNOLI, *Doxa* III, 1950, p. 74; E. WELIN, *SFR*, pp. 192, 204–220; A. BARTOLI, *Studi Romani* II, 1954, pp. 133–135; G. CARETTONI, *JRS* L, 1960, p. 194.



264 The Chalcidicum seen from the Argiletum.



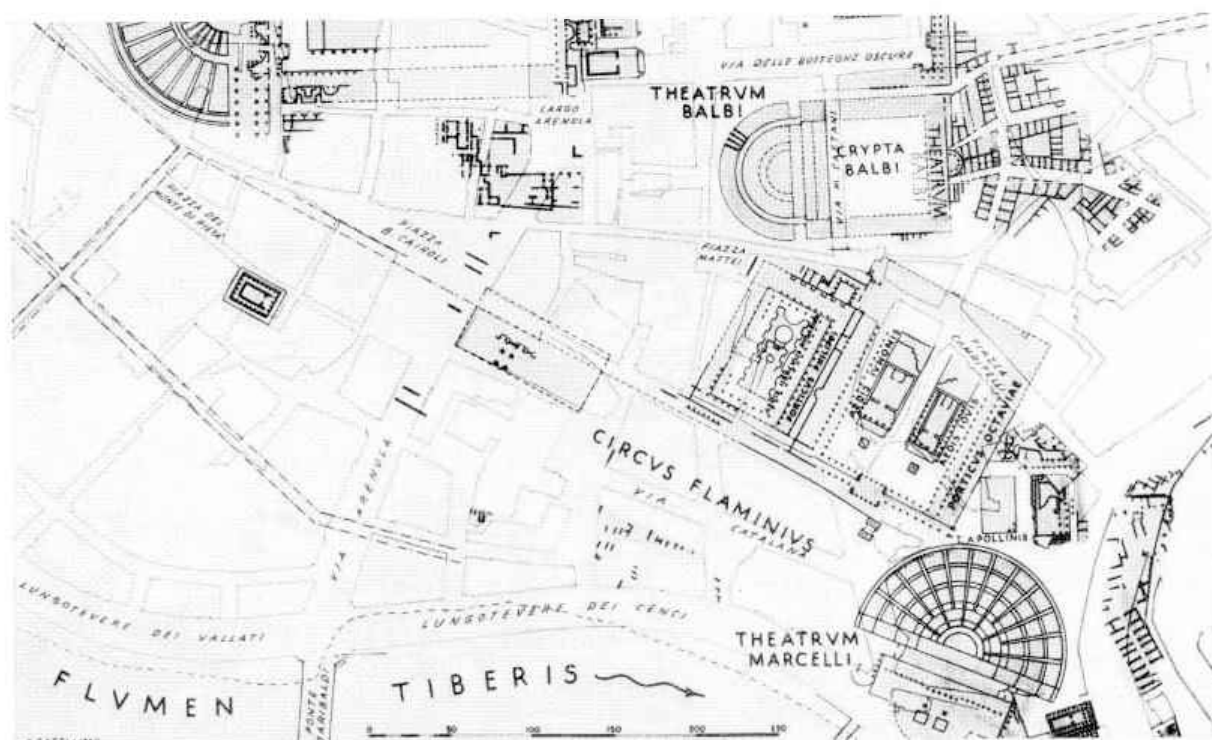
265 A porphyry statue which was found on the 5th July 1937 lying on the ancient pavement of the Chalcidicum, near the Curia.

GFN E/42725

CIRCUS FLAMINIUS. The Circus Flaminius, located in the southern part of the Campus Martius, was constructed by C. Flaminius Nepos in 221 B. C. Although it was seldom mentioned in imperial times it was still standing in the 4th century A. D. and gave its name, "Circus Flaminius", to the entire regio IX of the Constantinian Regionary Catalogue. In the Middle Ages, its name was frequently applied to the Stadium of Domitian in the Piazza Navona. Since the 16th century, however, it has been identified with the ruins known as "Castrum Aureum" (Bull of Celestin III of 4. X. 1192) on the Piazza Paganica, beside the Via delle Botteghe Oscure and near S. Caterina dei Funari. Its location between Piazza Paganica and Piazza Margana was assumed until recently to be so certain that an unmistakable topographical indication in the Mirabilia "circus Flammineus ad pontem Iudeorum" (Cod Top III p. 26) was unanimously thought to confuse the circus with the Theatre of Marcellus. However, new arrangements of fragments of the Severan marble plan, together with discoveries in excavations near the junction of Via d'Aracoeli und Via delle Botteghe Oscure have proved that the circus could not possibly have been located on this street. On the other hand, the fragment with the inscription CIRCUS FLAMINIUS (FUR No. 30) can be fitted into place on the south side of the Porticus of Octavia, whence the true location of the Circus Flaminius must be somewhere between the Porticus and the Tiber, i. e. "ad pontem Iudeorum" (Pons Fabricius).

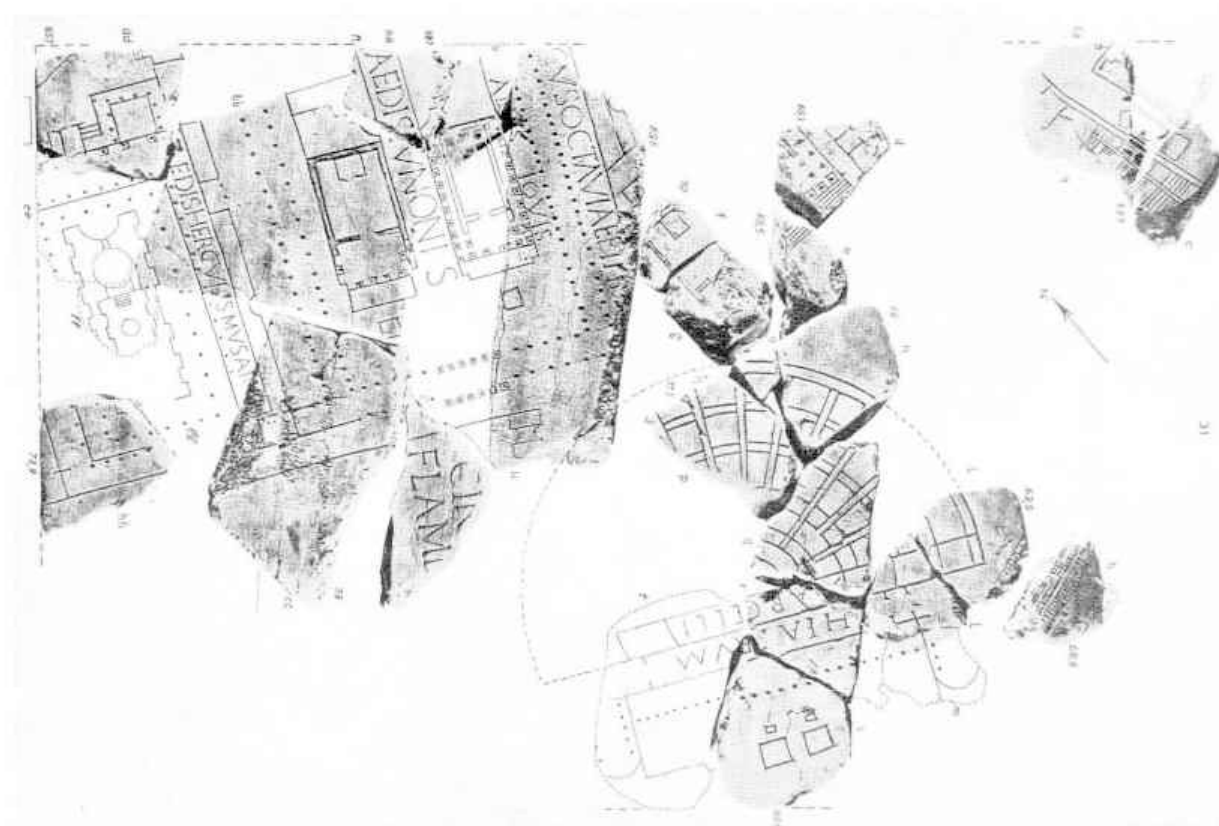
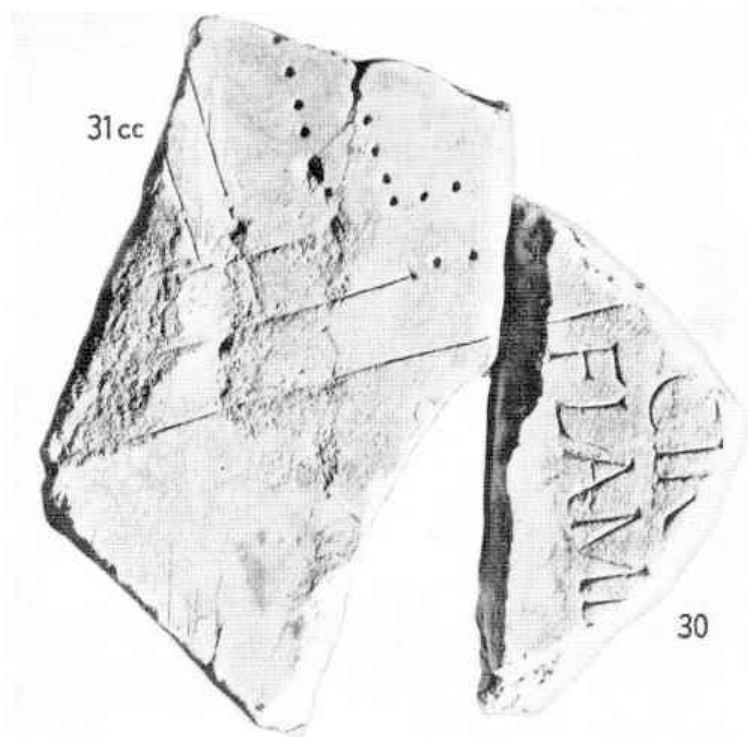
NARDINI-NIBBY III, pp. 21-24; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, pp. 607-613; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 450-453 (Bibl: p. 452); id., *Storia* II, pp. 64-66; H. Jordan, *Top* II, pp. 339 f., 383; *Top* I, 3, pp. 548-551; G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI, *MemLinc* 5, XVI, 1920, pp. 630-770; CH. HÜLSEN, *Chiese*, pp. 284 f., 331; P-A, pp. 111-

113; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 14-23; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 127 f., 265; M. GUARDUCCI, *BCom* LXXIII, 1949/50, pp. 55-76; *CodTop* II, pp. 176, 180, 195; III, pp. 23, 26, 83, 189, 211; *FUR*, pp. 90, 228; G. GATTI, *Capitolium* XXXV, 1960, 7, pp. 3-12.; id., *Palatino* V, 1961, 1-2, pp. 17-20.



266 Topography of the southern part of the Campus Martius according to the latest composition (1960) of the *Forma Urbis* fragments, showing the Circus Flaminius between the Porticus Octaviae and the Tiber. Fot 6129

267 Fragment 30 of the FUR with the inscription Circus Flaminius joined to fragment 31 cc, representing the south-west corner of the Porticus Octaviae.
Fot 6143



268 Plate XXIX of the FUR with the fragment of the Circus Flaminius inserted.

Fot 6144

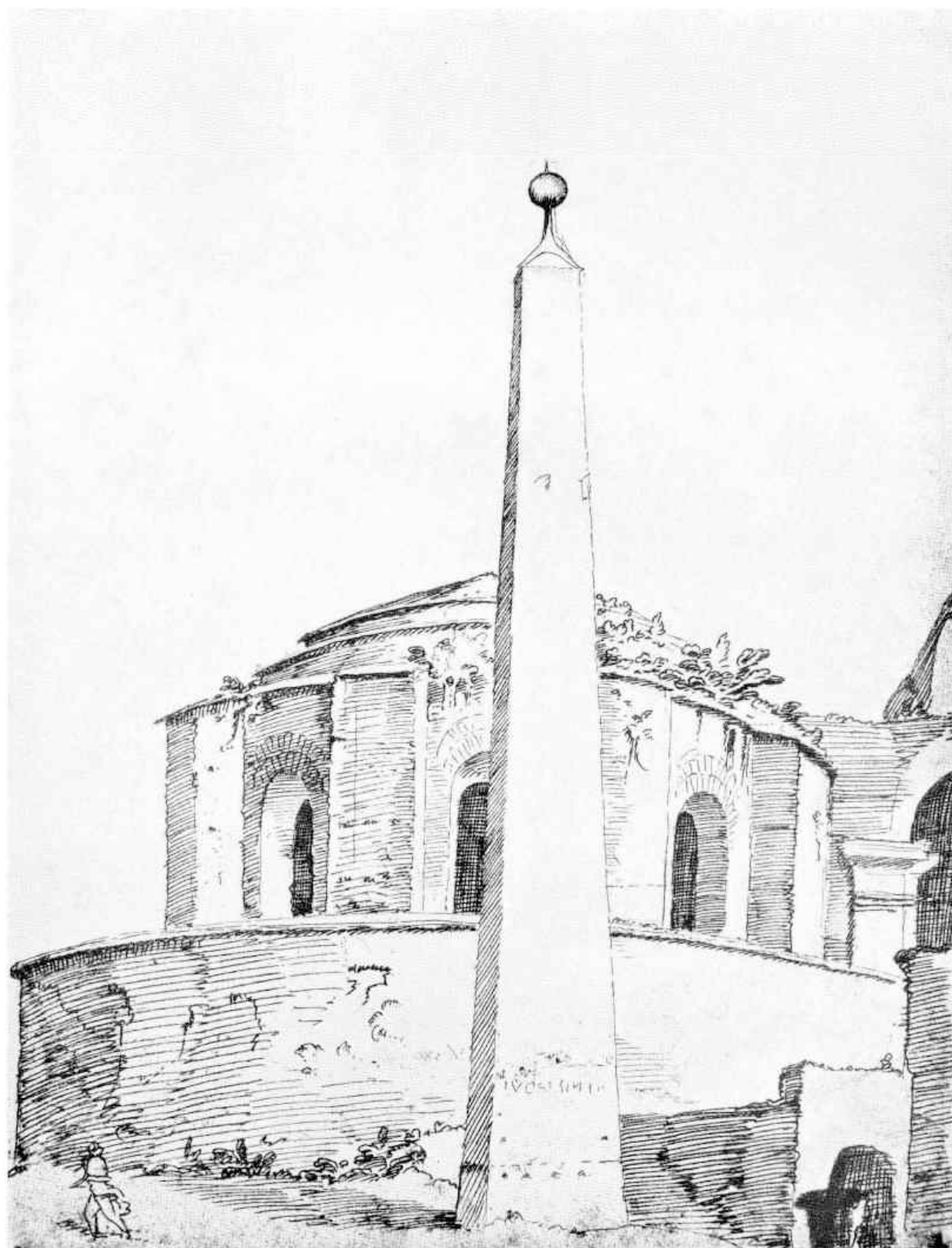
CIRCUS GAI ET NERONIS. Caligula built a circus on the right bank of the Tiber in the Horti Agrippinae and decorated its spina with an obelisk (s. Obeliscus Vaticanus). Except for this obelisk, which stood until 1586 in front of the round church of S. Andrea, on the south side of St. Peter's, no other architectural remains of the circus have been found. A funerary inscription in the necropolis under St. Peter's states that the tomb was "IN VATICANO AD CIRCUM" and proves that the circus lay close to the necropolis.

R. LANCIANI, *Pagan and Christian Rome*, 1893, p. 127 f.; id., *Ruins*, pp. 548–550 (Bibl: p. 551); H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, p. 657 f.; Ch. HÜLSEN, *Miscellanea Ceriani*, 1910, pp. 256–278; P-A, p. 113 f.; E. JOSI in G. Fallani – M. Escobar, *Vaticano*, 1946, p. 43 f.; F. De VISSCHER, *AntC XV*, 1946, pp. 117–126; A. DEGRASSI, *Doxa II*, 1949, p. 115 f.; C. CECHELLI, *Capitolium XXV*, 1950, pp. 66, 70⁸⁶; G. ZUCCHETTI, *Ecclesia IX*, 1950, pp. 523–526; *EsplVat*, pp. 16 f., 151–153; J. CARCOPINO, *Études d'histoire chrétienne*,

1953, p. 160 f.; J. M. C. TOYNBEE, *JRS XLIII*, 1953, pp. 8–12; A. v. GERKAN, *Trierer Zeitschr. f. Gesch. u. Kunst XXII*, 1953, pp. 27–29; J. M. C. TOYNBEE – J. WARD PERKINS, *The shrine of St. Peter*, 1956, pp. 9–12, 20–22; E. KIRSCHBAUM, *Die Gräber der Apostelfürsten*, 1957, pp. 14–17; G. TOWNSEND, *AJA LXII*, 1958, pp. 216–218; M. GUARDUCCI, *La tomba di Pietro*, 1959, pp. 34–37; F. CASTAGNOLI, *Rend PontAcc XXXII*, 1959/60, pp. 97–121.



269 Inscription on the tomb of C. Popilius Heracla in the easternmost part of the necropolis under St. Peter's in which he instructs his executors to build his tomb "IN VATICANO AD CIRCUM". Fot 2974



270 The Vatican Obelisk in front of the Church of S. Andrea, south of St. Peter's. This was its position until 1586 (Marten van Heemskerck, Röm. Skizzenbücher II, fol. 22 v.)

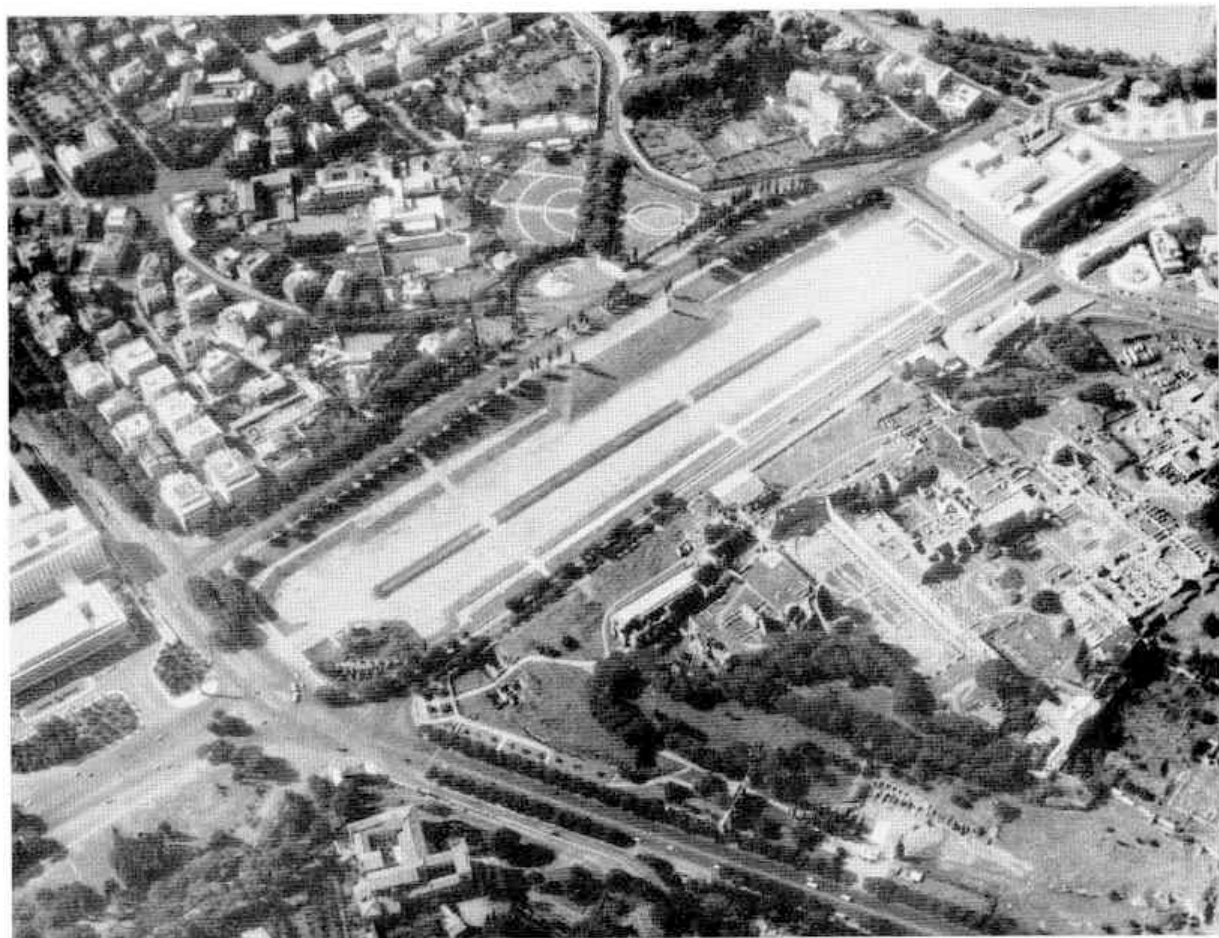
Fot 4764

CIRCUS MAXIMUS. This first and largest circus in Rome lay in the valley between the Aventine and the Palatine. Legend has it that it was founded in the time of the kings, but literary sources mention no permanent building until in 329 B. C. The extant remains belong to the imperial period. The following measurements have been ascertained by test-trenches: length of the circus 600 m., width 150 m., length of the arena 550 m., width 80 m., average depth of the cavea 35 m. The entrance gate in the centre of the eastern curve was replaced in 80/81 A. D. by a triple triumphal arch in commemoration of Titus' conquest of Jerusalem. (CIL VI, 944). In ancient sources it is often called *ARCUS VESPASIANI ET TITI*.

s. a. *Magna Mater in Circo Maximo* II, 712, *Obeliscus Constantii* II, 861, *Septizodium* II, 1065.

R. ZANGEMEISTER, *AnnInst*, 1870, pp. 232–261; CH. HÜLSEN, *BCom* XXII, 1894, pp. 321–324; id., *Diss PontAcc* 2, XI, 1914, pp. 107–110; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, pp. 120–143; P. BIGOT, *NSc*, 1906, p. 95 f.; id., *BCom* XXXVI, 1908, pp. 241–253; id., *Mél* XXVIII, 1908, pp. 229–231; P-A, pp. 45, 114–120; G. LUGLI, *Mon I*, pp. 386–402; id., *Centro*, pp. 599–606 (Bibl: p. 606); A. MUÑOZ, *La via del Circo Massimo*, 1934;

A. M. COLINI, *BCom* LXII, 1934, pp. 175–177; H. KÄHLER, *RE*, *Triumphbogen*, 1939, p. 385 f., No. 22; C. PIETRANGELI, *BCom* LXVIII, 1940, p. 233 f.; F. W. SHIPLEY, *Agrippa*, p. 84 f.; P. MINGAZZINI, *BCom* LXXII, 1946/48, pp. 27–32; G. V. GENTILI, *BArte* XLII, 1957, pp. 7–27; M. E. BLAKE II, pp. 98, 104; *FUR* p. 66.



271 Air photograph of the Circus Maximus between the Aventine and the Palatine.

Fot 4799



272 The northern half of the curved east end of the circus after the 1936 excavation.

Fot 689



273 Substructures of the cavea at the north-east end.

Fot 694

274 Shops on the outer side of the circus. Fot 691

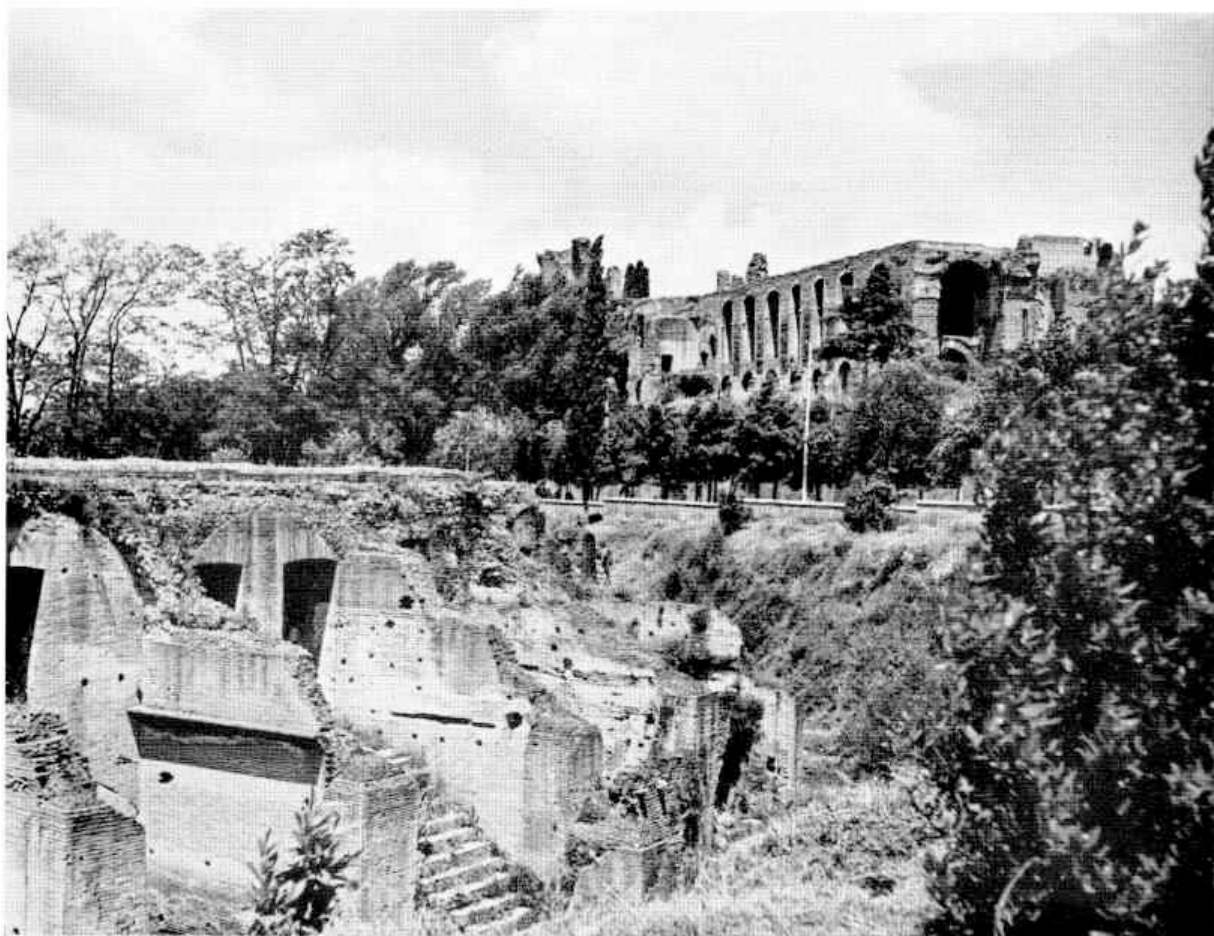


275 Substructures of the cavea, with a covered corridor giving access to it from behind.

Fot 692



276 Steps leading to the seats; left: two-storeyed shop.
Fot 3141

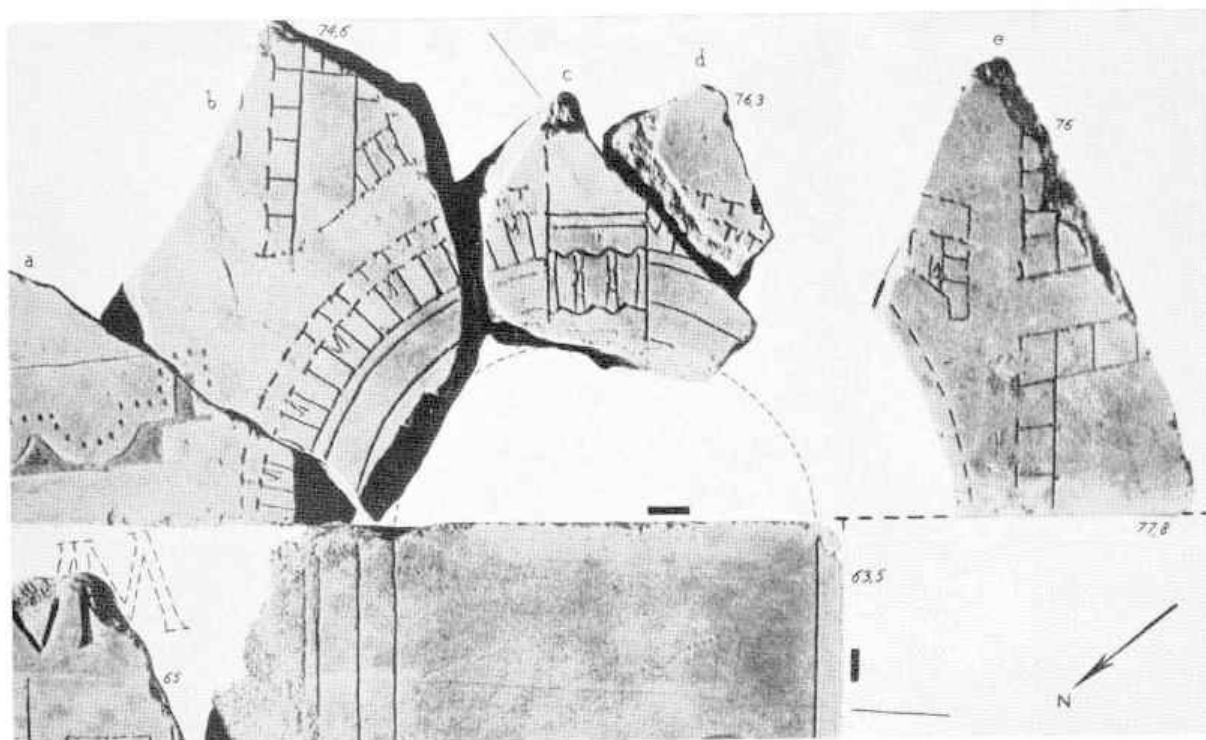


277 Exterior of the curved end of the circus, with shops and steps leading to the seats.

Fot 690



278 The site of the Arch of Titus at the apex of the curve with remains of its decorative columns. Rip X B/5404

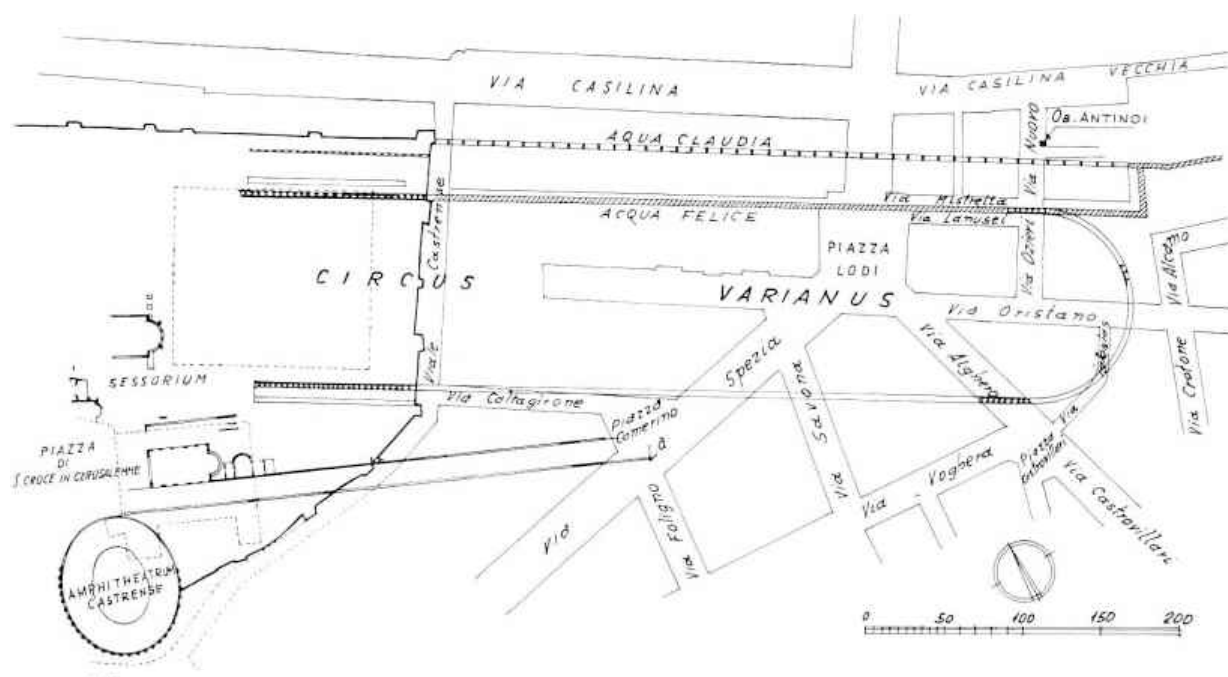


279 The groundplan of the Arch of Titus in the circus, seen on the Forma Urbis of Septimius Severus (Section from FUR plate XVII). Fot 5928

CIRCUS VARIANUS. In 1959, the end of a circus was discovered inside the Aurelian Wall to the east of S. Croce in Gerusalemme. It is part of the same circus which had been recognized outside the Porta Maggiore on the line of the Acqua Felice. The sole literary evidence for a circus in this place occurs in the life of Heliogabalus, (Hist. Aug. XIII, 14 and XIV, 5), according to which that emperor, whose family name was Varius, prepared chariot-races in the Horti Spei Veteris. Sixteenth century antiquarians recognized the remains of a circus near the arcades of the Aqua Claudia, and erroneously associated them with the broken obelisk which lay nearby (s. Obeliscus Antinoi). In reality, this obelisk had nothing to do with the circus, and came from the tomb or cenotaph of Antinous on the Via Labicana (to-day Via Casilina Vecchia). When the Acqua Felice was built in 1585, the northern flank of the circus as far as the city wall was used as a foundation for the aqueduct. Remains of the seating substructures from the eastern extremity of the circus came to light in 1922 and 1938, including part of the curve near the intersection of Via Oristano and Via Alcamo. The recent discovery of the north and south perimeter at the west end of the circus establishes its length at about 565 m. and its breadth at 125 m. (Circus Maximus 600 × 150 m.).

ANDREAS FULVIUS, *Antiquitates*, 1527, IV, f. 67; A. PALLADIO, *L'Antichità dell'alma città di Roma*, 1600 (Schudt 92), p. 13; NARDINI-NIBBY II, p. 18 f.; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, p. 606 f.; L. CANINA, *Gli edifizii di Roma Antica*, IV, 1851, Tav. CLXXIX; R. LANCIANI, *MALinc* I, 1889, p. 490 f.; id., *Ruins*, pp. 395–397 (Bibl: p. 397); id., *ArchStorPat* XX, 1897, pp.

375-377; id., *FUR*, f. 38; id., *Storia III*, p. 164 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM XI*, 1896, pp. 125-130; L. HOMO, *Mel XIX*, 1899, p. 125; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, p. 251; G. MANCINI, *NSc*, 1922, p. 137 f.; P-A, pp. 272, 273, 366; A. M. COLINI, *MemPontAcc* 3, VIII, 1955, pp. 168-170; E. NASH, *RM LXIV*, 1957, pp. 250-254.



280 The location of the Circus Varianus, between the Sessorium (S. Croce in Gerusalemme) and Via Alcamo

 the arches of the Aqua Claudia, destroyed in 1586.

 the arches of the Acqua Felice, built in 1585 over the northern side-walls of the circus.

- 281 Part of the northern side-wall of the west end of the circus, excavated in 1959. In the background are arches of the Aqua Claudia incorporated in the Aurelian Wall.
For 6254

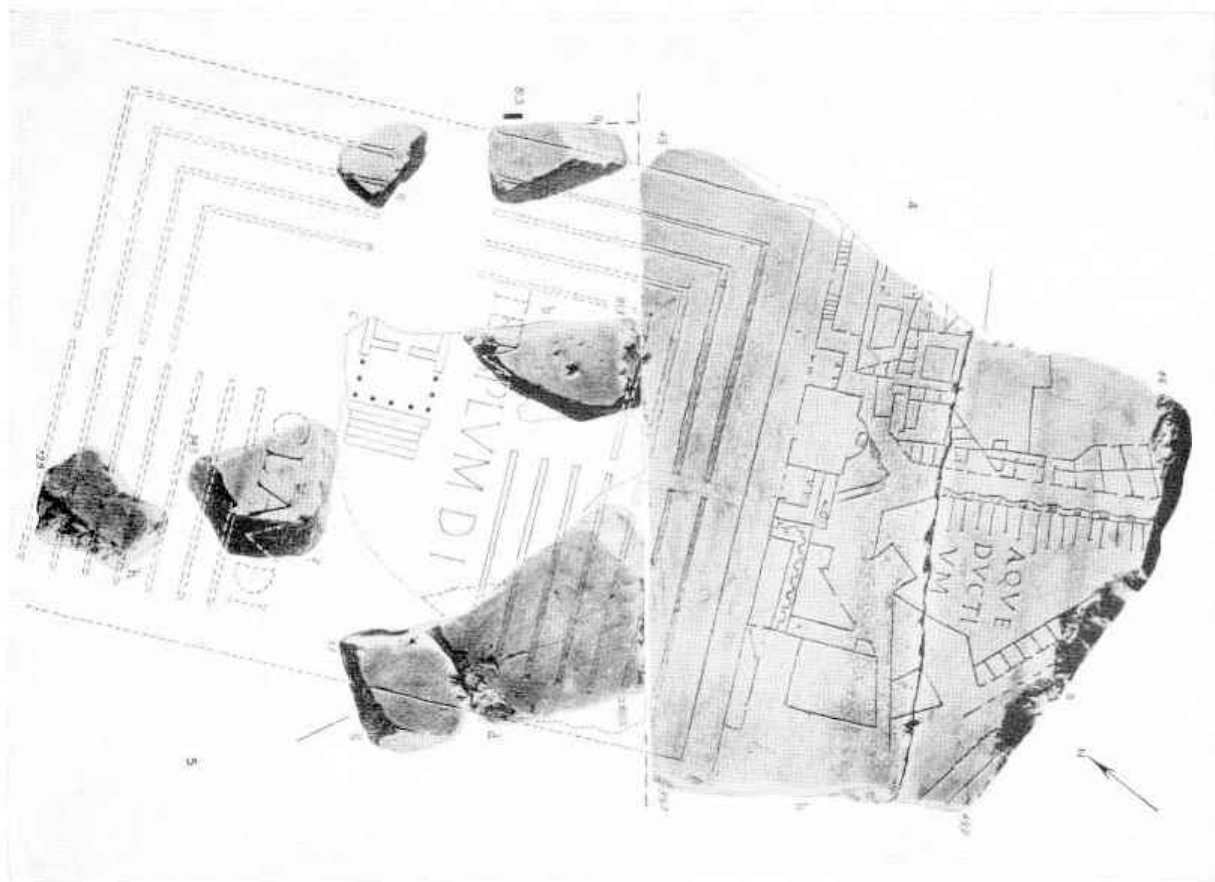


- 282 Foundations of the cavea between the piers of the Aqua Felice at the intersection of Via Ozieri and Via Lamusei. On the right hand pier an inscription of 1570 commemorates the re-erection of the Obelisk of Antinous (q. v.). For 695

CLAUDIUS DIVUS, TEMPLUM. The Temple of Claudius on the northern part of the Caelian was begun by Agrippina the younger, the widow of Claudius. The unfinished building was almost completely destroyed by Nero, but Vespasian restored and completed it. The temple itself which is marked on a fragment of the Severan marble plan has not yet been found, but the buttress walls and porticos of the temple terrace on the west, south and east sides still remain.

R. LANCIANI, *NSc*, 1880, p. 463; 1881, p. 105; id., *Storia I*, p. 71; III, p. 76 f.; C. L. VISCONTI, *BCom X*, 1882, pp. 63–71; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, pp. 232–234; W. HELBIG, *Führer I*, p. 596, No. 1045; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM XVIII*, 1903, p. 20^a; P-A, p. 120 f.; V. E. GASDIA,

Casa, pp. 169–174; D. MUSTILLI, p. 112, No. 26 (*Bibl*: p. 112); A. M. COLINI, *Celio*, pp. 137–162; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 374–378; A. PRANDI, *Cel*, pp. 373–420; M. E. BLAKE II, pp. 31–33; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, pp. 181, 314; *FUR*, p. 63 f.



283 The Temple of Claudius on the northern slopes of the Caelian, as it appears on the Forma Urbis of Septimius Severus, surrounded by flower beds (*FUR*, plate XVI). Fot 5919



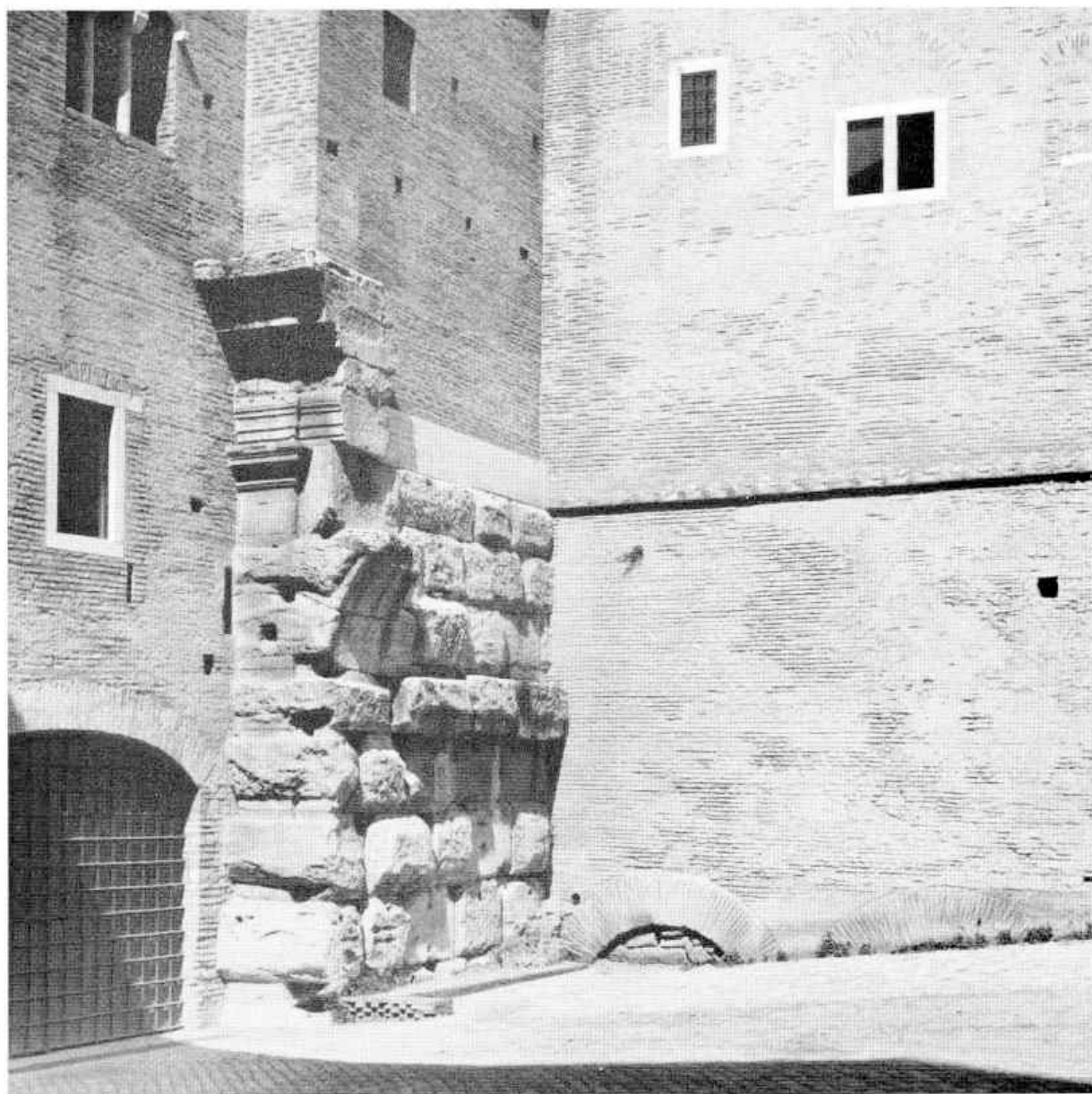
284 Two-storeyed arcades on the west side of the temple terrace.

Prandi



285 Travertine piers of the lower storey of the west arcade.

Prandi



286 Part of the west arcade in the Piazza SS. Giovanni e Paolo forming the foundation of the campanile.

Fot 984



287 The eastern buttress wall of the temple terrace in Via Claudia, re-built as a nymphaeum.

Fot 983



288 The eastern part of the northern buttresses of the temple terrace, showing the scar of vaulted rooms. Fot 985



289 The north-west corner of the temple terrace. Fot 988



290 A fragment of a marble fountain in the form of a ship's prow, found in 1881 in front of the north wall, now in the Musco Nuovo Capitolino, sala VII. Anderson 17895

CLIVUS ARGENTARIUS. The street leading from the Forum Romanum to the Campus Martius was probably known as the Clivus Argentarius in antiquity, although there is no literary proof of it until medieval times. From the direction of the Via Flaminia it went to the tomb of Bibulus (q. v.), along the west side of the Forum Iulium to the Carcer Mamertinus, and entered the Forum between the Temple of Concord and the Arch of Septimius Severus. The stretch of the Clivus between the Arx and the Forum Iulium was excavated in 1931/32.

CodTop II, p. 326 (*Liber Pontificalis*); III, p. 53 (*Mirabilia*); p. 219 (*Ordo Benedicti*); P. ADINOLFI II, p. 7 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, p. 437 f.; L. BORSARI, *Top*, p. 4 f.; P-A, p. 121 f.; C. RICCI, *Capitolium VIII*, 1932, pp. 381-383; id., *VdI*, p. 45; R. HORN,

Gnomon VIII, 1932, p. 324; A. V. GERKAN, *RM LV*, 1940, pp. 7 f., 14; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 75, 77 f., 249, 257; H. BLOCH, *Bolli*, pp. 61-67; M. E. BLAKE II, pp. 57, 128.



291 The Clivus Argentarius on the west side of the Forum Iulium with shops on the left and an apartment house, "insula argentaria", on the right.

Fot 5900

CLIVUS CAPITOLINUS. The Clivus Capitolinus was the only street in antiquity which led to the Capitol. It began in the Forum at the Arch of Tiberius as a continuation of the Sacra Via and the Vicus Iugarius. It led in an ascending curve round the Temple of Saturn, then climbed in a straight line to the southern summit of the Capitoline hill. The lower part of the Clivus Capitolinus as far as the Porticus Deorum Consentium was excavated in 1818, but when the Via del Foro Romano was built in 1882 it was again covered. The excavations around the Capitoline hill in 1940 revealed a stretch leading beyond the Porticus Deorum Consentium in the direction of the Temple of Iuppiter.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, pp. 519–522; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 2, pp. 62 f., 77–79, 120 f.; O. RICHTER, *Hermes* XVIII, 1883, pp. 104–128, 616–619; XIX, 1884, pp. 322–324; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 288; J. H. MIDDLETON I, p. 251; TH. ASHBY, *CR* XIII, 1899, p. 464; E. RODOCANACHI, *Le Capitole Romain* (3), 1912, p. 16; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *JRS* XII, 1922, pp. 14–16;

T. FRANK, *Buildings*, pp. 54–58; P-A, p. 122 f.; A. M. COLINI, *BCom* LXVIII, 1940, p. 227 f.; id., *BCom* LXIX, 1941, pp. 86–99; id., *BCom* LXXII, 1946/48, p. 200 f.; A. MUÑOZ, *Capitolium* XVII, 1942, pp. 261–274; id., *L'isolamento del Colle Capitolino*, 1943, pp. 27–38; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 12 f. (Bibl: p. 13). E. GJERSTAD, *ActaInstSueciae* XVII, 3, 1960, pp. 212–216.



292 The part of the Clivus Capitolinus excavated in 1818, before the Via del Foro Romano was built in 1882.



293 The Clivus Capitolinus from the Porticus Deorum Consentium to the top of the Via del Tempio di Giove discovered in 1940. Fot 121



294 The part of the Clivus Capitolinus re-excavated in 1940 on the west side of the Temple of Saturn. Rip X B/1511

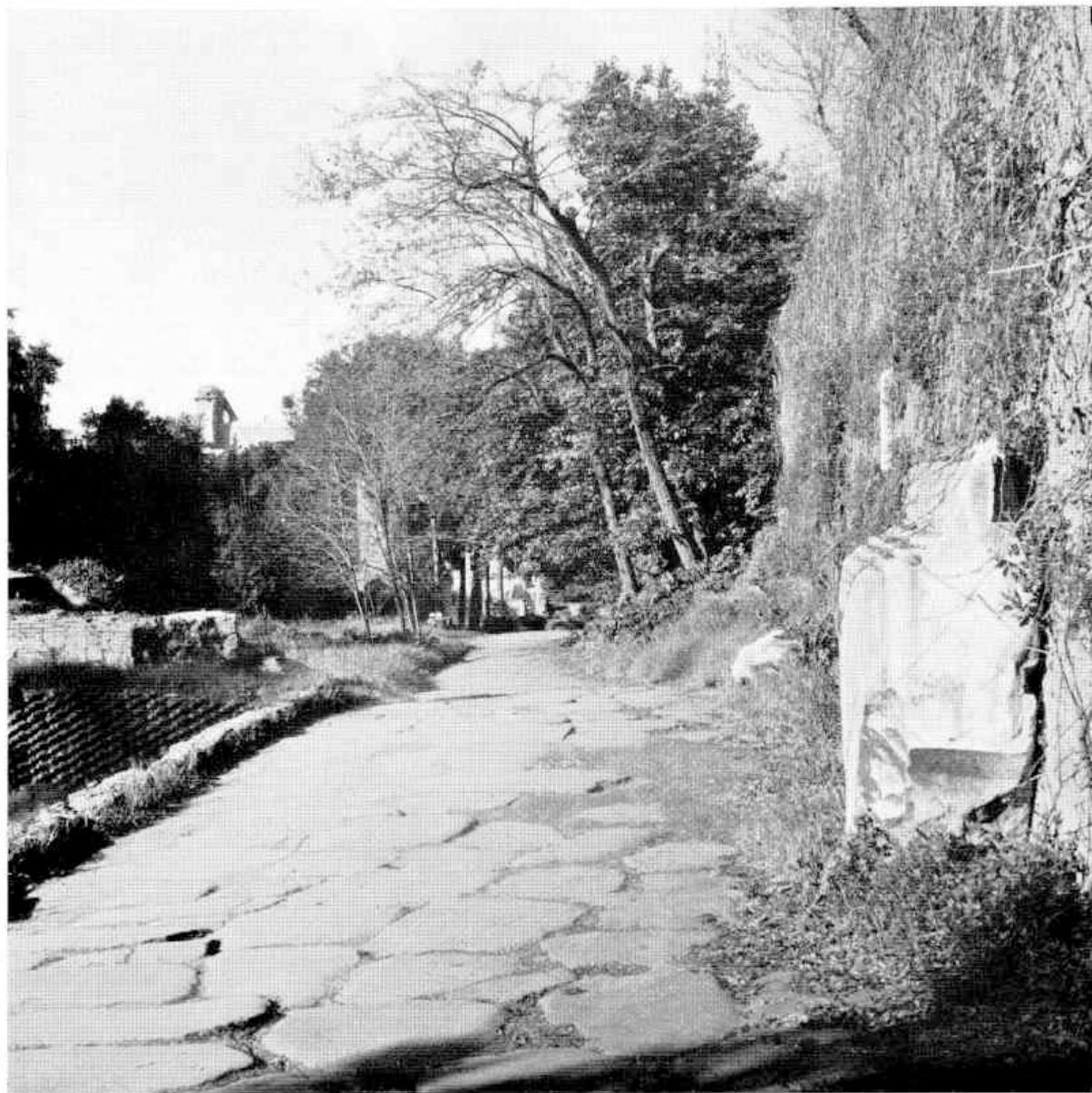
CLIVUS PALATINUS. Immediately north of the Arch of Titus a road branches off the Sacra Via to the Palatine, which is generally called the Clivus Palatinus although its name in antiquity is not known. On the west side the arcades of the vestibule of Nero's Domus Aurea stretched as far as the triumphal arch, attributed either to Augustus or Domitian (s. Arcus Domitiani I, 118), which spanned the Clivus. Shortly after the arch all traces of this hitherto paved road disappear.

E. B. VAN DEMAN, *AJA* XXVII, 1923, pp. 397-401;
id., *MAARome* V, 1925, pp. 121-123; P-A, p. 124;

G. LUGLI, *Mon* I, pp. 176, 179; id., *Centro*, p. 403 f.;
M. E. BLAKE I, p. 169; II, p. 44 f.



295 The beginning of the Clivus Palatinus at the Arch of Titus; on the right the foundations of Neronian arcades.
Fot 4782



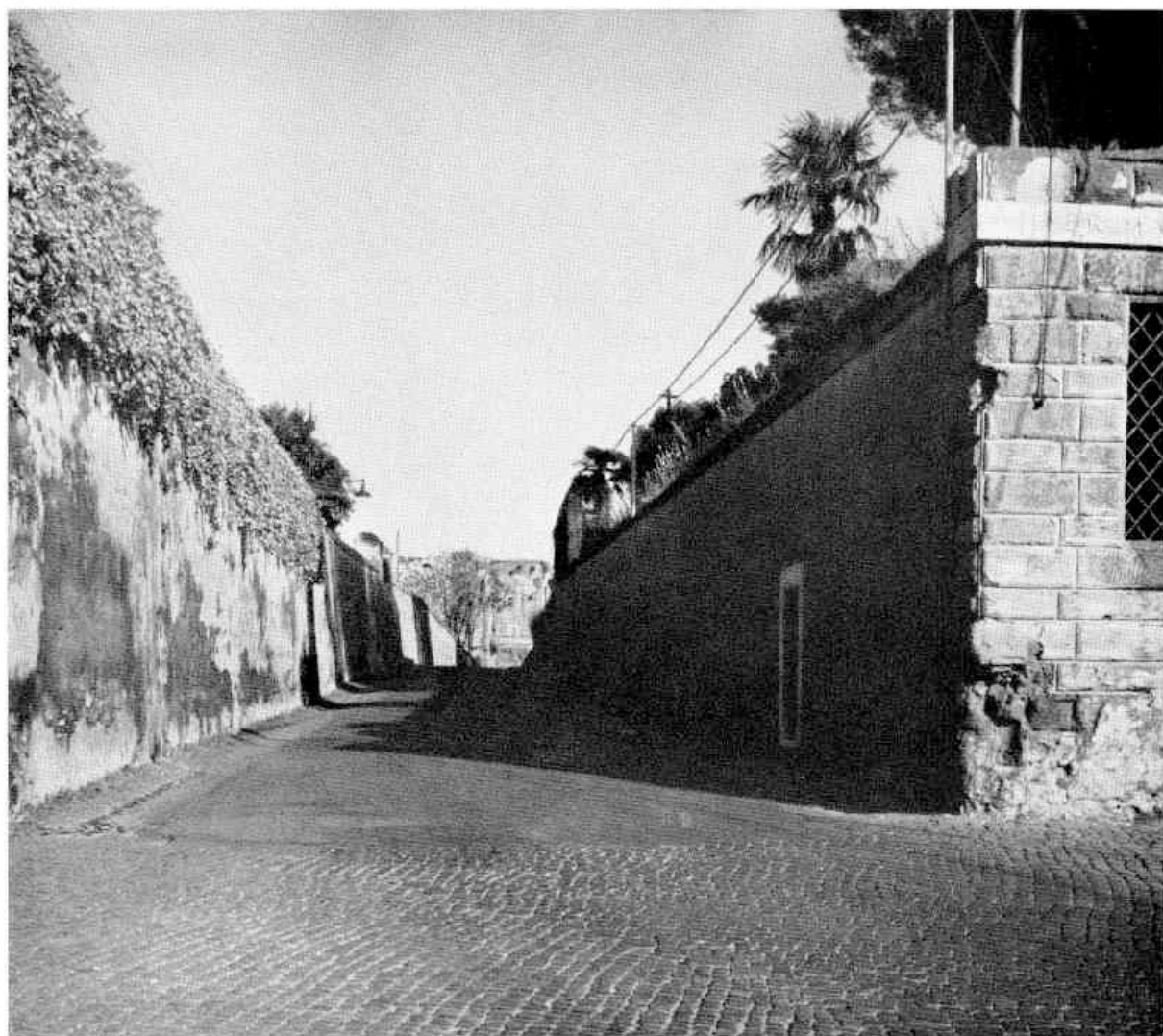
296 The Clivus Palatinus at the level of the Arch of Domitian looking toward the Forum.

Fot 5065

CLIVUS SCAURI. The Clivus Scauri, a branch from the road between the Colosseum and the Circus Maximus, leads up from the valley between the Palatine and the Caelian. It passes the *Domus Iohannis et Pauli* (q. v. I, 433) and passes through the Arch of Dolabellae and Silani to reach the modern Piazza della Navicella, where it met the *VICUS CAPITIS AFRICAE* coming from the north. The modern streets Clivo di Scauro and Via di S. Paolo della Croce (formerly Via SS. Giovanni e Paolo) follow approximately the course of the ancient road.

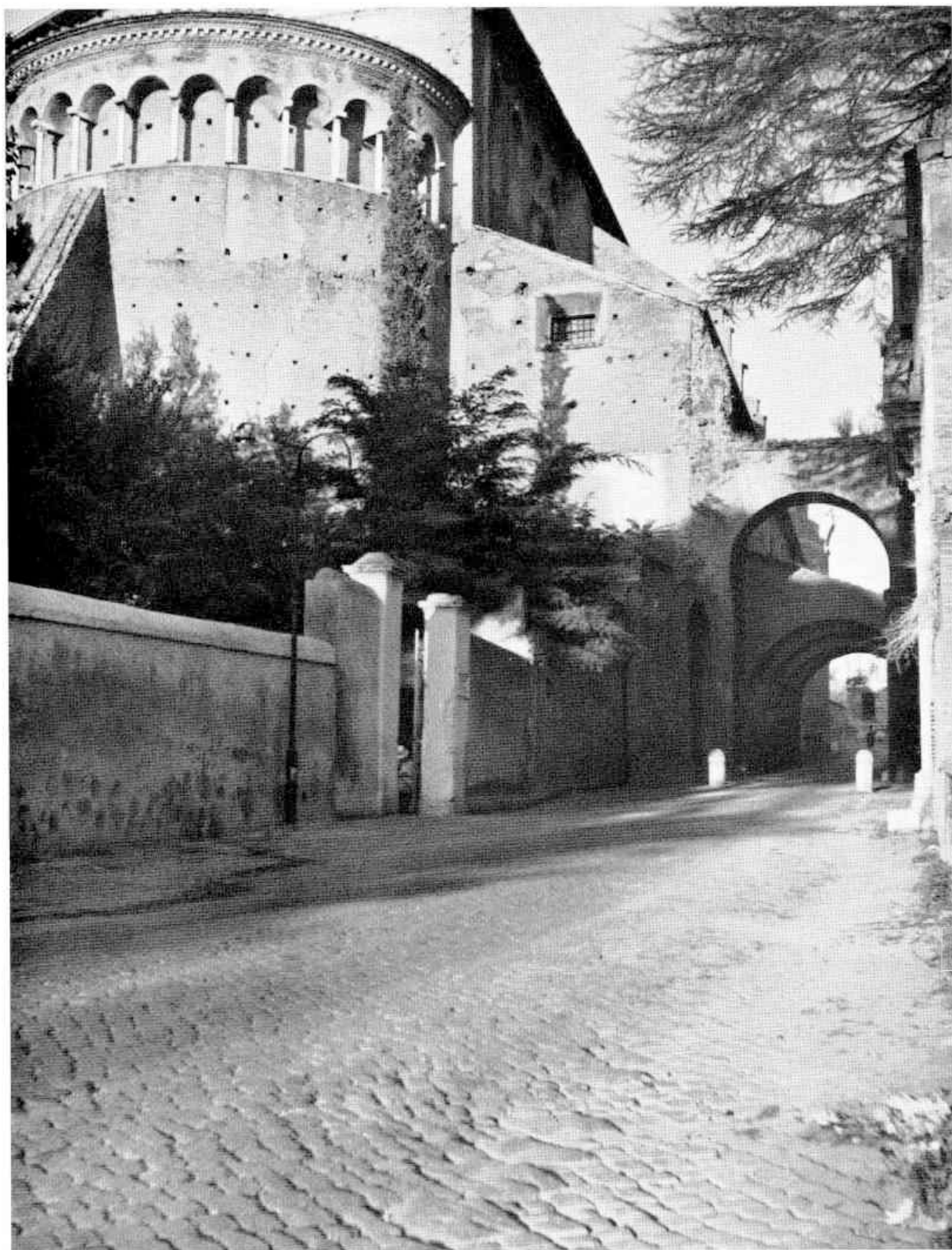
A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, p. 19 f.; G. GATTI, *NSc*, 1890, p. 183; L. BORSARI, *Top*, p. 116; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, p. 231 f.; G. LUGLI, *Mon* I, pp. 228, 239 f.; V. E.

GASDIA, *Casa*, p. 184 f.; A. M. COLINI, *Celio*, p. 73 f., Appendix II, 16; A. PRANDI, *Cel*, pp. 405-408.



297 The Clivus Scauri from the Piazza dei SS. Giovanni e Paolo to the Arcus Dolabellae et Silani, to-day Via di S. Paolo della Croce.

Fot 5115



298 The western part of the Clivus Scauri, to-day Clivo di Scauro.

Fot 646

CLIVUS SUBURANUS. The Clivus Suburanus was the ancient road leading up from the Subura, behind the imperial fora between Oppius and Cispius. The lower part is identical with the modern Via in Selci, named from the Roman paving-stones (selci) which were visible until the middle of the 19th century. The modern Via di S. Martino ai Monti and Via di S. Vito follow almost exactly the course of the Clivus to the Porta Esquilina in the Servian Wall (Arcus Gallieni).

E. SARTI, *ArchStorPat* IX, 1886, p. 20 f.; L. BORSARI, *Top*, pp. 134, 148 f.; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 389; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 333, 345; CH. HÜLSEN, *Chiese*,

p. 306, No. 48; P-A, p. 125; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 380, 422; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 268^{so}, 271; II, p. 129.



299 Via in Selci following the line of the Clivus Suburanus. The late antique house on the left shows that the modern building line coincides with the ancient one.

For 649

CLIVUS VICTORIAE. The street leading from the Velabrum to the Palatine takes its name "Clivus Victoriae" from the *Templum Victoriae*, the remains of which are not yet positively identified. On its route to the north-west corner of the hill the rooms of the lower storey of the *Domus Tiberiana* (q. v. I, 445) lie on the right. Thereafter it turns right and passes on the north side of the Domitianic façade of the *Domus Tiberiana*.

J. H. MIDDLETON I, p. 118 f.; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 125; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, pp. 47–50; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *AJA XXVIII*, 1924, p. 372 f.; P-A, p. 126;

V. MASSACCESE, *BCom LXVII*, 1939, p. 120; G. LUGLI, *BCom LXIX*, 1941, p. 56 f.; id., *Centro*, pp. 447, 481 f.; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 117 f.; *FUR*, pp. 78, 109–111.



300 The Clivus Victoriae on the north side of the Palatine.

For 412

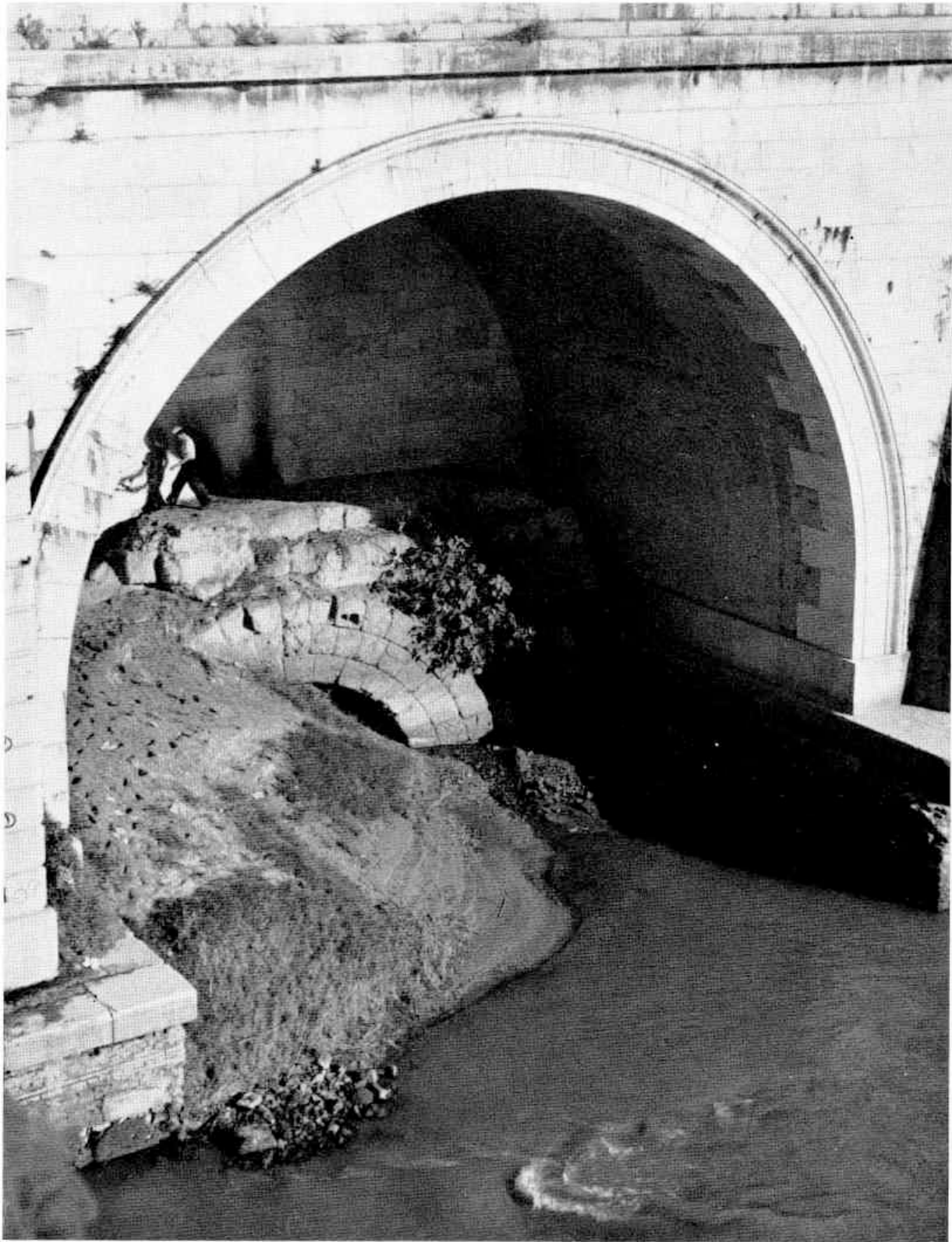
CLOACA MAXIMA. The Cloaca Maxima drained the valleys between the Esquiline, the Viminal and the Quirinal and carried the surplus water along the Argiletum and across the Forum and the Velabrum to the Tiber. It was originally a natural water course, later it was canalised and since after 200 B. C. it has been arched over. Although the Cloaca Maxima mostly follows its natural course it is artificially diverted where buildings make this necessary, as in the case of the Temple of Minerva in the Forum Transitorium and the Basilica Aemilia.

H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 1, pp. 441–449; P. NARDUCCI, *Sulle fognature della Città di Roma*, 1889, pp. 39–49; R. LANCIANI, *BCom XVI*, 1890, pp. 95–102; O. RICHTER, *Antike Denkmäler I*, 1891, pp. 25–28, Taf. 37; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM VI*, 1891, pp. 86–88; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 29 f. (Bibl: p. 31); TH. ASHBY, *CR XV*, 1901, p. 137 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM XVII*, 1902, p. 57 f.; R. LANCIANI, *FUR*, 22, 29, 28; T. FRANK,

Buildings, pp. 74, 142; P-A, p. 126 f.; L. RESPIGHI, *Roma IX*, 1931, pp. 165–168; A. v. GERKAN, *RM XLVI*, 1931, pp. 166–170; id., *Festschrift f. R. Egger*, 1952, p. 93 f.; F. W. SHIPLEY, *Agrippa*, p. 23 f.; P. H. VON BLANCKENHAGEN, *FlArch*, p. 18; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 598 f. (Bibl: p. 599); id., *Tecnica II*, Tav. LXII, 1, 2, 4; LXVII, 1; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 123, 159 f.; J. LE GALL, *Tibre*, pp. 20 f., 95, 97.



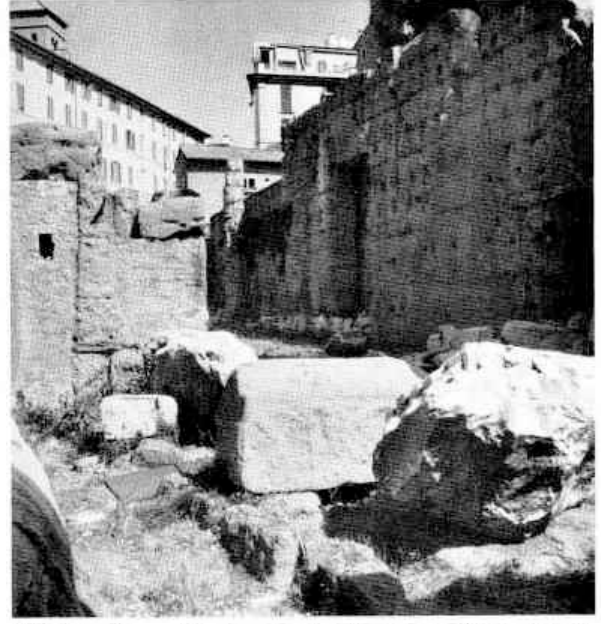
301 The mouth of the Cloaca Maxima in 1877, before the modern embankment was built.



302 The mouth of the Cloaca Maxima in the present embankment.



303 The vault of a tributary drain of the Cloaca Maxima beneath the foundations of the Temple of Minerva in the Forum of Nerva. Rip X C/2447



304 The Cloaca Maxima in the Forum of Nerva immediately east of the Temple of Minerva under an iron manhole cover. For 702



305 The Cloaca Maxima south of the Janus Quadrifrons.



306 Travertine lid over a drain, the entrance to a side conduit of the Cloaca Maxima in the lowest part of the Forum Boarium.

Fot 704

CLOACINA, SACRUM. The shrine of Venus Cloacina was discovered during the excavations in 1899/1900 immediately beside the steps of the portico of the Basilica Aemilia, and in the place where a drain flowed from under the basilica into the Cloaca Maxima. A marble ring which held a metal grating is still preserved, it rests on a travertine base, under which are further courses of tufa blocks. A coin of L. Mussidius Longus ca. 39 B. C. shows the Cloacina shrine with two statues of Venus, the "Signa Veneris Cloacinae" (Plinius, Nat.Hist. XV, 119).

H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, p. 398 f.; D. VAGLIERI, *BCom* XXVIII, 1900, p. 61 f.; id., *BCom* XXXI, 1903, pp. 97-99; H. DRESSEL, *Wiener Studien* XXIV, 1902, pp. 418-424; Th. ASHBY, *CR* XV, 1901, p. 138; Ch. HÜLSEN, *RM* XX, 1905, p. 62 f.; id., *FR*, pp. 125-127; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 182-184; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 75 f., 257; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *JRS* XII, 1922,

p. 21; T. FRANK, *Buildings*, p. 74; P-A, p. 128; D. F. BROWN, *AN*, pp. 214-216; id., *Temples*, pp. 10, 40; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 89, 177; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 157, 337; R. SCHILLING, *La religion romaine de Vénus*, 1954, pp. 210-214; C. C. VAN ESSEN, *Mnemosyne* 4, IX, 1956, pp. 137-144; BMC, Rep. I, p. 574, Ni. 4242-4254.



307 The podium of the sanctuary of Venus Cloacina with tufa foundations, on which is a circle of travertine blocks with a marble cornice above. Ashby I, 71



308 The sanctuary of Cloacina on a coin of L. Mussidius Longus of 39 B. C. with steps to the left and two female statues within the fenced platform. Fot 2976

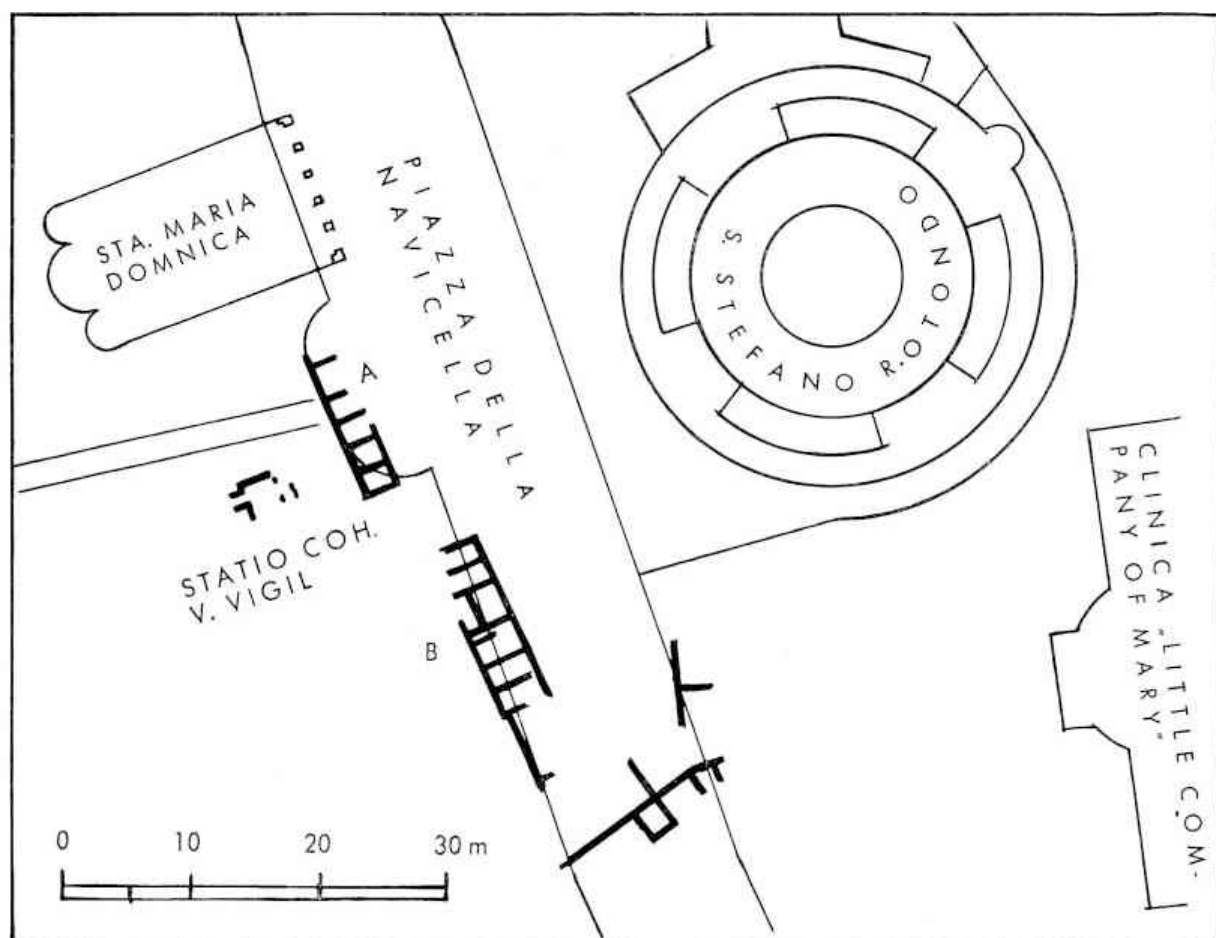


309 The circular marble cornice of the podium with mortices for fixing a metal fence. The fence was interrupted on the west side by a rectilinear opening which led to the steps. Fot 245

COHORTIUM VIGILIIUM STATIONES. When Augustus re-divided Rome into fourteen regions seven cohorts of vigiles (police and fire-guard) were established. These were accommodated in seven main barracks, the *stationes*, and fourteen auxiliary barracks, the *excubitoria*. Only the station of the V cohort on the Caelian, and one of the *excubitoria* of the VII cohort in Trastevere have been found.

COHORS V: R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 338 (Bibl: p. 339); *id.*, *Storia II*, p. 132; P. K. BAILLIE REYNOLDS, *The vigiles of Imperial Rome*, 1926, pp. 43, 52–54; P-A, p. 129; G. MANCINI, *Roma IX*, 1931, p. 542 f.; A. M. COLINI, *Celio*, pp. 228–231 (Bibl: p. 228¹⁷); COHORS VII: A. PELLEGRINI – G. HENZEN, *BullInst*, 1867, pp. 8–30; G. HENZEN, *AnnInst*, 1874, pp. 111–163; A. CAPANNARI, *BCom XIII*, 1886, pp. 266–269; P. E. VISCONTI, *La stazione della coorte VII dei*

vigili, (2), 1867; J. H. MIDDLETON II, pp. 257–259; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 544–546 (Bibl: p. 546); H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, p. 647; P. K. BAILLIE REYNOLDS, *l. c.*, pp. 55–60; P-A, p. 129 f.; G. MANCINI, *l. c.*, p. 544 f.; G. LUGLI, *Mon III*, pp. 645–648; F. WIRTH, pp. 131–133, 138; G. GATTI, *BCom LXVIII*, 1940, pp. 131, 138; G. LUGLI, *Tecnica II*, Tav. CLXXV, 1; *Chil. VI*, 2998–3091.



310 Plan of the remains of the barracks of the fifth cohort of vigiles, on the Caelian.

A location of the inscribed base, found in 1820 at the entrance to the Villa Caclimontana.

B part of a façade with rooms behind, discovered in 1931 during the widening of Via della Navicella.

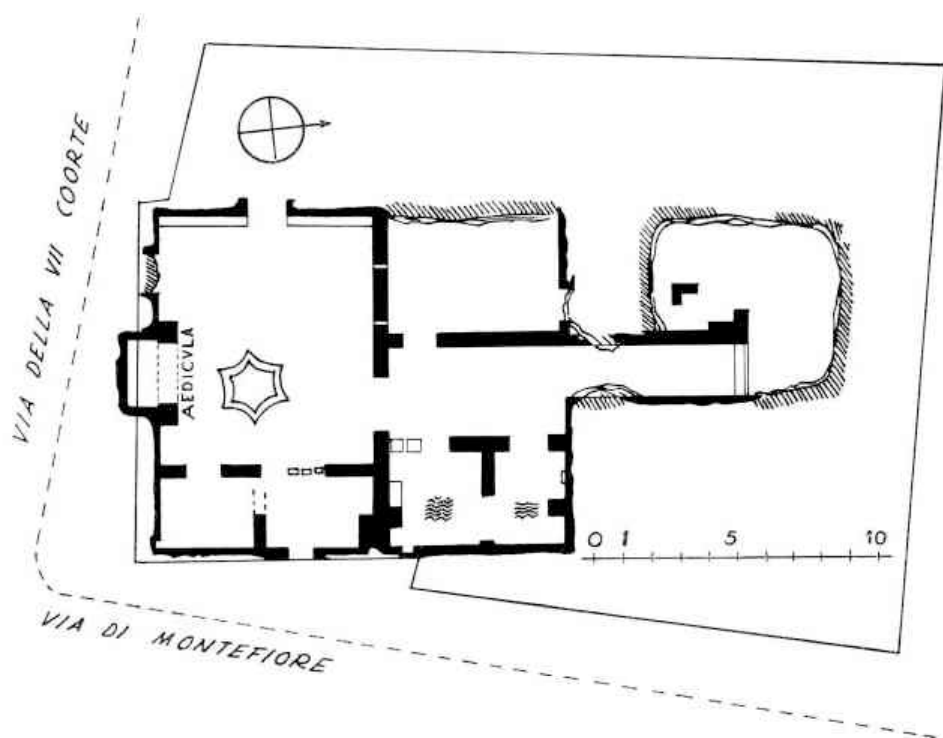


311 The inscribed base, found in situ at the entrance to the Villa Caclimontana in 1820, dedicated to Caracalla by the fifth cohort of vigiles in A. D. 205 (CIL VI, 1058). Rip X C/1105



312 The foundations of part of the barrack façade, discovered in 1931, when Via della Navicella was widened. Rip X C/654

- 313 The excubitorium of the seventh cohort, excavated in 1866 between Viale Trastevere and Via di Monte Fiore (siteplan, after Baillie-Reynolds).



- 314 The outside wall of the ancient private house in which the excubitorium of the seventh cohort was located. For 654



315 The atrium of the barracks with its octagonal impluvium and a shrine decorated with wall-paintings. Inst Neg 30.473

COLOSSUS NERONIS. The colossal statue of Nero originally stood in the vestibule of the Golden House on the Velia. Hadrian had the 40 m. high statue removed to make room for the Temple of Venus and Roma and had it re-erected where to-day the Via dei Fori Imperiali opens into the Piazza del Colosseo, and where a paved square of 7.50 m. marks the site of the base of the Colossus. The gilded-bronze statue was last mentioned in 354 A. D. and it is not known when it was destroyed. The brick-faced concrete base was removed in 1936.

s. a. Meta Sudans II, 748.

H. JORDAN, *Top* II, p. 510; id., *Top* I, 3, p. 320 f.; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 190 (Bibl: p. 190); F. WEEGE, *JdI* XXVIII, 1913, p. 133 f.; F. PRÉCHAC, *Mél* XXXVII, 1913, p. 133 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *BCom* LIV, 1926, pp. 53-64; J. GAGÉ, *Mél* XLV, 1928, pp. 106-122; P-A, p. 130 f.; H. V. CANTER, *Transact.* and

proceedings of the Am. Philological Ass. LXI, 1930, pp. 150-164; C. RICCI, *VdI*, p. 97; F. PRÉCHAC, *Revue Études Latines* XV, 1937, p. 273 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 317 f.; id., *RomAet*, pp. 6-9; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 47; F. GNECCHI, *Medaglioni Romani* II, 1912, p. 89, Tav. 104, 5.



316 The foundation of the Colossus; the Colosseum behind.

Rip X C/2333



317 Coin of Antonius Gordianus III Pius (238-244 A. D.) showing the Colossus on the left side of the Colosseum.
MCR C/151

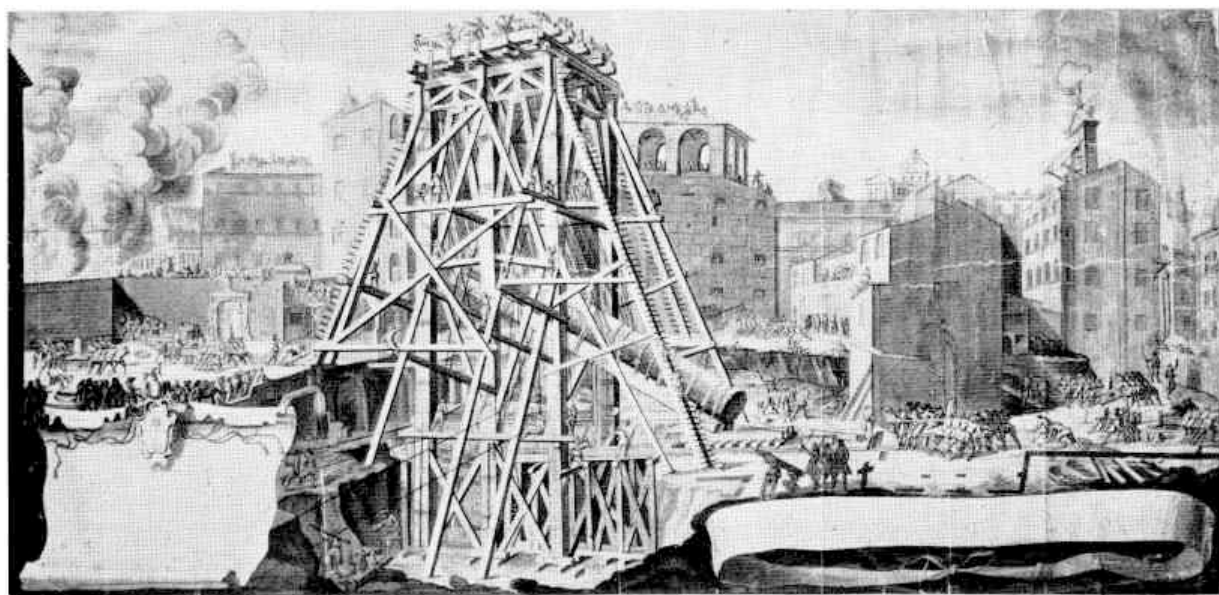


318 The foundation of the Colossus before its destruction in 1936.

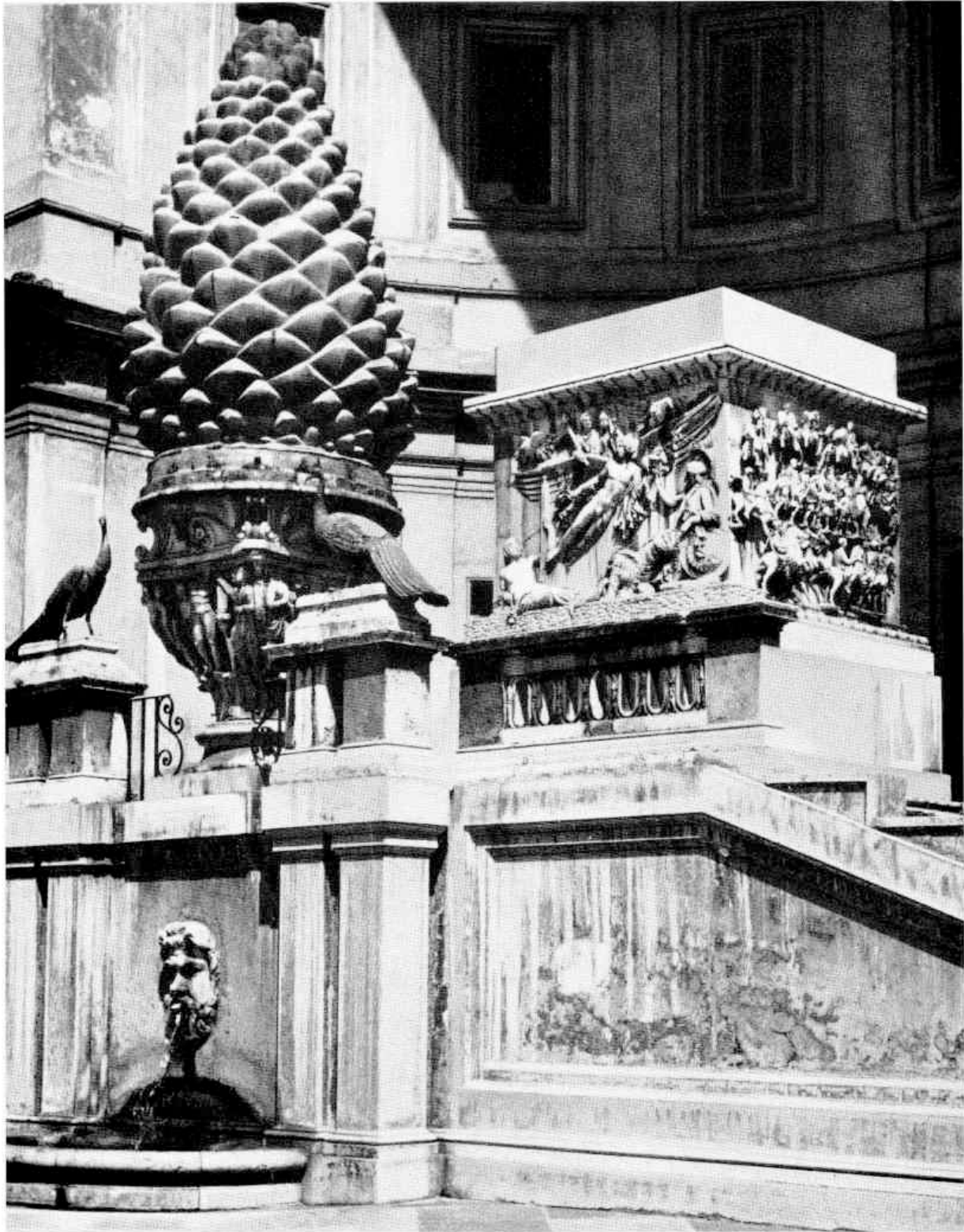
COLUMNA ANTONINI PII. The column erected in memory of Antoninus Pius stood in the Campus Martius in front of the *ustrinum* (q. v.) of the Antonini, west of the Montecitorio palace, between Via della Missione and Via di Campo Marzio (s. plan II, 1303). The column, a red granite monolith 14.75 m. high, was excavated in 1703, together with its decorated pedestal, and in 1705 it was taken to the Piazza di Montecitorio, where it remained until in 1764 a shed that had been built over it caught fire, and the shaft was so badly damaged that the scheme for re-erecting it had to be abandoned. The red granite was used to repair the obelisk which was erected in the Piazza di Montecitorio (s. *Obeliscus Augusti in Campo Martio*). The pedestal was placed in the Cortile della Pigna in the Vatican and was followed in December 1790 by the sawn-off end of the column with an inscription of 106 A. D.

C. FONTANA, *Discorso sopra l'antico Monte citatorio*, 1708, pp. 36–51; F. CANCELLIERI, *Mercato*, p. 171; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM IV*, 1889, pp. 41–48; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 508 (Bibl: p. 508 f.); id., *Storia III*, p. 145 f.;

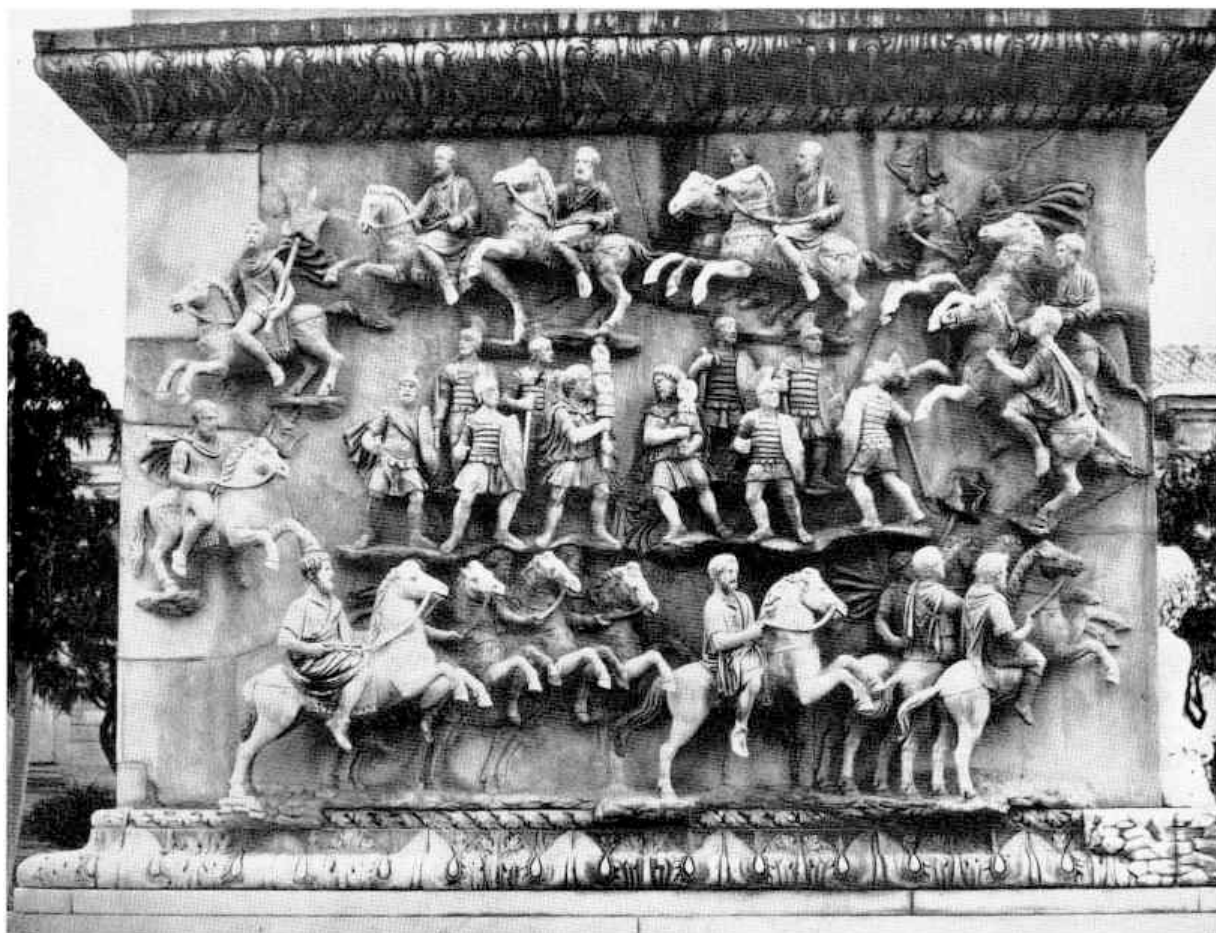
H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, p. 603 f.; W. AMELNUG, *VatCat I*, pp. 883–894 (Bibl: p. 887); E. STRONG, *SR II*, pp. 249–253; P-A, p. 131; G. LUGLI, *Mon III*, pp. 236–239; C. PIETRANGELI, *Scavi*, p. 61 f.



319 Transferring the Column of Antoninus Pius from the place where it was found to Piazza di Montecitorio; drawing by Francesco Fontana for an engraving (Piranesi, *Campus Martius*, Tab. XXXI), now in the Museum of the Cooper Union for the Arts of Decoration, New York. Museum photograph

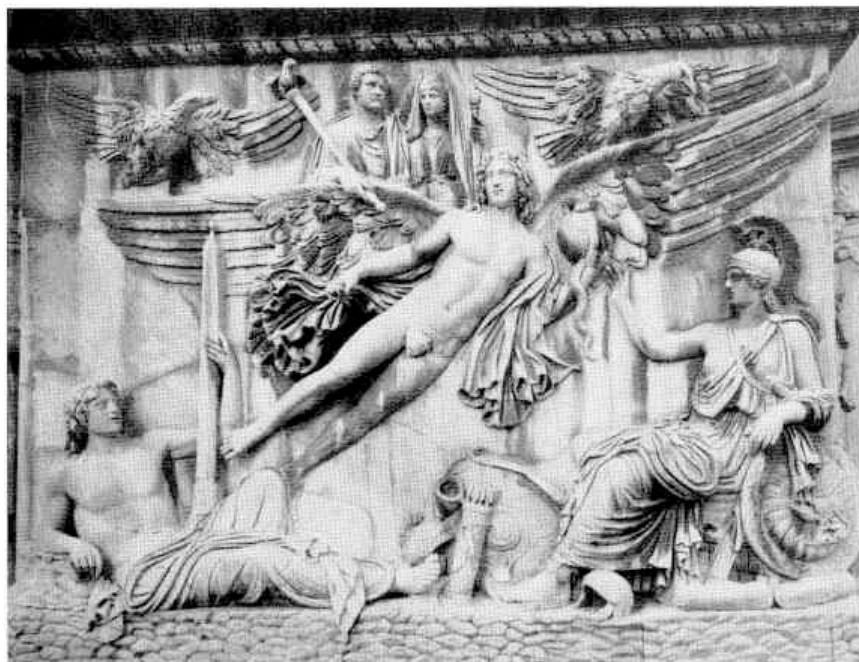


320 The base of the column of Antoninus Pius in the exedra of the Cortile della Pigna, where it has been since 1885.
Fot 635



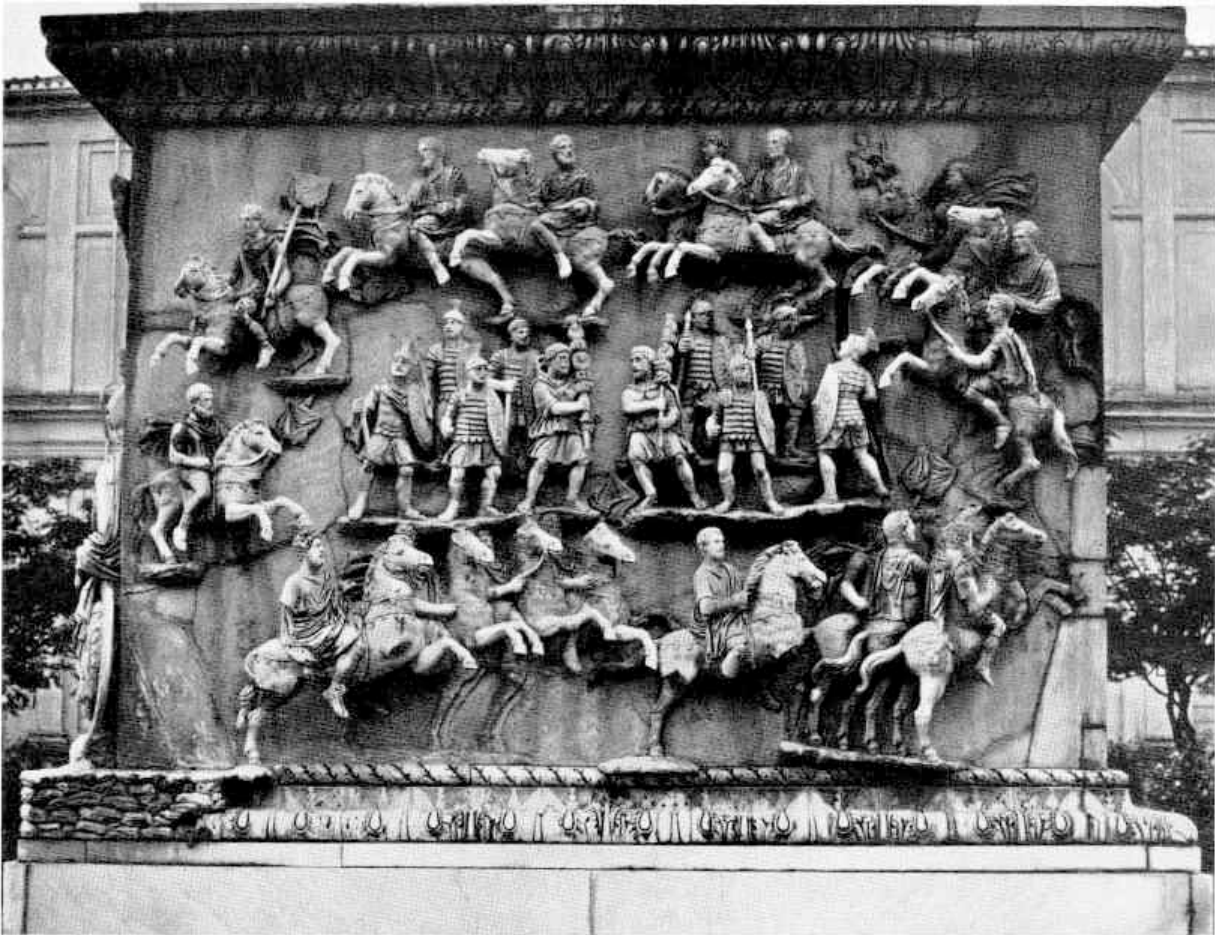
321 Parade of soldiers during the funeral of the imperial couple (decursio); left side.

Arch Vat XIX-43-11



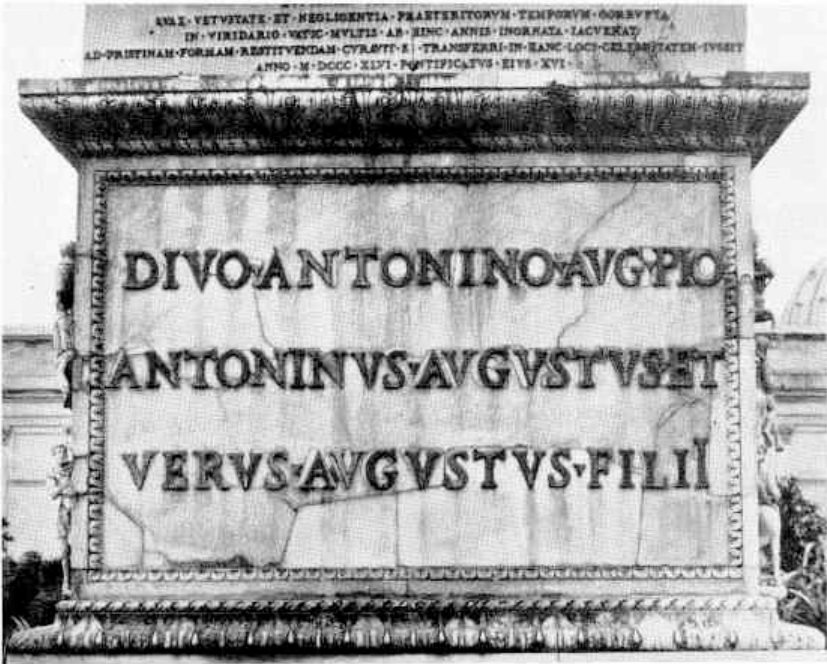
322 The apotheosis of Antoninus and Faustina with personifications of Rome (right) and the Campus Martius (left).

Arch Vat XVIII-27-22

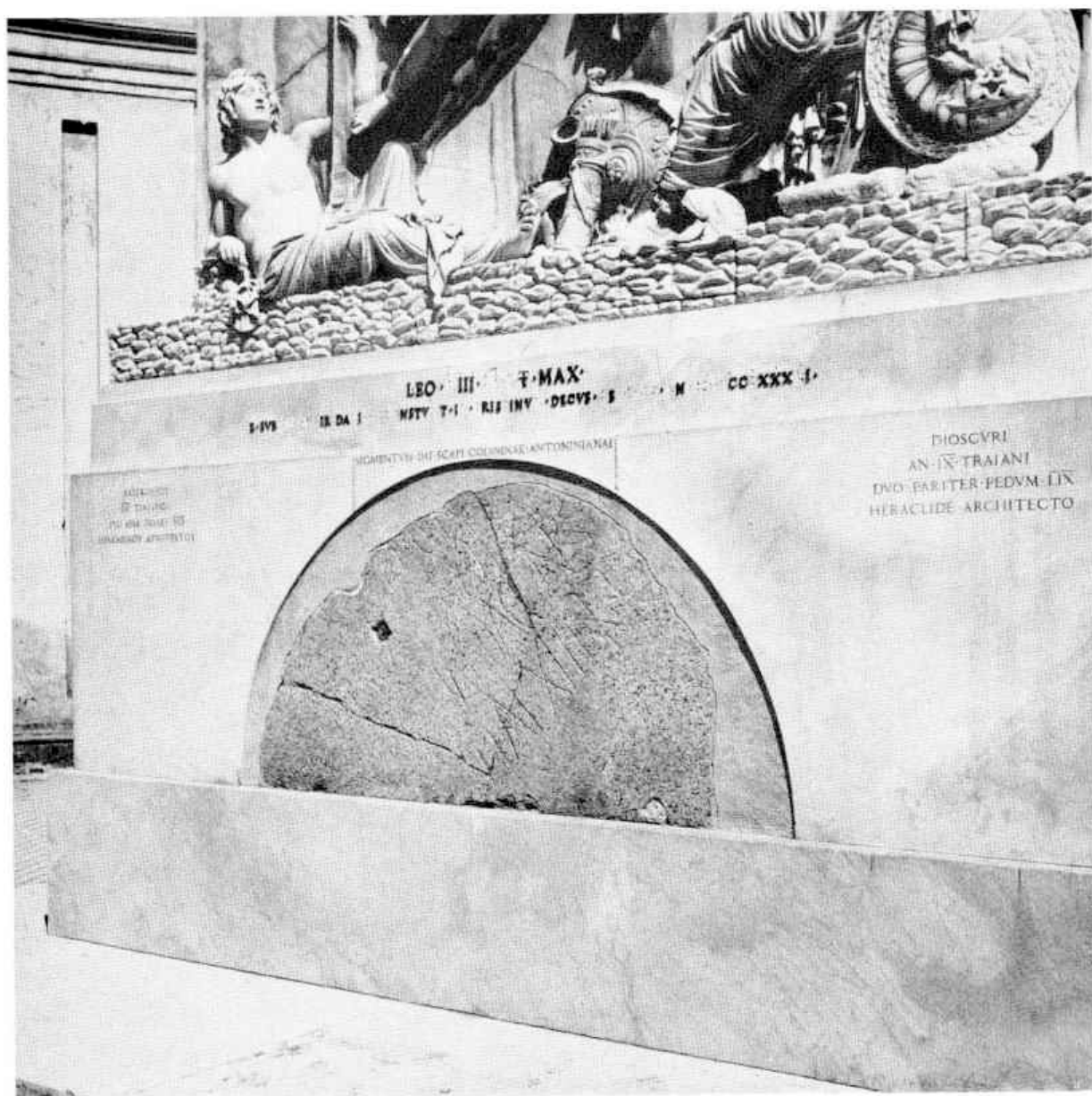


323 The parade during the funeral; right side.

Arch Vat XIX-43-13



324 Dedicatory inscription in honour of the dead emperor, by his adopted sons and successors, Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus (CIL VI, 1004). Arch Vat XIX-43-12



325 The lower end of the shaft with the signature of the architect Aristeidos under the column base (Inscr. Graecae XIV, 2421, 1).
For 639



326 Coin showing the column of Antoninus (BMC, Emp IV, p. 528, No. 893).

Inst Neg 6184

COLUMNA MARCI AURELII ANTONINI. The "Columna Centenaria (100 feet high) Divorum Marci et Faustinae" (CIL VI, 1585) which was modelled from Trajan's Column, was decreed after the death of Marcus Aurelius in 180 and completed in 193 A. D. The reliefs which decorate it are arranged in an ascending spiral, depicting scenes from the wars against the Quadi, Marcomanni and the Sarmatians 172/175 A. D. (Bellum Germanicum and Bellum Sarmaticum). In the course of centuries the column became damaged and in 1589 it was restored by Domenico Fontana. The reliefs of the original pedestal were chiselled off and a new marble base was created out of material from the destroyed Septizodium (q. v.).

G. P. BELLORI – P. S. BARTOLI, Columna Marci Aurelii Antonini Augusti (2), 1704; E. PETERSON, AA, 1896, pp. 2–18; E. PETERSON – A. V. DOMASZEWSKI – G. CALDERINI, Die Marcussäule auf Piazza Colonna, 1896; R. LANCIANI, Ruins, pp. 505–508 (Bibl: p. 508); id., Storia III, pp. 146–149; H. JORDAN, Top I, 3, pp. 605–607; H. ST. JONES, BSR III, 1906, pp. 254–268; E. STRONG, SR, pp. 263–279; P-A, p. 132 f.; M. WEGNER, JdI XLVI, 1931, pp. 61–174; J. DOBLÁŠ, Revue Numismatique 4, XXXV, 1932, pp. 127–172; G. LUGLI, Mon III, pp. 240–248; W. ZWIKKER, Stu-

dien zur Markussäule, 1941; P. ROMANELLI, La Colonna Antonina, 1942; G. HAMBERG, Studies in Roman Imperial Art, 1945, pp. 104–119, 141–145, 149–161; J. GUEY, M&L LX, 1948, pp. 105–128 (Bibl: p. 105 f.); LXI, 1949, pp. 93–118; C. CAPRINO – A. M. COLINI – G. GATTI – M. PALLOTTINO – P. ROMANELLI, La Colonna di Marco Aurelio, 1955 (Bibl: pp. 9–11); G. BECATTI, Colonna di Marco Aurelio, 1957 (Bibl: p. 4); id., EncArtAnt II, 1959, pp. 760–763 (Bibl: p. 762 f.); id., La colonna coclide istoriata, 1960, pp. 47–82.

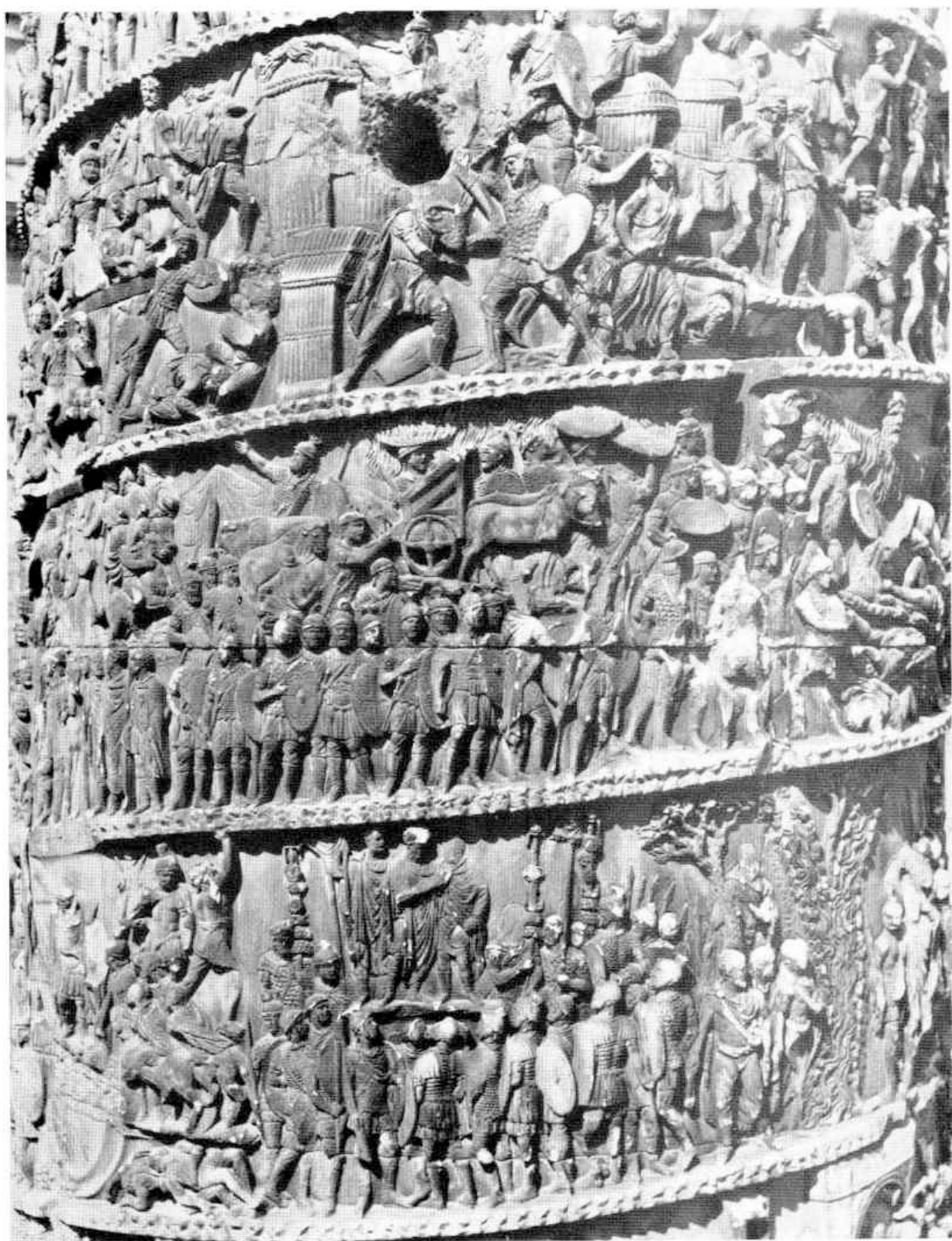


327 The Column of Marcus Aurelius with the original base (Stefano Du Pérac, I vestigi dell'antichità di Roma, 1575, fol. 34). Fot 4771



328 The Column of Marcus Aurelius in the Piazza Colonna.

Fot 633



329 Scenes from the Bellum Germanicum on the lower part of the column.

Fot 5992



330 The rain miracle.

Anderson 4904

COLUMNA PHOCAE. The fluted Corinthian column and marble base, which stands on a brick pedestal surrounded by a pyramid of steps in front of the Rostra, formerly supported a gilded statue of the Byzantine Emperor Phocas to whom it was dedicated in 608 A. D. The inscription (CIL VI, 1200) identifying the monument was excavated in 1813. The steps on the eastern and northern sides were removed in 1903.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt II*, pp. 151–156; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, p. 246; F. M. NICHOLS, *Archaeologia LII*, 1890, pp. 183–194; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM VI*, 1891, pp. 88–90; id., *RM XVII*, 1902, p. 58 f.; *XX*, 1905, p. 68; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 260–262 (Bibl: p. 262); G. BONT, *AttiScStor*, pp. 577–580; CH. HÜLSEN, *FR*, p. 88 f.; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 163, 264 f.; E. DE RUGGIERO, p. 495 f.; *P-A*, p. 133 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 154 (Bibl: p. 154).



331 The column of Phocas showing its pyramid of steps on the west and south sides. Fot 69



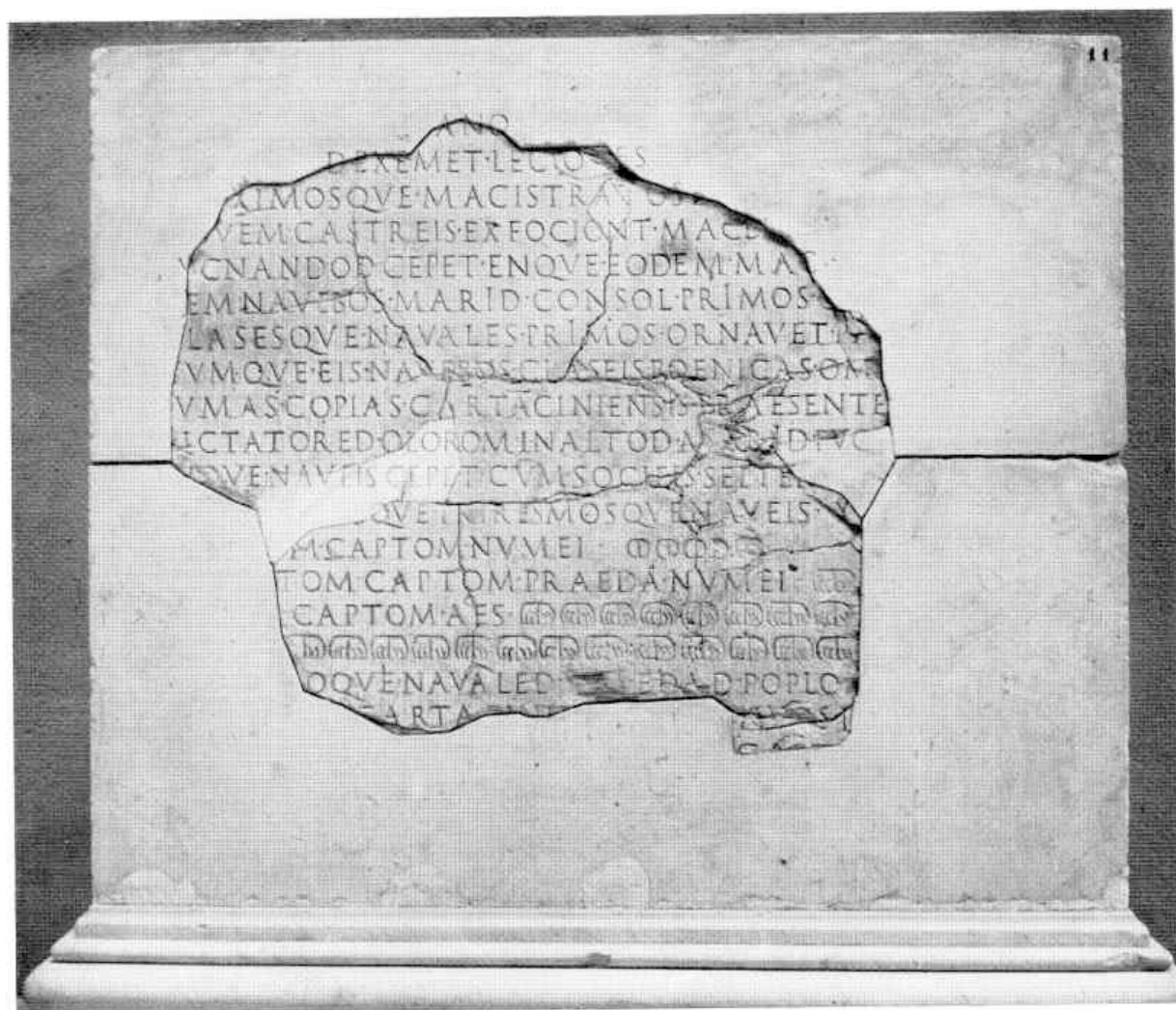
332 The brick pedestal, column base and shaft, west and north sides.

For 6170

COLUMNA ROSTRATA C. DUILII. This column, decorated with rostra, was erected in honour of the consul C. Duilius' naval victory over Carthage in 260 B. C. An ancient copy of its base, in Luna marble, with the dedicatory inscription (CIL VI, 1300) was found near the Arch of Septimius Severus in 1565. It was brought to the Palazzo dei Conservatori and built into the staircase wall, together with a modern copy of the column. From there it was removed to the Museo Nuovo Capitolino in 1929.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, pp. 141–146; TH. MOMMSEN, *CIL* I, 1863, pp. 37–40; E. VON WÖLFFLIN, *Sitzungsberichte d. bayr. Ak. d. Wiss.*, 1890, I, pp. 293–312; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* VI, 1891, p. 90; R. LANCIANI, *Stor* II, p. 188; E. DE RUGGIERO, p. 471 f.; T. FRANK, *CIPhil* XIV, 1919, pp. 74–82; E. W. FAY, *CIPhil* XV, 1920, pp. 176–183; P-A, p. 134; G. Q. GIGLIOLI, *NSc*,

1930, pp. 346–352; G. BATTAGLIA, *BCom* LIX, 1931, p. 224 f.; M. NIEDERMANN, *Rev. Études Latines* XIV, 1936, pp. 276–287; A. DEGRASSI, *Inscr. Italiae* XIII, 3, pp. 44–49 (Bibl: p. 44 f.); D. MUSTILLI, p. 19 f. (Bibl: p. 20); W. HAFTMANN, *Das italienische Säulenmonument*, 1939, p. 23 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 106 f.; E. WELIN, *SFR*, p. 170.



333 The marble base of the Column of Duilius with remains of its dedicatory inscription.

Fot 1324

COLUMNA TRAIANI. This column was erected in 113 A. D. in honour of Trajan, to commemorate his victories over the Dacians. It stood behind the Basilica Ulpia and was flanked by two libraries, one for Roman and the other for Greek books. In its base, the emperor's ashes were placed in a golden urn. The relief decoration, a spiral frieze more than 200 metres long, depicts events in the campaigns of 101/102 and 105/106 A. D. A statue of Trajan formerly stood on top of the column, but it was lost during the Middle Ages. In 1588, Sixtus V replaced it with a statue of the Apostle Peter.

s. a. Forum Traiani I, 551.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, pp. 183–188; C. CICHORIUS, *Die Reliefs der Trajanssäule*, 1896/1900; TH. ASHBY, *CR* XX, 1906, p. 379 f.; G. BONI, *NSc*, 1907, pp. 361–401; TH. BIRT, *Die Buchrolle in der Kunst*, 1907, pp. 269–315; id., *RhM* LXIII, 1908, pp. 39–57; G. A. T. DAVIES, *JRS* VII, 1917, pp. 74–97; X, 1920, pp. 1–28; K. LEHMANN-HARTLEBEN, *Die Trajanssäule*, 1926; E. STRONG, *SR* II, pp. 153–189; R. PARIBENI, *OP* II, pp. 67–74, 87–91; P-A, pp. 238 f., 242–244 (Bibl: pp. 238, 243); J. DEN TEX, *Mededeelingen Rome* VIII, 1938, pp. 26–34; S. FERRI, *RendLinc* 6, XV, 1939, pp. 343–356; id., *CAPITOLIUM* XV, 1940, pp. 838–844;

A. V. GERKAN, *RM* LV, 1940, pp. 2–6; E. PANAITESCU, *RendPontAcc* XVIII, 1941/42, p. 113; P. ROMANELLI, *La Colonna Traiana*, 1942; G. HAMBERG, *Studies in Roman Imperial Art*, 1945, pp. 104–141, 162–172; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 286–295 (Bibl: pp. 297–299); A. DEGRASSI, *RendPontAcc* XXII, 1946/47, pp. 167–183; id., *BCom* LXVII, 1939, p. 176; id., *Doxa* II, 1949, p. 80; R. BIANCHI BANDINELLI, *Storicità dell' arte class.* (2), 1950, pp. 213–217; L. SCHNITZLER, *Jdl* LXVII, 1952, pp. 43–77; L. ROCCHETTI, *EncArt* Ant II, 1959, pp. 756–760 (Bibl: p. 760); G. BECATTI, *La colonna coelide istoriata*, 1960, pp. 25–31.



334 The Column of Trajan (Stefano Du Pérac, *I vestigi dell'antichità di Roma*, 1575, fol. 33).

Fot 4770



335 The Column of Trajan surmounted by the statue of St. Peter.

Alinari 7008



336 Scenes from the first Dacian campaign on the lower part of the column.

Fot 5990



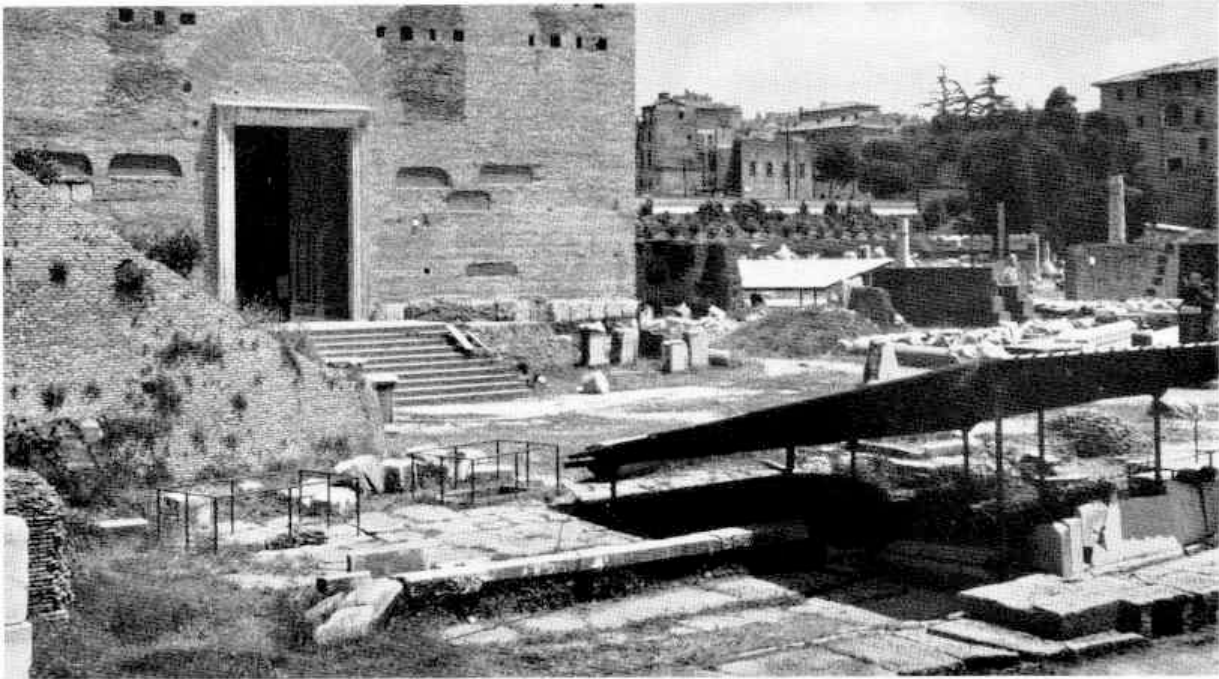
337 The dedicatory inscription on the base of the column which served as a tomb chamber (CIL. VI, 960). Fot 5776

COMITIUM. The place of assembly of the Roman people which, according to the constitution, was organized in comitia. The Comitium was on the slope of the Capitoline hill below the Arx. On one side it was bounded by the Argiletum and on the other side by a street leading from the Campus Martius to the Forum, later called Clivus Argentarius. The northern boundary was the Curia Hostilia and to the south, against the Forum, it was limited by the Rostra. After Caesar had established a new plan of the Forum, nothing of the Comitium remained except for the area between the Lapis Niger and the Curia Iulia, which was decorated with a number of honorary monuments, and a fountain in front of the Curia.

s. a. Lapis Niger II, 693–697; Rostra II, 1029–1032.

TH. MOMMSEN, *AnnInst* XVI, 1845, pp. 288–318; D. DETLEFSEN, *AnnInst*, 1860, pp. 128–160; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, pp. 318–323; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM VIII*, 1893, pp. 79–94; G. BONI, *NSc*, 1900, pp. 295–340; R. LANCIANI, *BCom XXVIII*, 1900, pp. 13–25; TH. ASHBY, *CR XIII*, 1899, p. 233 f.; XIV, 1900, p. 236 f.; XV, 1901, pp. 85–87; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM XVII*, 1902, pp. 31–39; XX, 1905, pp. 29–39; id., *FR*, pp. 103–105; E. PETERSEN, *Comitium, Rostra, Grab d. Romulus*, 1904; G. PINZA, *Il comizio Romano nella età repubblicana*, 1905; O. RICHTER, *Beiträge IV*, 1910, pp. 5–13; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *JRS XII*, 1922, pp. 6–11;

T. FRANK, *Buildings*, pp. 61–66; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 295–317; P-A, pp. 134–137 (Bibl: p. 137); E. GJERSTAD, *Dragma Martino Nilsson ded.*, 1939, pp. 206–221; id., *Bericht VI. Int. Kongress f. Archäologie*, Berlin 1940, pp. 446–449; id., *ActaInstSueciae V*, 1941, pp. 97–158; XVII, 1, 1953, pp. 72–82; XVII, 3, 1960, pp. 217–256; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 115–120 (Bibl: p. 120 f.); id., *MonMin*, pp. 1–27 (Bibl: p. 1); E. SJÖQVIST, *Studies D. M. Robinson I*, 1951, pp. 400–411; L. RICHARDSON jr., *Archaeology X*, 1957, pp. 49–55; J. A. HANSON, *Roman Theater-Temples*, 1959, p. 38.

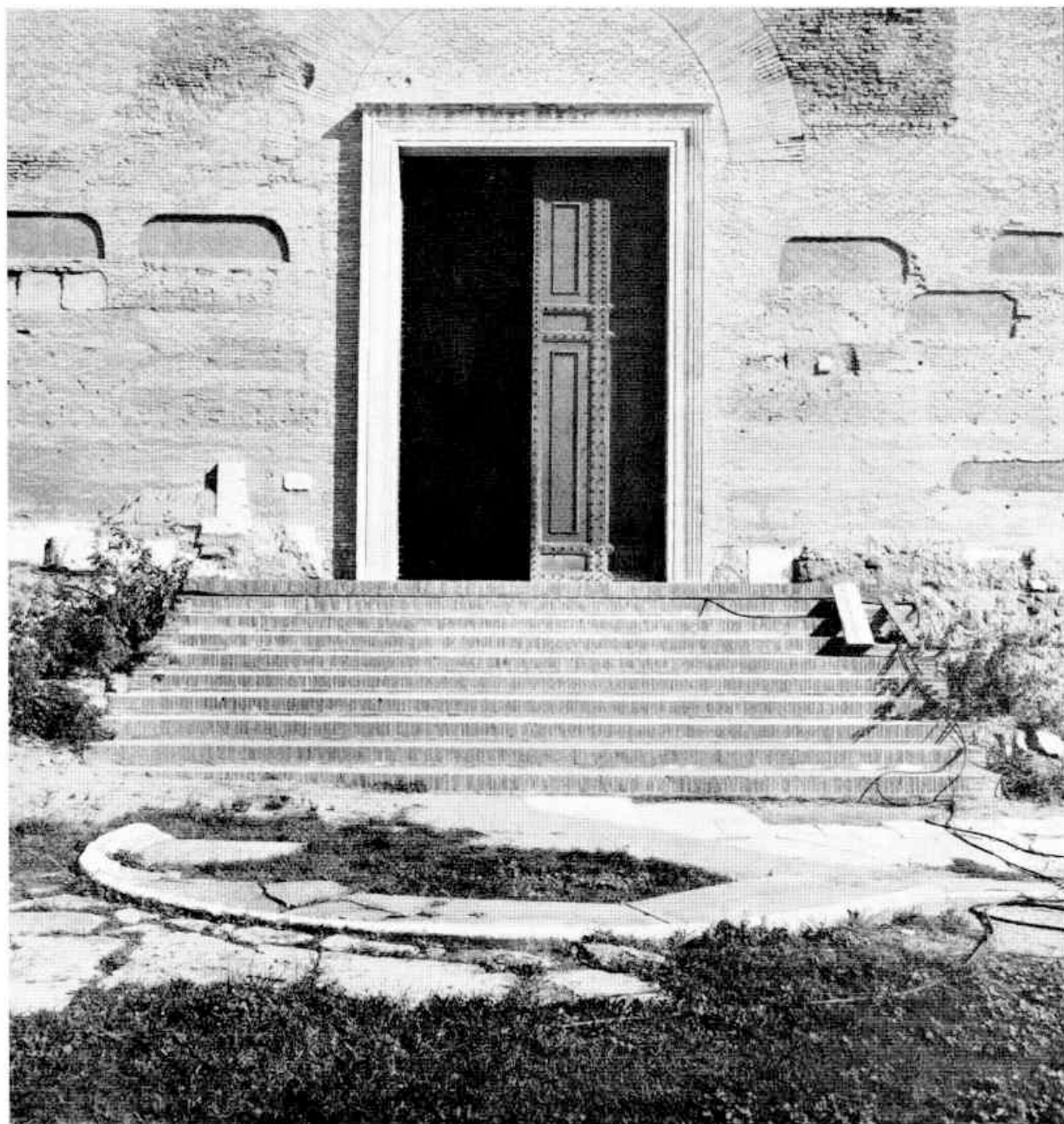


338 The Comitium seen from the south-west.

Fot 24



339 The Comitium from the south with the pavement of the Argiletum in the foreground.



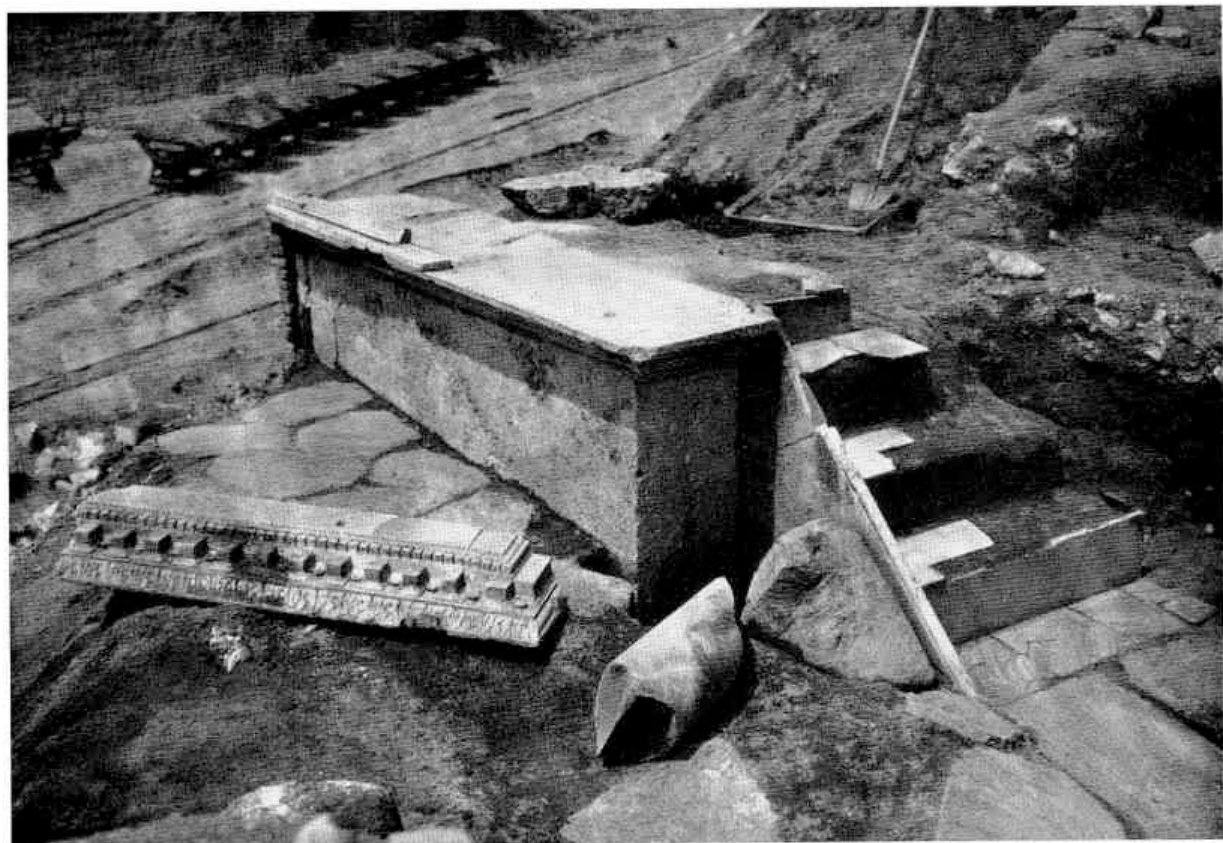
340 Saucer-shaped marble disc which supported a fountain in front of the Curia Julia.

Fot 16

COMPITUM ACILI. When the northern spur of the Velia was cut through for the construction of the Via dei Fori Imperiali in 1932, the aedicula of a compitum came to light at the junction of the Vicus Cuprius and another street which ran north-east towards the Carinae. The Vicus Cuprius corresponded with what was then the Via del Colosseo, while the ancient street leading towards the Carinae followed the course of the present Via della Polveriera. An inscription on the architrave of the aedicula records the name of three vicomagistri who dedicated the Compitum Acili when Augustus was consul for the twelfth time, together with L. Cornelius Sulla, and in the eighteenth year of his tribunicia potestas; that is, in 5 B. C.

H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, p. 322 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *Chiese*, p. 340, No. 51; P-A, p. 137; A. M. COLINI in A. Muñoz, *Via dei Monti e Via del Mare*, 1932, p. 20;

id., *BCom LXI*, 1933, p. 80; A. W. VAN BUREN, *Ancient Rome*, 1936, p. 167; G. LUGLI, *Mon IV*, 2, p. 6.



341 The podium of the Compitum Acili during the excavation in 1932.



342 Inscription on the architrave, now in the garden of the municipal Antiquarium on the Caelian.

For 6086



343 The Compitum Acili with the Temple of Venus and Roma and the convent of S. Francesca Romana in the background.

Rip X C/1692

CONCORDIA, TEMPLUM. After the conflict between Patricians and Plebs had been settled, in 366 B. C., the dictator M. Furius Camillus erected a temple to the goddess Concordia on the north-west side of the Forum. It was rebuilt by L. Opimius in 121 B. C., after the death of C. Gracchus. The remains of the temple which are seen to-day belong to a restoration begun by Tiberius in 7 B. C. and dedicated by him in 10 A. D. as Aedes Concordiae Augustae. The podium retains the ground plan of an oblong cella (45×24 metres), with a pronaos 34 metres wide in front of it.

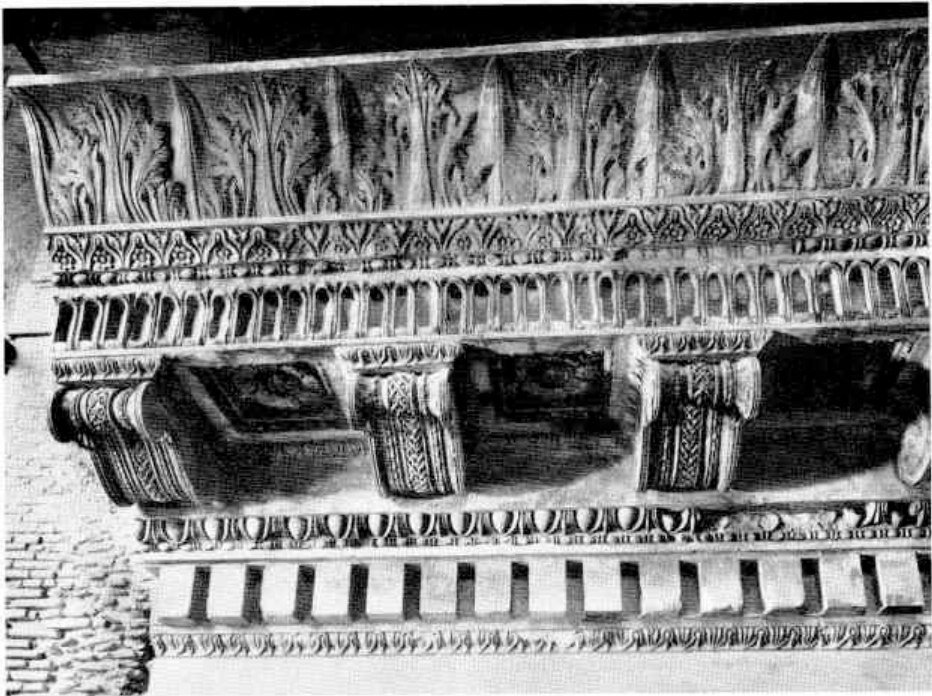
s. a. Faustinae Aedicula I, 483.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, pp. 531–541; J. H. MIDDLETON I, pp. 332–338; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 2, pp. 332–339; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 286–288 (Bibl: p. 288); CH. HÜLSEN, *FR*, pp. 86–88; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 122–125, 362–364; A. W. VAN BUREN, *CR* XX, 1906, pp. 82–84, 184; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *AJA* XVI, 1912, pp. 244–246; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 170–178; *Röm Gebälke* I, pp. 42–51; T. FRANK, *Buildings*, pp.

47–49; H. F. REBERT – H. MARCEAU, *MAARome* V, 1925, pp. 53–77; P-A, pp. 138–140 (Bibl: p. 140); F. W. SHIPLEY, *MAARome* IX, 1931, pp. 38–40; M. BERNHART, *Münzkunde*, p. 128; D. F. BROWN, *AN*, pp. 28–31; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 111–113 (Bibl: p. 113); *id.*, *Tecnica* II, Tav. XCVII, 1; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 180, 338; II, p. 12; L. CREMA, *ArchRom* pp. 47, 176.



344 The podium of the Temple of Concord before being partly covered by the Via del Foro Romano in 1882. Fot 193



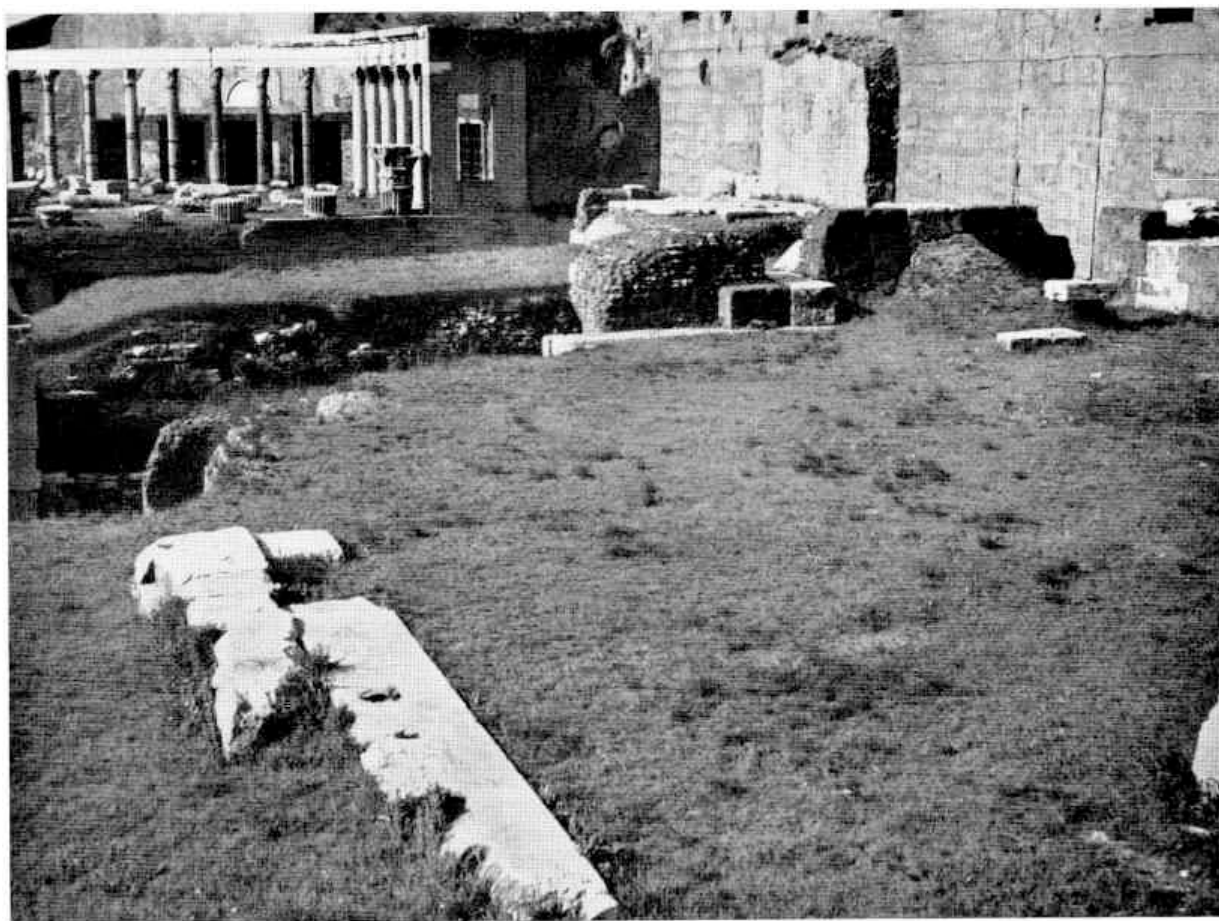
345 Fragment of the entablature, now in the Tabularium.
Alinari 27223



346 Podium of the oblong cella joined by the foundation of the smaller pronaos.

347 A sestertius of Tiberius showing the Temple
of Concord.

Fot 3549

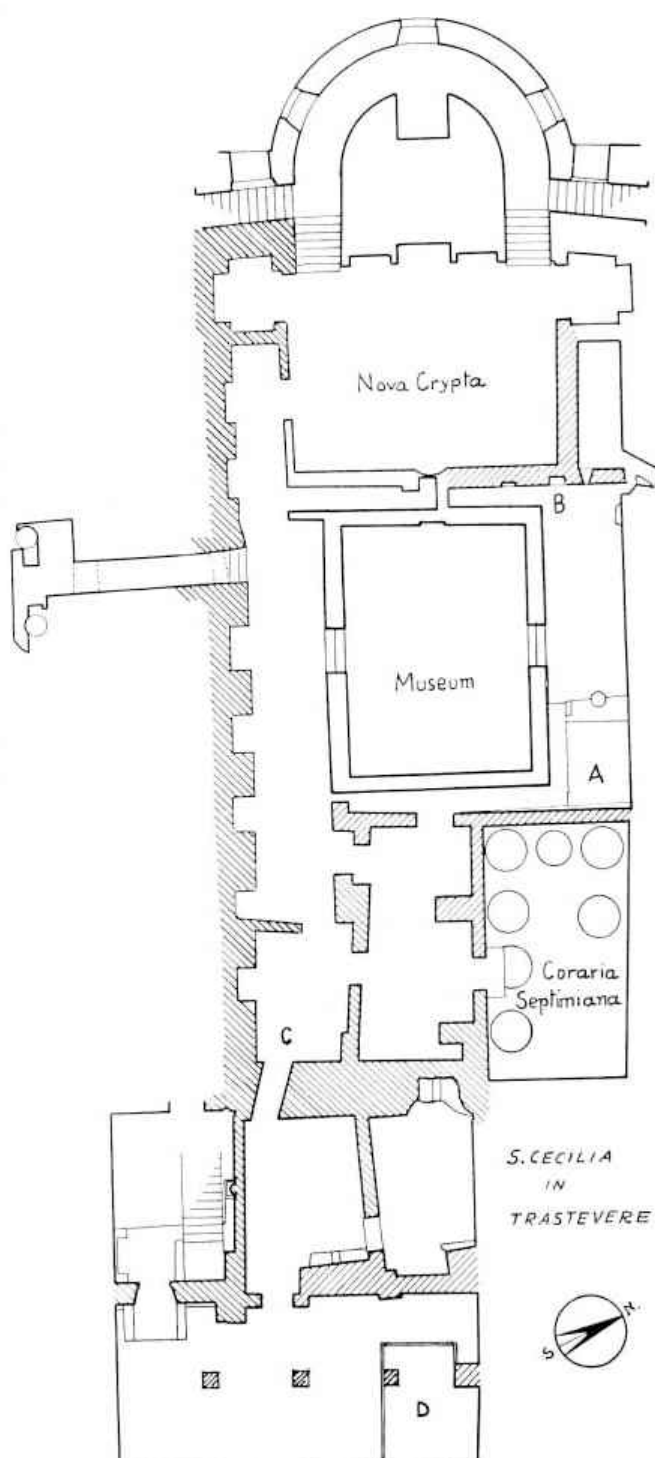


348 The marble threshold of the cella.

Fot 195

CORARIA SEPTIMIANA. In the Regionary Catalogue of the Notitia, and in the Curiosum, a "Coraria Septimiana" is listed in the 14th region Transiberim. A "Corpus Corariorum Magnariorum Solatariorum" is also mentioned in two inscriptions (CIL VI, 1117, 1118), one of which was found between Via in Piscinula and Via Titta della Scarpetta (formerly: Vicolo della Scarpetta) while the other has been kept in S. Crisogono since the 15th century. Underneath S. Cecilia, immediately next to it, excavations in 1899 revealed a complex which was recognizable as a tannery by seven round tanner's vats sunk in the floor. The brickwork of the vats belongs to the last quarter of the second century A. D. although the building itself is earlier, and the identification of this tannery with the Coraria Septimiana mentioned in the Regionary Catalogue is not improbable.

G. B. DE ROSSI, *BullInst*, 1871, pp. 161–170; G. GATTI, *NSc*, 1900, pp. 13, 230 f.; P. CROSTAROSA, *NBACrist* VI, 1900, p. 265 f., Tav. IV–V; *Cosmos Catholicus* IV, 1902, pp. 671, 689; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, p. 638 f.; J. P. KIRSCH, *Titelkirchen*, p. 115; E. JUNYENT, p. 101 f.; G. LUGLI, *Mon III*, p. 633 f.; R. KRAUTHEIMER, *Corp*, p. 100 f. (Bibl: p. 95 f.).



349 Plan of the buildings underneath S. Cecilia.



350 A tannery under S. Cecilia.

Fot 6116



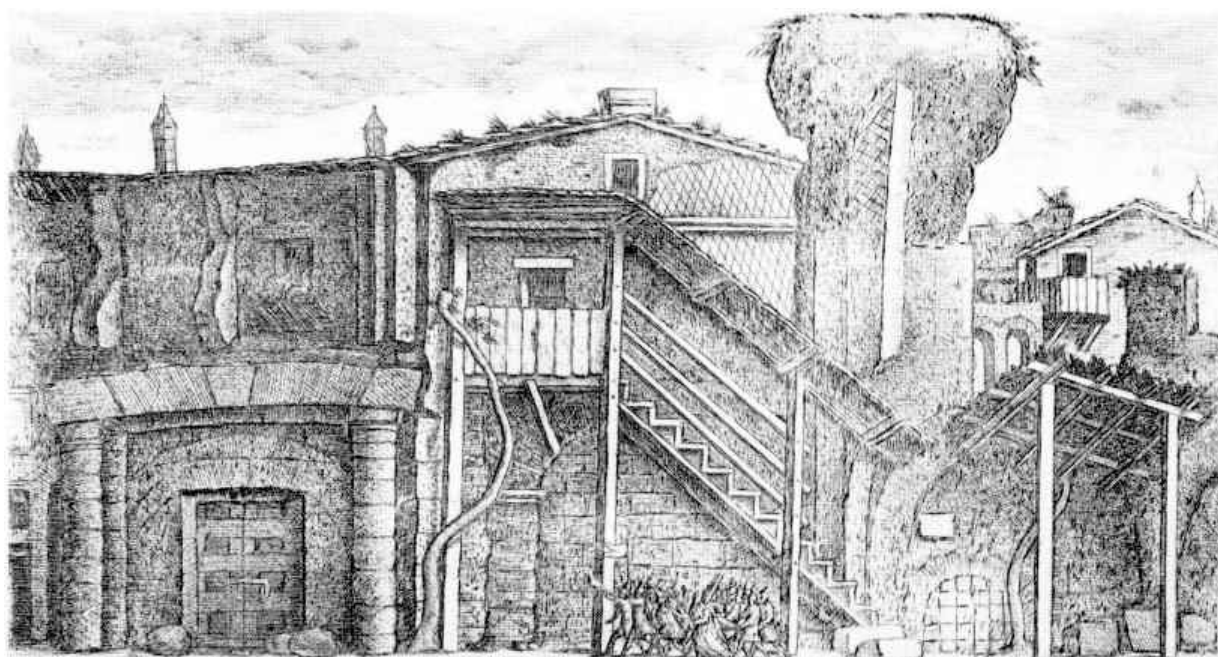
351 The tanner's vats on the south side.

Fot 6115

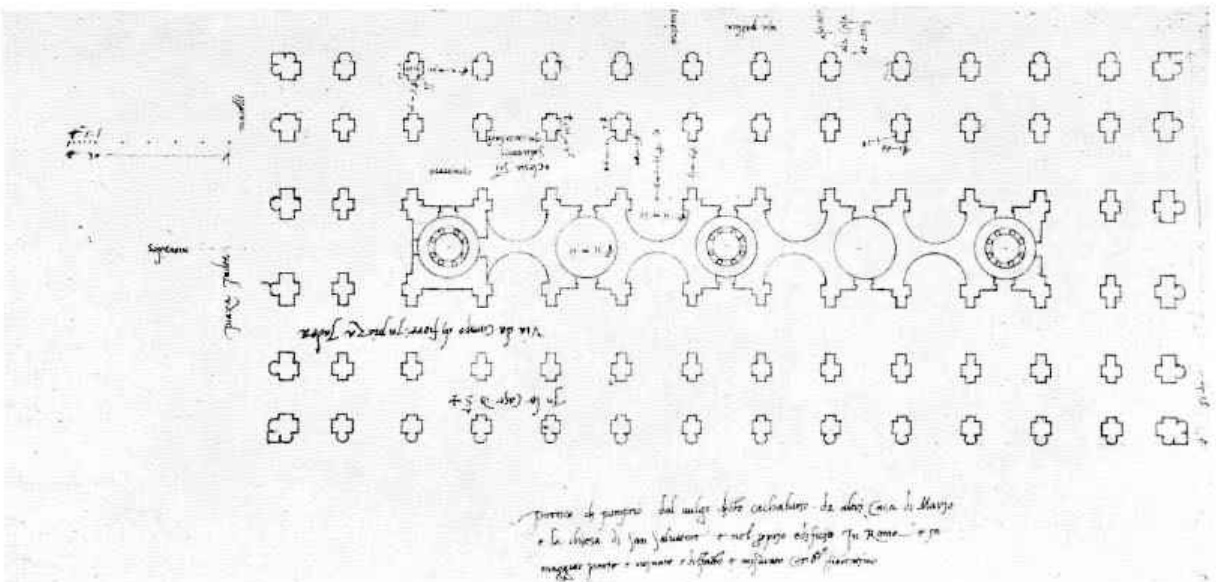
"CRYPTA BALBI". At No. 23, Via di S. Maria de' Calderari there is an arch of brickwork flanked by two travertine columns which is usually identified with the Crypta Balbi. This name is recorded only in the Notitia Regionum, where it is mentioned together with the Theatre of Balbus in the IXth region. From architectural drawings of the 16th century, showing the ground plan and the elevation of the building, it appears that the brick arch belonged to a double porticus with an upper storey of arcades wherein the columns were placed above the keystones of the lower arches. The revised location of the Theatre of Balbus on the Piazza Paganica which results from a new re-arrangement of fragments of the Severan marble plan (s. Circus Flaminius I, 266) makes the identification of this porticus with the Crypta Balbi unlikely.

S. SERLIO, *Architettura*, 1566, III, p. 75 f.; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, pp. 591-593; PLATNER-BUNSEN, *Beschreibung* III, 3, pp. 62-65; F. REBER, *Ruinen*, pp. 220-223; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 495 f. (Bibl: p. 496); H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 521, 545 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *Sangallo*, pp. 9, 47 f., fol. 4 v.; H. EGGER, *Codex Escorialensis*, 1906, p. 108, fol. 38 v.; A. BARTOLI, *Disegni* II, fig. 323 (Bald. Peruzzi), III, figg. 425, 426 (A. da Sangallo il Giov.); P-A, p. 141 f.; V. LUNDSTRÖM, pp. 68-88;

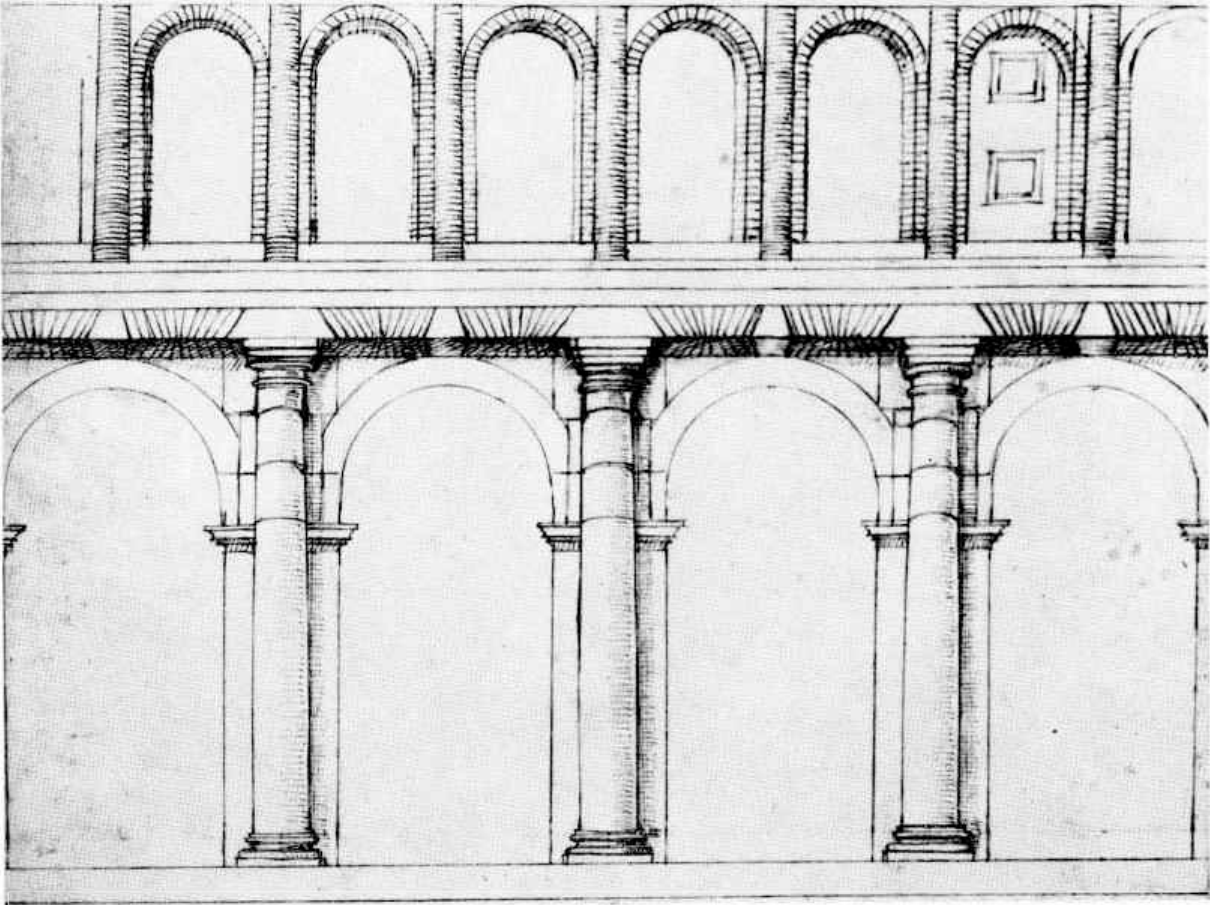
A. BOETHIUS, *Athenaeum* NS IX, 1931, pp. 118-121; A. BOETHIUS - A. NETTELBLADT, *Eranos* XXVIII, 1930, pp. 83-97; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 87-90; id., *AC* I, 1949, p. 156; G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI, *Rend PontAcc* 3, XVI, 1940, pp. 251-264; F. CASTAGNOLI, *CM*, pp. 190-193; G. ZORZI, *Palladio* NS VI, 1956, p. 64 f.; id., *Palladio*, pp. 58 f., 107, figg. 54-56, 273; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 103; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 166; G. GATTI, *Capitolium* XXXV, 1960, 7, pp. 3-8.



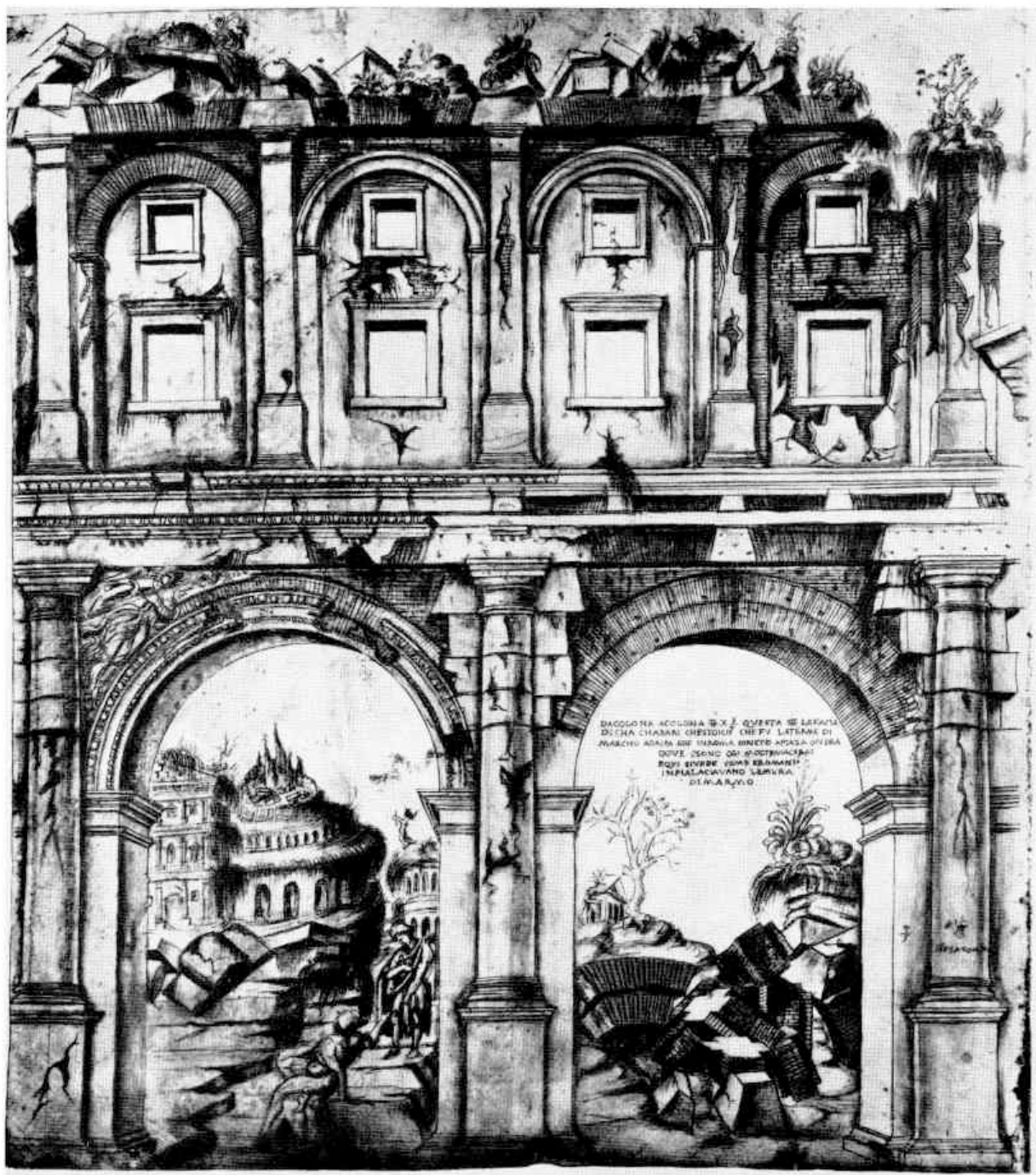
352 The "Crypta Balbi" at the beginning of the 17th century with remains of the upper storey over the arch in 23, Via di S. Maria de' Calderari. On the right over the wooden roof are remains of the upper arcade (Alò Giovannoli, *Vedute degli ant. vestigj di Roma* 1616, fol. 35).



353 Ground-plan of the porticus by Baldassare Peruzzi in the Uffizi (A. Bartoli, Disegni II, fig. 323). Inst Neg 53.386



354 Drawing in the Burlington Collection (Royal Inst. of British Architects, vol. XI, fol. 3) from the workshop of Domenico Ghirlandaio showing the arcades of the lower and upper storeys which goes back to the same source (earlier than 1491) as the drawing in Codex Escorialensis fol. 38 v. GFN F/3289





356 Remains of the monument still visible in Via di S. Maria de' Calderari.

Fot 659

CURIA IULIA. The new senate house begun by Caesar in 44 B. C., and called Curia Iulia in his honour, was dedicated by Augustus in 29 B. C. It was restored by Domitian in 94 A. D., burnt down in the fire under Carinus in 283, and was reconstructed by Diocletian on the original plan. In the 7th century, the building became the Church of S. Adriano, in consequence of which it is well preserved. It was restored to its ancient form in 1935–37.

F. REBER, *Die Lage der Curia Hostilia und der Curia Iulia*, 1858; R. LANCIANI, *MemLinc* 3, XI, 1882/83, pp. 1–21; id., *Ruins*, p. 264 f. (Bibl: p. 265 f.); H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, pp. 250–266; G. BONI, *NSe*, 1900, pp. 295–303; D. VAGLIERI, *BCom* XXXI, 1903, pp. 143–147; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* XVII, 1902, pp. 39–41; XX, 1905, pp. 47–52; id., *FR*, pp. 105–111; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 331–346; P-A, pp. 143–146; C. CECHELLI, *Capitolium* IX, 1933, pp. 261–271; A. BARTOLI, *I lavori della Curia*, 1938; id., *Capitolium* XIII, 1938, pp. 547–552; id., *BCom* LXXIII, 1949/50, pp.

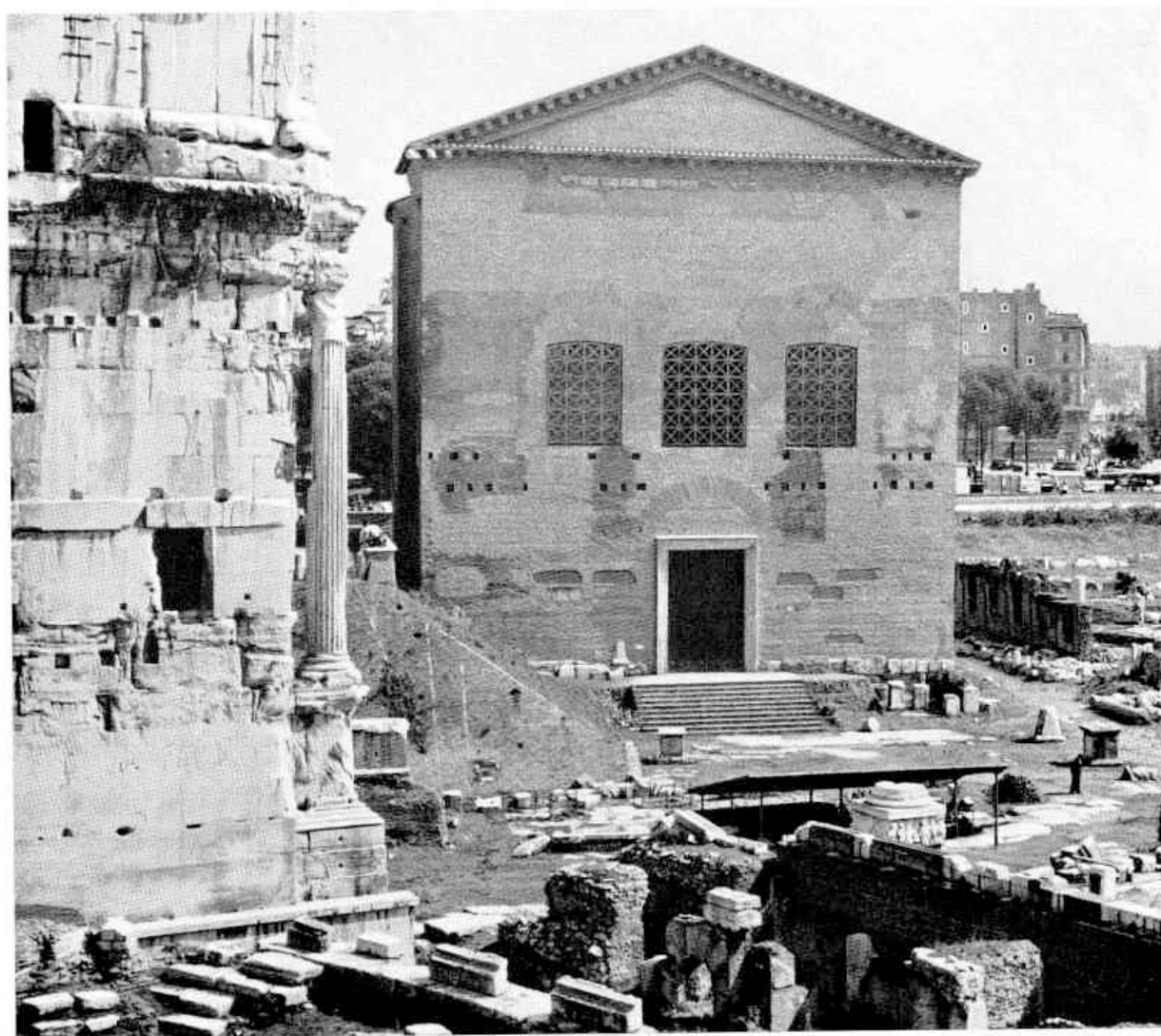
77–88; id., *RendPontAcc* XXVII, 1951/54, pp. 47–54; id., *Studi Romani* II, 1954, pp. 129–137; A. M. COLINI, *BCom* LXVI, 1938, pp. 254–256; A. FERRUA, *Civiltà Cattolica* XC, 1939, 3, pp. 60–70; A. v. GERKAN in F. Krischen, *Antike Rathäuser*, 1941, pp. 34–44; R. THOMSON, *ActaInstSueciae* V, 1941, pp. 210–212; G. LUGLI, *Mon* IV, 1, pp. 57–67; id., *Centro*, pp. 131–138 (Bibl: p. 138); M. E. BLAKE I, p. 153, II, p. 102; L. CREMA, *Studi in onore di A. Calderini e R. Paribeni* III, 1956, pp. 571–578; id., *ArchRom*, pp. 580–584. G. CARETTONI, *JRS* L, 1960, p. 194.



357 The interior of the Curia Iulia, since its restoration in 1938.

GFN E/32558

- 358 Coin of Augustus representing the Curia Iulia in its original state with a low portico in front of it.
Fot 2979



- 359 The Curia Iulia restored to its state of restoration by Diocletian.



360 The rear façade of the Curia and the adjoining Chalcidicum.

For 17

CURIA POMPEI s. Area Sacra del Largo Argentina

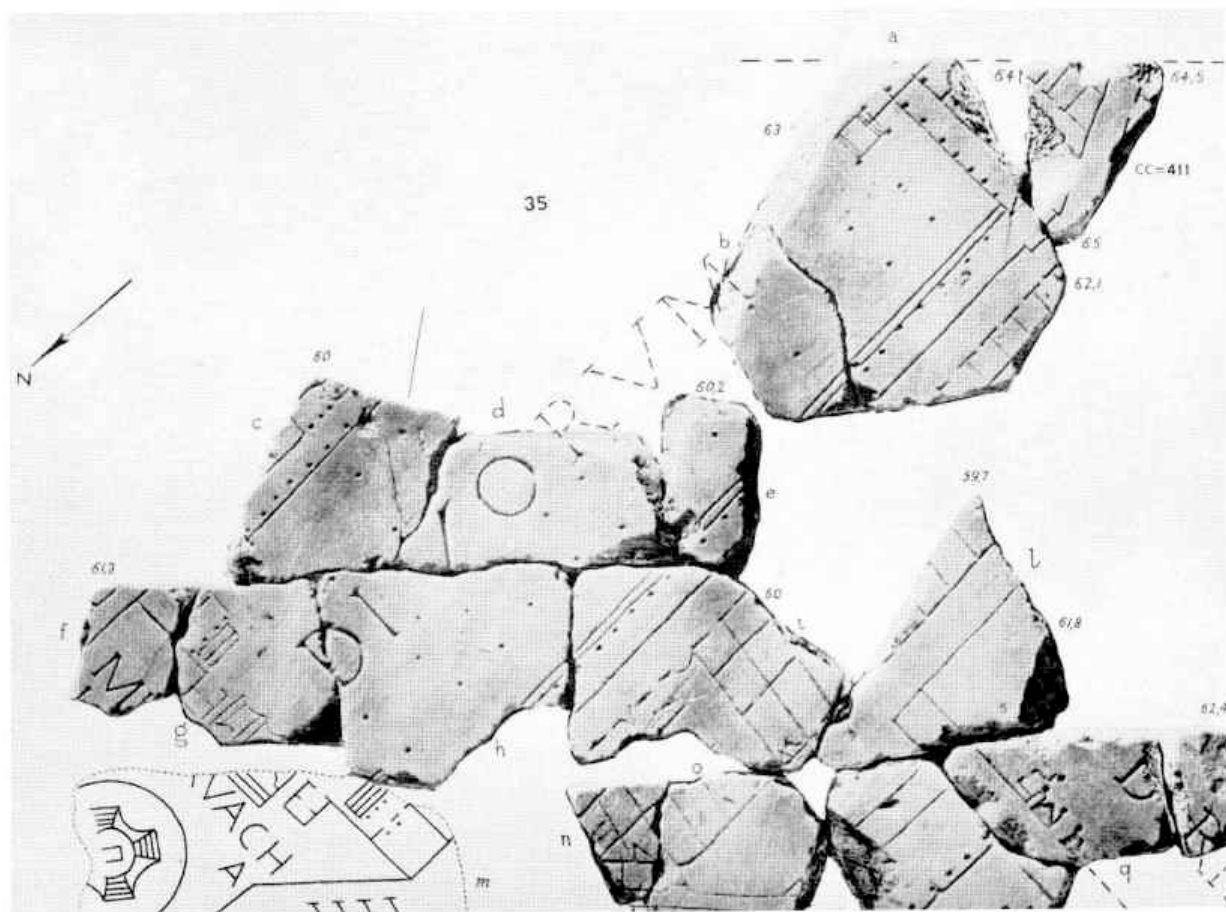
CURIA SALIUM s. Auguratorium

DIRIBITORIUM s. Saepta Julia

DIVORUM TEMPLUM. The form and location of the Templum Divorum, built by Domitian on the Campus Martius, are known from fragments of the Severan marble plan. The building extended from north to south between Piazza del Collegio Romano and the Gesù Church. It was a porticus about 192 metres long and 75 metres wide, entered through a triple monumental arch at the north end. Flanking the arch were an Aedes Divi Titi and an Aedes Divi Vespasiani.

CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* XVIII, 1903, pp. 17–32; R. LANCIANI, *Storia* II, pp. 129–131; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 564–567 (Bibl: p. 566¹⁹); G. MANCINI, *NSe*, 1925, pp. 239–242; H. ST. JONES, *Proceedings of the British Academy* X, 1921/23, p. 358; P-A, p. 152 f.;

E. SJÖQVIST, *ActaInstSueciae* XII, 1946, pp. 106–112, 115–120; XVIII, 1954, p. 107 f.; H. LAST, *JRS* XXXVIII, 1948, p. 14; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 113; *FUR*, p. 98 f.



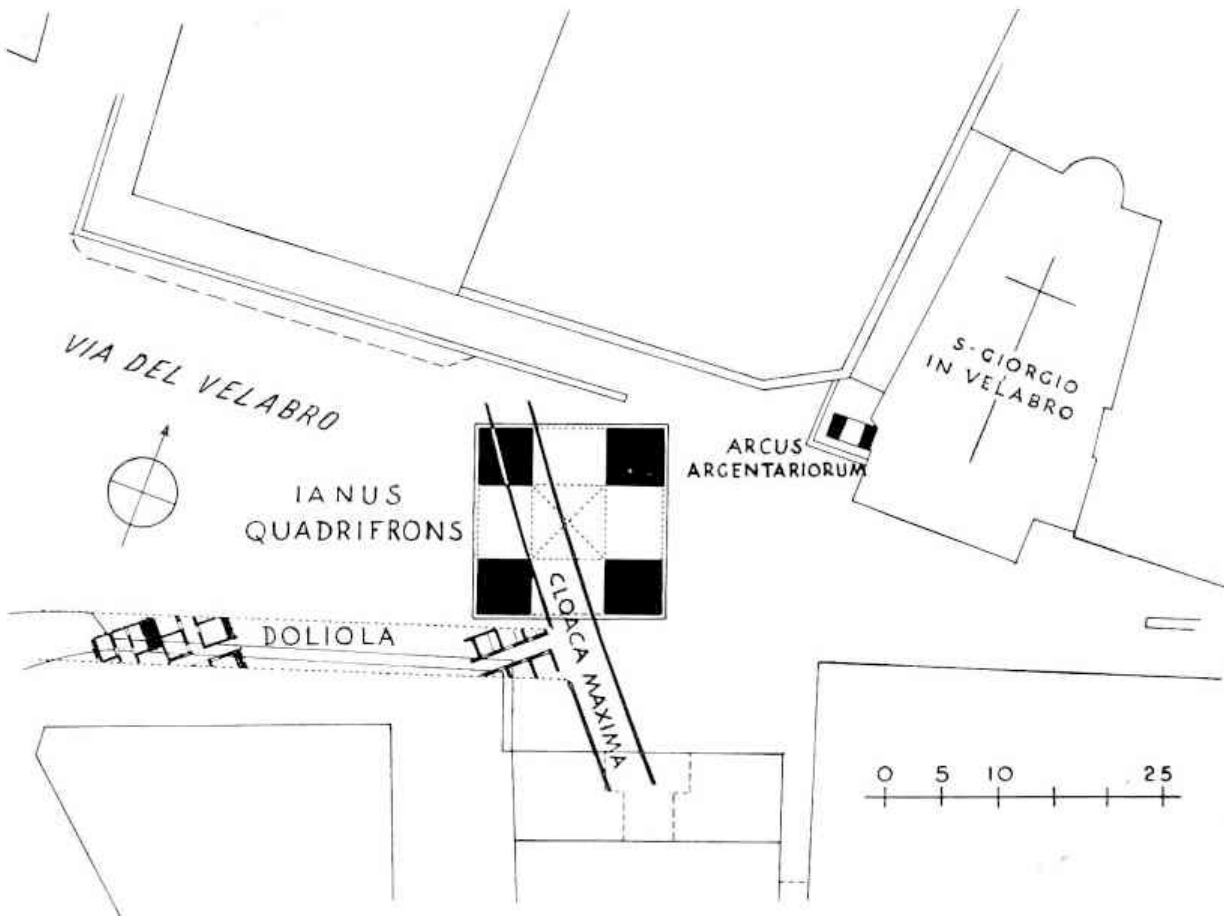
361 Templum or Porticus Divorum on the Severan marble plan (from plate XXXI *FUR*).

Fot 4729

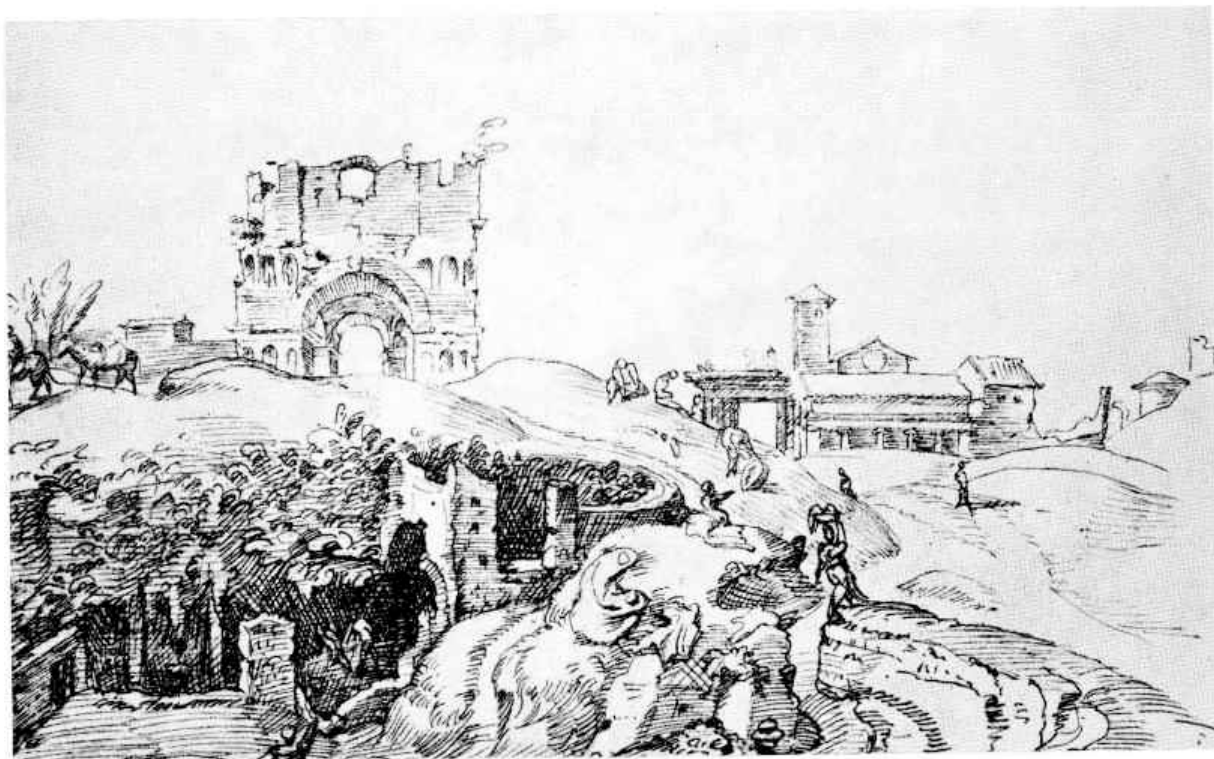
DOLIOLA. When, during the Gallic invasion of 390 B. C., the Vestal Virgins fled to Caere, before crossing the Tiber by the PONS SUBLICIUS, they buried the implements of their cult in earthen jars (doliola) at a sacred place in the Forum Boarium, which, under the same name of "Doliola" was already associated with other legendary events. A double row of chambers flanking a corridor came to light in 1900–1901 at the south-west corner of the Ianus Quadrifrons and, 22 metres further to the west, more chambers of identical construction and arrangement. These have been identified with the Doliola, repeatedly mentioned in ancient literature. The chambers are 3.25 metres below the ancient pavement of the Forum Boarium. In the 16th century, they were partly visible at the Fontana di S. Giorgio, a washing-place on a low level.

W. HELBIG, *BullInst*, 1879, p. 76 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, p. 486; G. GATTI, *NSc*, 1901, pp. 354 f., 422 f., 481–483; id., *BCom XXIX*, 1901, pp. 141–145, 283 f.; id., *DissPontAcc* 2, VIII, 1903, pp. 253–270; Heemskerck I, p. 17; TH. ASHBY, *Top*, 1581, p. 74 f.; P-A,

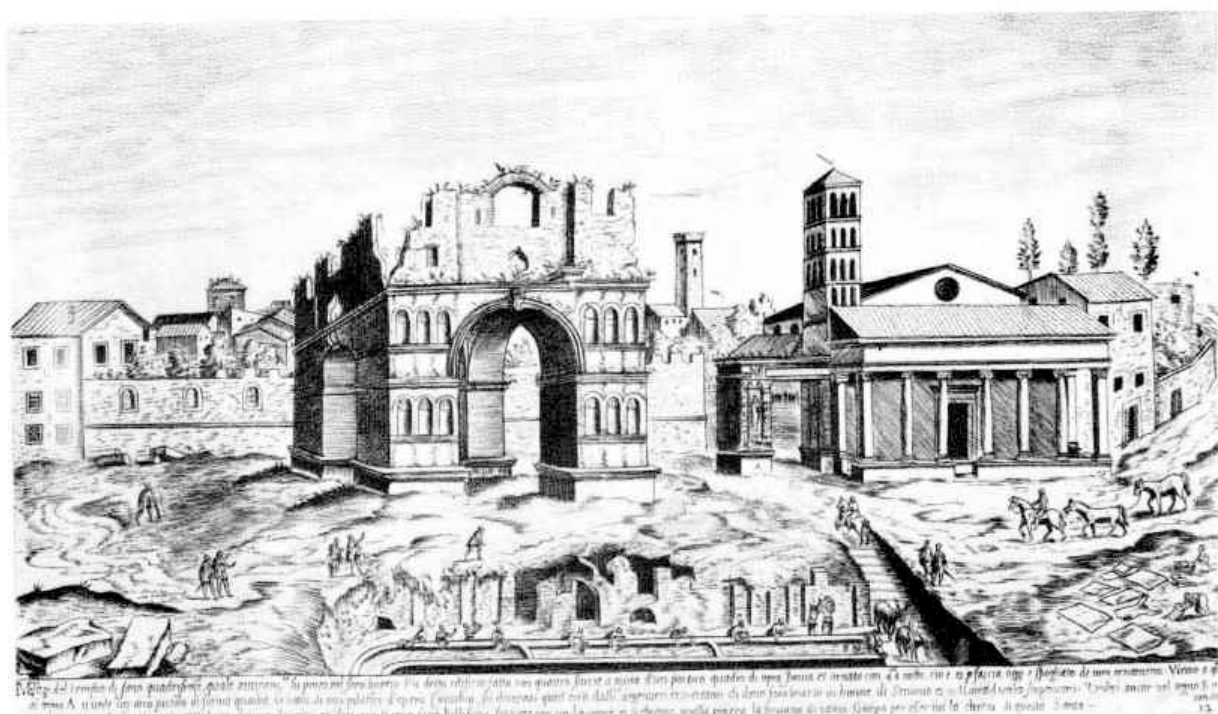
p. 153 f. (Bibl: p. 154); P. PECCHIAI, *Acquedotti e fontane di Roma nel Cinquecento*, 1944, pp. 39–42; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 578 f.; id., *MonMin*, pp. 150–159; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 257 f.; C. D'ONOFRIO, *Capitolium XXXIV*, 1959, 12, pp. 28–30.



362 Plan of the subterranean rooms discovered in the Forum Boarium 1900/1901.



363 Marten van Heemskerck's drawing (I, fol. 29) dated about 1534 showing the ruins of the "Doliola" behind a washing place; to the right laundry drying. Fot 4760



364 Engraving by Du Pérac (1575) of the "Fontana di S. Giorgio", a public washing place, enclosed in 1564. The same ancient walls as in the preceding illustration are seen in the background. The ground was filled in about 1750 (R. Lanciani, Frontino, p. 9). Fot 2994

DOMUS ARIPPORUM ET ULPIORUM VIBIORUM. When the foundations of the Collegium Russicum were laid in 1930, on Via Napoleone III, the remains of a house came to light, to the south-east of the Basilica Iunii Bassi (q. v.). According to a mosaic inscription, the house belonged to the Arippi and Ulpia Vibii, whose names are not known from other sources. The house has reticulate walls of the Augustan period. A horse-shoe room with a geometrical mosaic floor was built into this complex at the end of the third or the beginning of the fourth century A. D. To the same period belongs a rectangular vestibule the floor of which was decorated with a mosaic divided in two parts. The lower part depicts Dionysos, his head wreathed in vine leaves, holding the thyrsus in his left hand. A satyre leads the God towards the sleeping Ariadne. The upper part of the mosaic shows cupids at the vintage. The mosaics were removed from their place and are now preserved in the Russicum.

s. a. Basilica Iunii Bassi I, 212.

G. LUGLI, *RACrist* IX, 1932, pp. 241–244; G. GATTI, *BCom* LXI, 1933, p. 249 f.; M. E. BLAKE, *MAARome* XVII, 1940, pp. 88, 95 f.

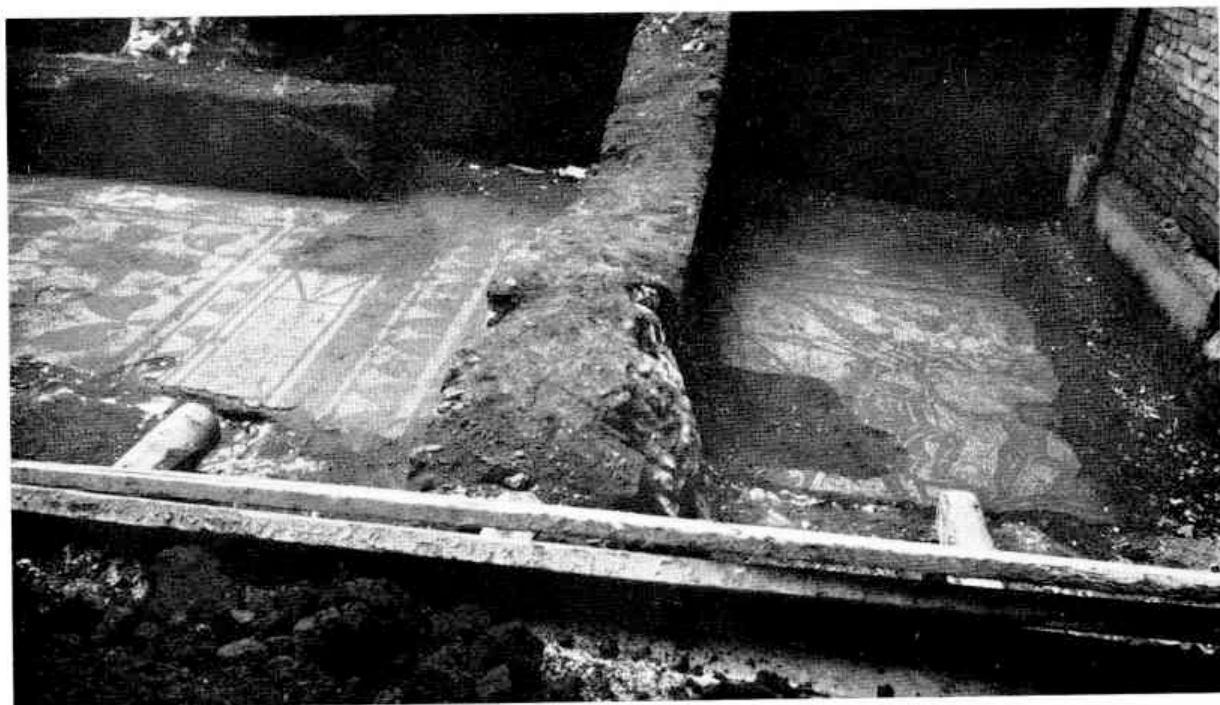


365 Mosaic inscription with the name of the house in the shape of a portable board with carrying handles. Pont Com 12954



366 Horseshoe-shaped chamber with the remains of earlier walls.

Pont Com 12953



367 The two excavated rooms of the house.

Pont Com 12952



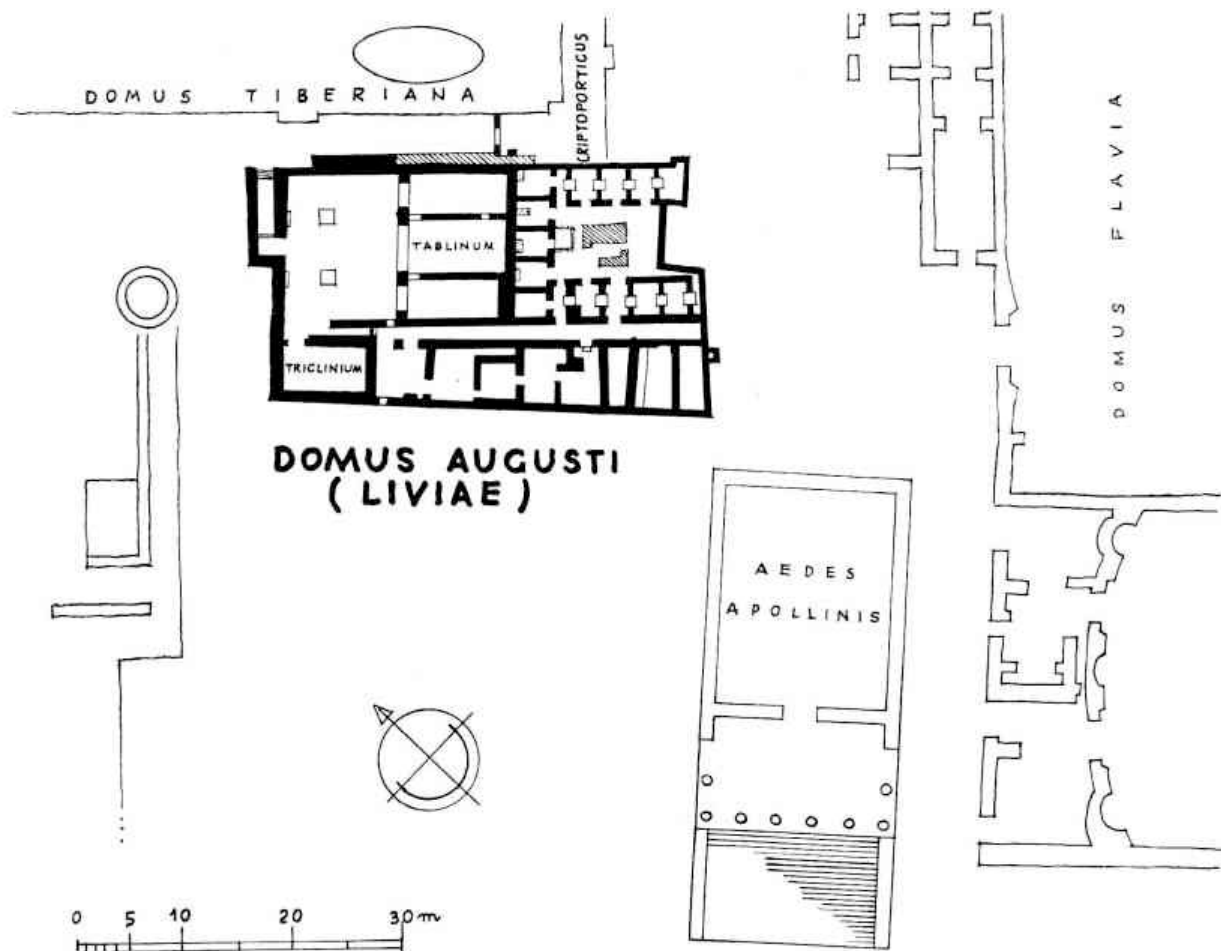
368 Mosaic of Dionysos and putti gathering grapes.

Pont Com 12951

DOMUS AUGUSTI (CASA DI LIVIA). The private house on the Palatine, excavated in 1869 and known as "Casa di Livia" is probably the house which Augustus acquired from the family of the Hortensii. The masonry belongs to the middle of the 1st century B. C., whereas the mural paintings are Augustan.

P. ROSA, *BullInst*, 1870, p. 33; L. RENIER, *RA XXI*, 1870, pp. 326–331; G. PERROT, *RA XXI*, 1870, pp. 387–395; *XXII*, 1870/71, pp. 47–53, 152–158, 193–202; J. H. MIDDLETON I, pp. 175–183; A. MAU, *AnnInst*, 1880, pp. 136–149; *id.*, *Geschichte der Wandmalerei*, 1882, pp. 167–174, 186–205; F. REBER, *Ruinen*, pp. 383–388; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 147–149 (*Bibl*: p. 150); H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, pp. 60–63, 90; M. ROSTOWZEW, *RM XXVI*, 1911, pp. 6–22; G. PINZA, *BCom XXXVIII*, 1910, pp. 3–41; *XLI*, 1913, pp. 199–224; O. L. RICHMOND, *JRS IV*, 1914, pp. 193–200, 208–211; *P-A*, pp. 156–158; M. E. BLAKE, *MAARome VIII*, 1930, pp. 88, 107; G. E. RIZZO, *Le pitture*

della Casa di Livia, 1937; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 409–411, 458–468 (*Bibl*: p. 468); *id.*, *Atti Acc di S. Luca n. s. I*, 1951/52, p. 30 f.; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 258 f.; M. CAGIANO DE AZEVEDO, *BArte XXXIV*, 1949, pp. 145–149; L. BORRELLI VLAD, *BollRestauro XIX–XX*, 1954, pp. 107–121; *XXV–XXVI*, 1956, pp. 11–39; F. CASTAGNOLI, *BCom LXXIV*, 1951/52, p. 55 f.; CH. PICARD, *RA 6, XLV*, 1955, pp. 226–228; G. CARETTONI, *BArte XL*, 1955, pp. 210–214; *id.*, *NSc*, 1953, pp. 126–147; 1957, pp. 72–119; *id.*, *JRS I*, 1960, p. 201; G. LUGLI, *Tecnica II*, *Tav. CXXXIII*, 3; H. KÄHLER, *Rom u. seine Welt*, II, 1960, pp. 150–153.

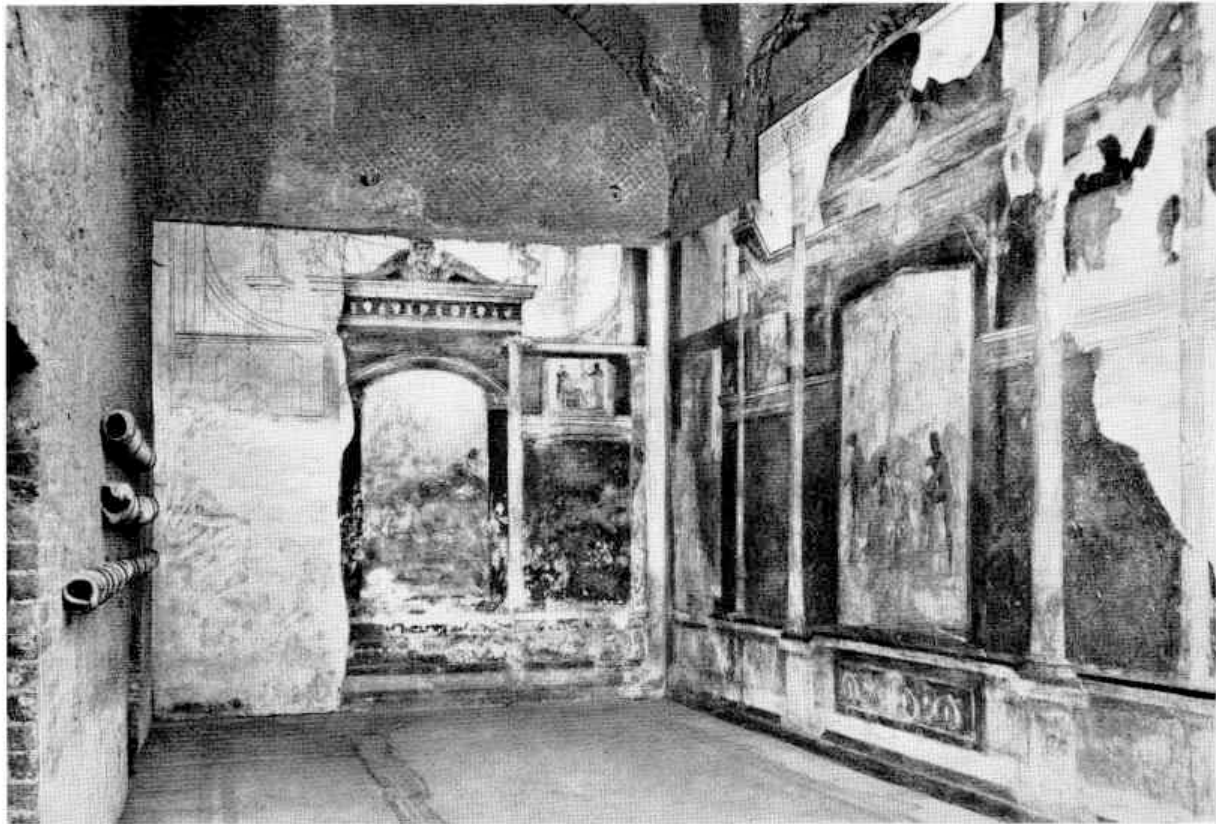


369 Site-plan of the Domus Augusti.



370 The rooms of the western courtyard with wall paintings.

Anderson 418

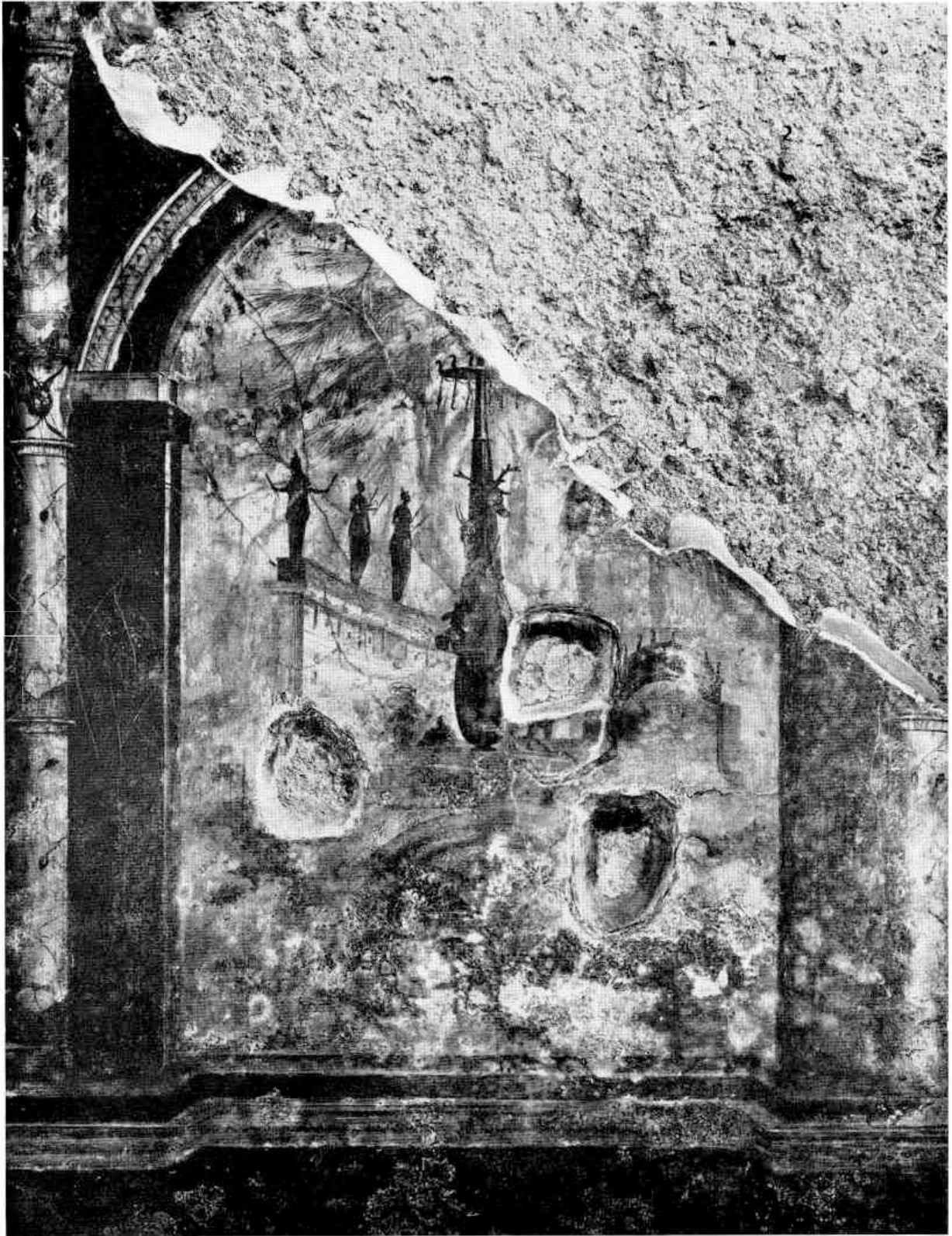


371 The so-called tablinum.

Anderson 420



372 The centre picture on the south-west wall of the "tablinum": Io guarded by Argus, below the statue of Juno, with Mercury hurrying to the rescue.
GFN D/2065



373 Wall-painting from the Triclinium at the south side of the west court: landscape with a wood sacred to Diana.
GFN C/1077



374 Wall-painting in cubiculum 8 of the upper storey (NSc, 1957, p. 73).

Fot 4786



375 The rooms, surrounding a courtyard, on the east side of the house.

For 303

DOMUS AUGUSTIANA. The imperial palace on the Palatine was called Domus Augustiana, except for the Domus Tiberiana, which occupied the north-western part of the complex. It comprised: (1) the residential palace with its curved façade overlooking the Circus Maximus, (2) an atrium on the same level with a peristyle in the upper storey, (3) the Domus Augustiana itself, (4) the state rooms of the DOMUS FLAVIA, which lie above the remains of the AULA ISIACA, (5) the CASA DEI GRIFI, and the Domus Transitoria (q. v.), (6) the so-called STADIUM of Domitian or Hippodromus Palatii, (7) the constructions of Septimius Severus with its monumental façade, the Septizodium (q. v.) which lay south-east of the Stadium, (8) the so-called PAEDAGOGIUM with the DOMUS PRAECONUM, lying at a lower level, in the Via dei Cerchi.

DOMUS AUGUSTIANA. F. BIANCHINI, *Del Palazzo de' Cesari*, 1738; R. LANCIANI, *Storia* II, pp. 34–51; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, pp. 414–420; G. A. GUATTANI, *Mon. Ant. Inediti* II, 1785, pp. 1–7, 29 f., 51–53, 59 f., 75–80, 83–87, 91–95; F. GORI, *Sugli Edifici Palatini*, 1867, pp. 25–32; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 138–144 (Bibl: p. 144); G. T. RIVOIRA, *RomArch*, pp. 106–109; A. BARTOLI, *NSc*, 1929, pp. 3–29; id., *Domus Augustana*, 1938; P-A, p. 162; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 509–514 (Bibl: p. 514); G. CARETONI, *BArte* XXXIII, 1948, pp. 289–294; M. E. BLAKE II, pp. 120–122; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 319 f. (Bibl: p. 324).

DOMUS FLAVIA. G. HENZEN, *BullInst*, 1862, pp. 225–233; P. ROSA, *AnnInst*, 1865, pp. 346–358; F. GORI, *Sugli Edifici Palatini*, 1867, pp. 13–22; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* X, 1895, pp. 252–283; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 155–165; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 87–90; G. T. RIVOIRA, *RomArch*, pp. 100–106; CH. HÜLSEN, *Forum und Palatin*, 1926, pp. 78–82; P-A, p. 159; P. H. VON BLANCKENHAGEN, *FlArch*, pp. 64–76; G. GIOVANNONI, *Atti III StorArch*, pp. 85–94; H. BLOCH, *Bolli*, pp. 27 f., 210–218; I. SIEVEKING, *Jdl* LVI, 1941, pp. 72–90; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 486–492 (Bibl: p. 508); M. MARELLA VIANELLO, *Antichità* I, 1947, pt. 3, pp. 3–34; G. CARETONI, *NSc*, 1949, pp. 73–76; id., *JRS* L, 1960, pp. 197–199; A. BARTOLI, *RendPont Acc* XXIX, 1956/57, pp. 17–21; M. E. BLAKE II, pp. 118–120; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, pp. 316–319.

AULA ISIACA. G. BONI, *JRS* III, 1913, p. 247 f.; P-A, p. 161; G. E. RIZZO, *Le pitture dell'Aula Isiaca*, 1936; F. CUMONT, *Rev. Hist. des Religions* CXIV, 1936, pp. 127–129; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 494–498; H. G. BEYEN, *Studia Vollgraff*, 1948, p. 11; L. BORRELLI VLAD, *BollRestauro* XXVII–XXVIII, 1956, pp. 143–147; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 30.

CASA DEI GRIFI. G. BONI, *JRS* III, 1913, p. 248; T. FRANK, *Buildings*, p. 109; P-A, p. 161; M. E. BLAKE, *MAARome* VIII, 1930, pp. 39 f., 87 f.; G. E. RIZZO, *Le*

pitture della Casa dei Grifi, 1936; A. W. VAN BUREN, *RendPontAcc* 3, XVI, 1940, pp. 57–61; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 499–505; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 250; M. MARELLA VIANELLO, *Antichità* II, 1950, pt. 1, pp. 21–32; L. BORRELLI VLAD, *BollRestauro* XXVII–XXVIII, 1956, pp. 132–140.

STADIUM. P. ROSA, *Relazione*, pp. 78–80; R. LANCIANI, *NSc*, 1877, pp. 201–204; F. GORI, *ArchStor* II, 1877, pp. 374–377; I. STURM, *Das kaiserliche Stadium auf dem Palatin*, 1888; H. DEGLANE, *Mél* IX, 1889, pp. 184–229; G. GATTI, *NSc*, 1893, pp. 31, 162; F. BARNABEI, *MALinc* V, 1895, pp. 17–84; F. MARX, *Jdl* X, 1895, pp. 129–143; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* X, 1895, pp. 276–283; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 172–178 (Bibl: p. 178); H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 94–96; P-A, pp. 162–164 (Bibl: p. 164); F. WIRTH, pp. 129–131; V. MASSACcesi, *BCom* LXVII, 1939, pp. 121–130; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 514–516 (Bibl: p. 516); H. BLOCH, *Bolli*, pp. 27–29; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 122 f.

OPERA SEPTIMI SEVERI. F. GORI, *Sugli Edifici Palatini*, 1867, pp. 40–43; J. H. MIDDLETON I, pp. 215–218; H. DEGLANE, *Mél* IX, 1889, p. 228 f.; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 178–181; E. STRONG, *BSR* VII, 1915, pp. 120–123; P-A, p. 164 f.; V. MASSACcesi, *BCom* LXVII, 1939, pp. 130–133; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 517–519.

PAEDAGOGIUM. F. GORI, *Sugli Edifici Palatini*, 1867, pp. 43–46; G. B. DE ROSSI, *AnnInst*, 1857, p. 275 f.; G. GATTI, *AnnInst* 1882, pp. 217–220; L. CORRERA, *BCom* XX, 1893, pp. 249–260; XXI, 1894, pp. 89–94; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 185–187 (Bibl: p. 187); CH. HÜLSEN, *Mél. Boissier*, 1903, pp. 303–306; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, p. 91 f.; P-A, p. 161 f.; E. STAEDLER, *BCom* LXIII, 1935, pp. 97–102; R. PARIBENI, *MusNaz*, No. 1209 (Bibl: p. 332); F. WIRTH, pp. 45 f., 135–137, 179 f.; H. RIEMANN, *RE*, *Paedagogium Palatini*, 1942, pp. 2205–2217 (Bibl: pp. 2214, 2217 f.); G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 521–523; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 118.

DOMUS PRAECONUM. D. MARCHETTI, *NSc*, 1892, pp. 44–48; Ch. HÜLSEN, *RM* VIII, 1893, pp. 289–292; E. STRONG, *BSR* VIII, 1916, pp. 91–102; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *ib.*, p. 102 f.; P-A, p. 162; G. LUGLI, *Capitolium* IX, 1933, pp. 441–455; F. WIRTH,

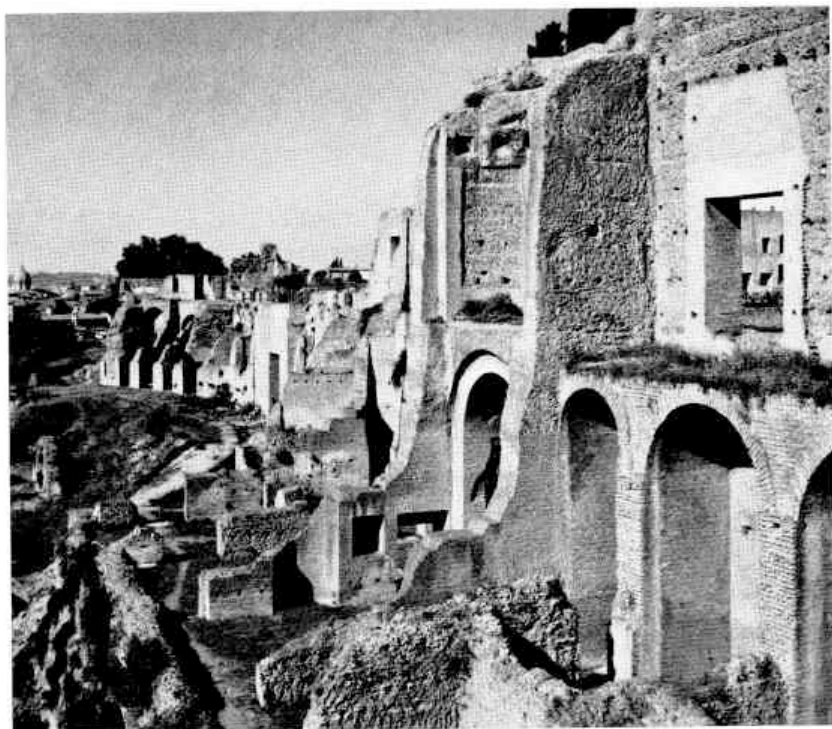
pp. 125–129; M. E. BLAKE, *MAARome* XVII, 1940, p. 96 f.; M. CAGIANO DE AZEVEDO, *RendPontAcc* 3, XXIII–XXIV, 1947/49, pp. 253–258; H. RIEMANN, *l. c.*, pp. 2218–2224; M. BORDA, *La Pittura Romana*, 1958, p. 303.



376 Façade of the Domus Augustiana, above the Circus Maximus.

For 352

377 Parts of the Domus Augustiana, built by Domitian, overlooking the Circus Maximus.
 For 354



378 Entrance to the atrium of the Domus Augustiana.

For 357



379 The residential quarters in the Domus Augustiana.

Fot 360



380 Fountain in the atrium of the lower storey.

Fot 361



381 The peristyle of the upper storey, with a podium and a shallow-arched bridge in the impluvium.

Fot 371



382 The impluvium of the upper storey with podium and bridge.

Fot 366



383 The façade of the Domus Flavia, facing the Area Palatina.

Fot 351



384 General view of the Domus Flavia; in the foreground, the fountain to the west of the triclinium.

Fot 342



385 The fountain to the west of the triclinium at the time of excavation (photograph dated 25 IV 1862).

For 3038



386 The present state of the fountain.

For 344



387 The peristyle of the Domus Flavia, with a maze.

For 340





389 Domus Flavia, marble floor of the triclinium.

Fot 349



390 The hypocaust under the floor of the triclinium.

Fot 348



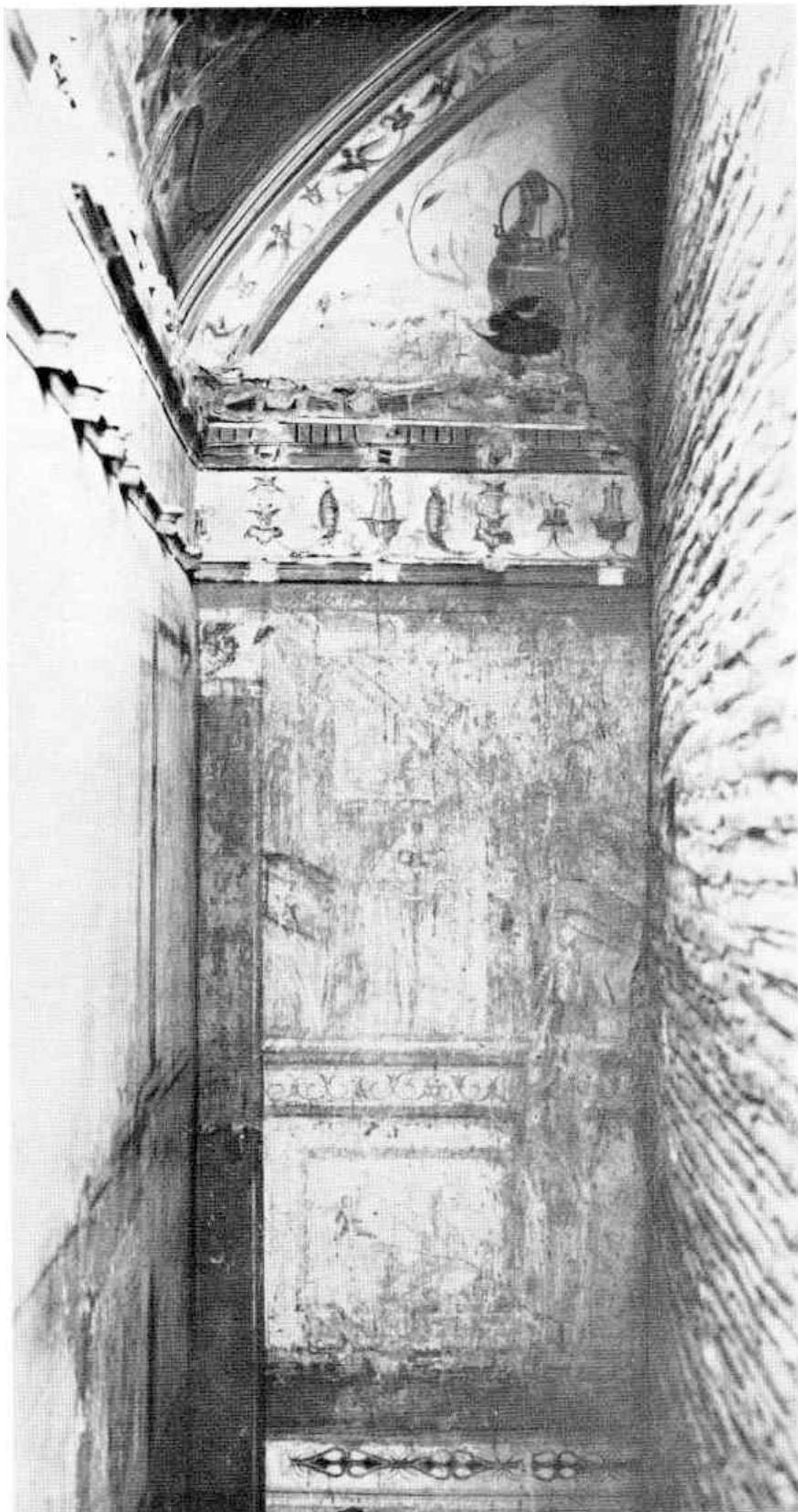
391 The exedra of the triclinium.

Fot 345



392 Windows in the west wall of the triclinium with a view of the fountain of the adjacent nymphaeum.

Fot 346



393 Wall decoration of the
Aula Isiaca under the ba-
silica of the Domus Flavia.
For 5201



394 Wall decoration in the Casa dei Grifi under the "Lararium" of the Domus Flavia.

Fot 5202





396 The exedra of the Hippodromus Palatii.

Fot 337



397 Well of a staircase in the palace of Septimius Severus.

Fot 406



398 Arcaded substructures of the palace of Septimius Severus on the south-east side of the Palatine.

Fot 404



399 Room with a coffered ceiling at the south-east end of the Hippodromus at the junction of the buildings of Domitian and those of Septimius Severus.

Fot 5203



400 Substructures of the palace of Septimius Severus.

Fot 403



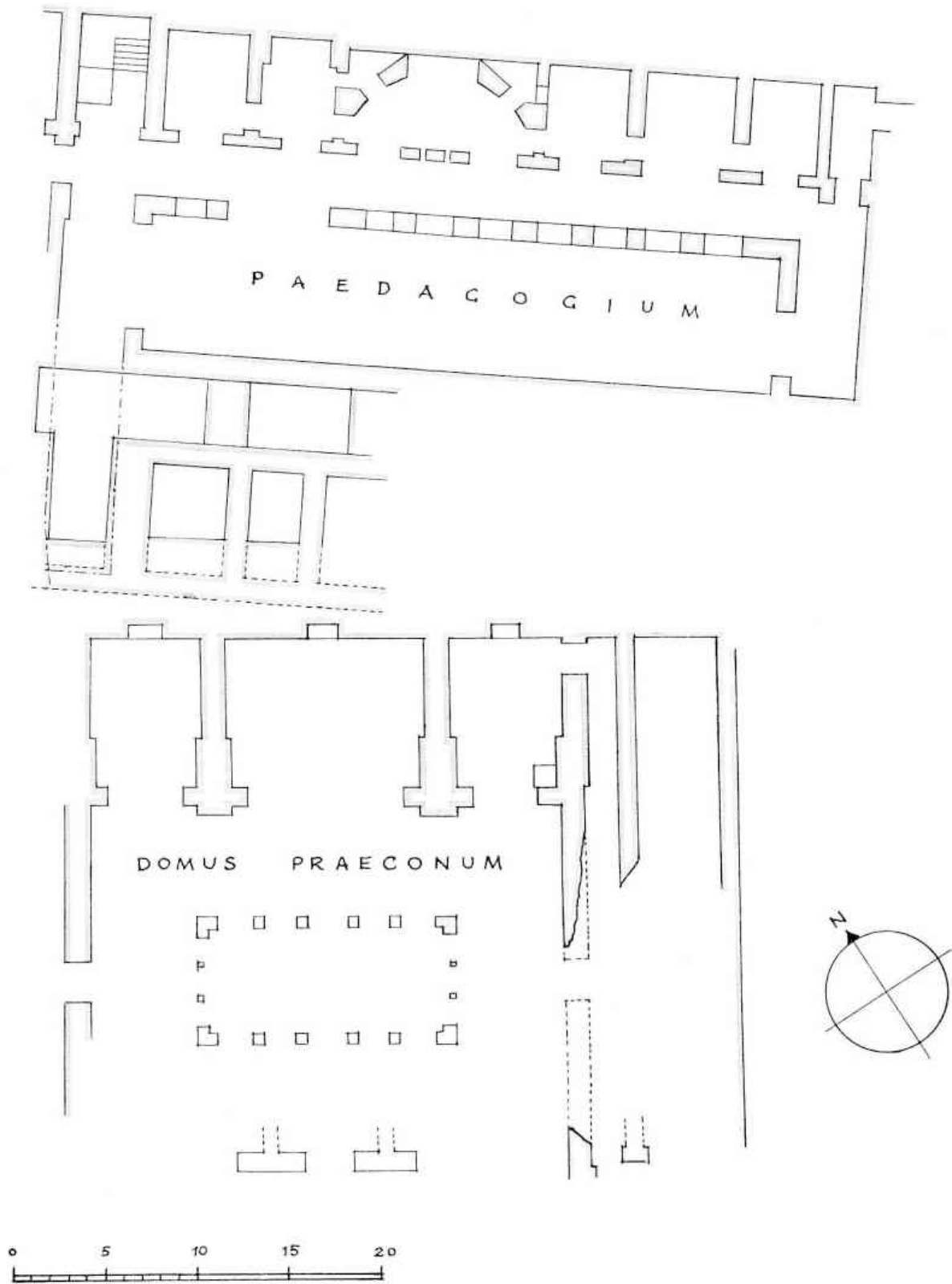
401 Remains of the palace of Septimius Severus above the valley of the Circus Maximus.

Fot 402

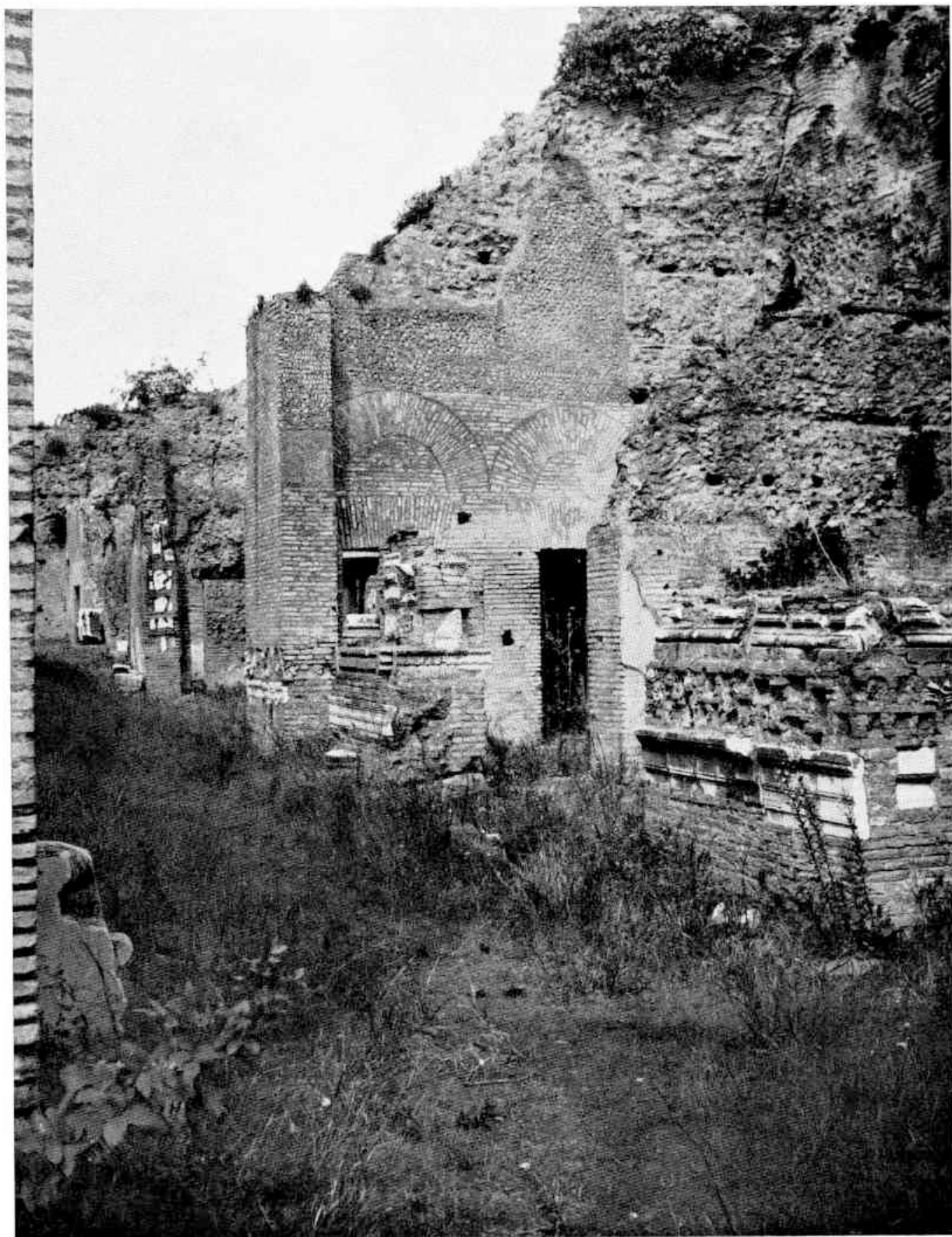


402 The so-called Paedagogium, about half way up the slope of the Palatine, facing the circus.

Fot 304

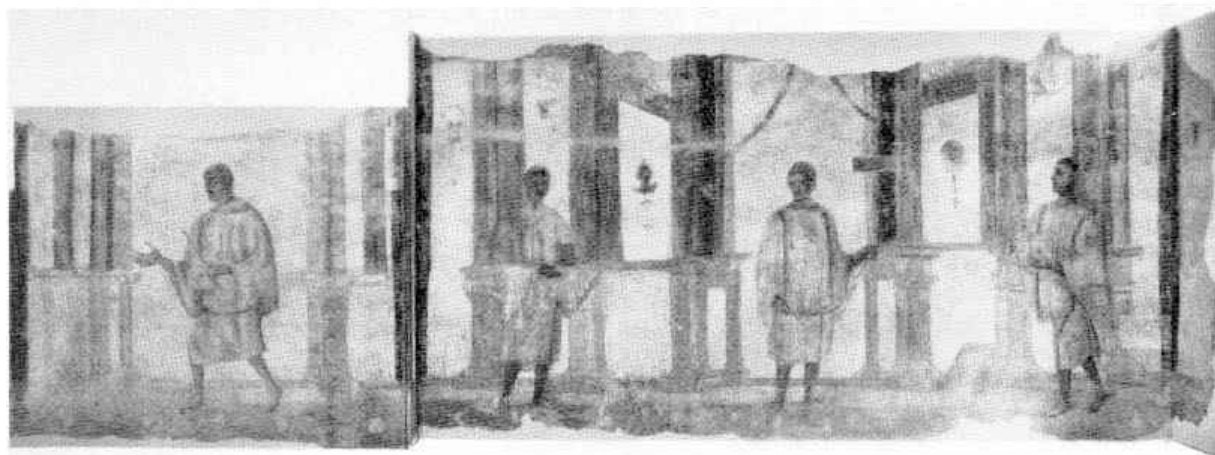


403 Site-plan of the "Paedagogium" and "Domus Praeconum" (after Wirth, p. 47).



404 The chambers of the "Paedagogium" behind a reconstructed façade.

Fot 308



405 Wall-painting in the house of the palace heralds (*Domus praeconum*), showing slaves receiving guests.

Ist Rest 640



406 The house of the heralds on Via dei Cerchi. The wall-paintings, now detached, were in the first room to the right.

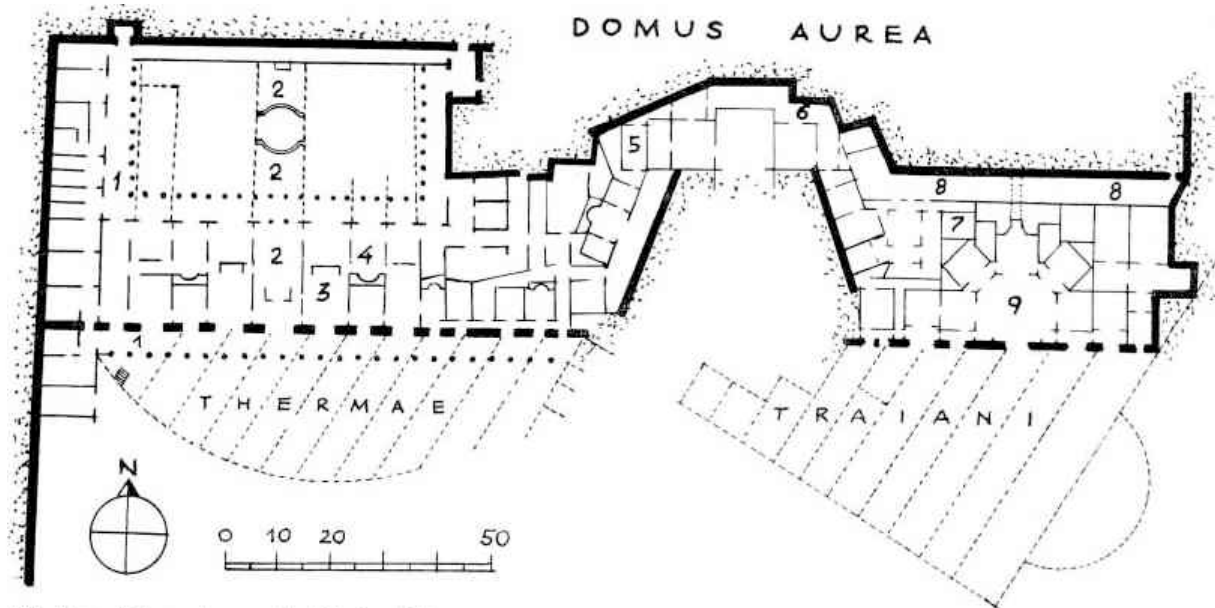
Fot 310

DOMUS AUREA. After Nero's first palace, the Domus Transitoria, was destroyed by fire in 64 A. D., work was begun on the Domus Aurea which was built between 64 and 68 A. D. It was a villa, covering with its grounds an area of about 125 acres which reached from the Palatine across the Forum and the Velia as far as Mons Oppius. Later the main palace on the Oppius disappeared under the Baths of Trajan, and the vestibule with the colossus of Nero was covered by Hadrian's Temple of Venus and Rome. The porticos which led up to it from the Forum Romanum were turned into the Porticus Margaritaria (q. v.) and the Horrea Piperataria (q. v.). The nymphaeum of the Caelian (s. Claudius, Templum I, 287) became the buttress wall of the Temple of Claudius, and the Colosseum now stands on the site of the lake between the Caelian and the Oppian hill.

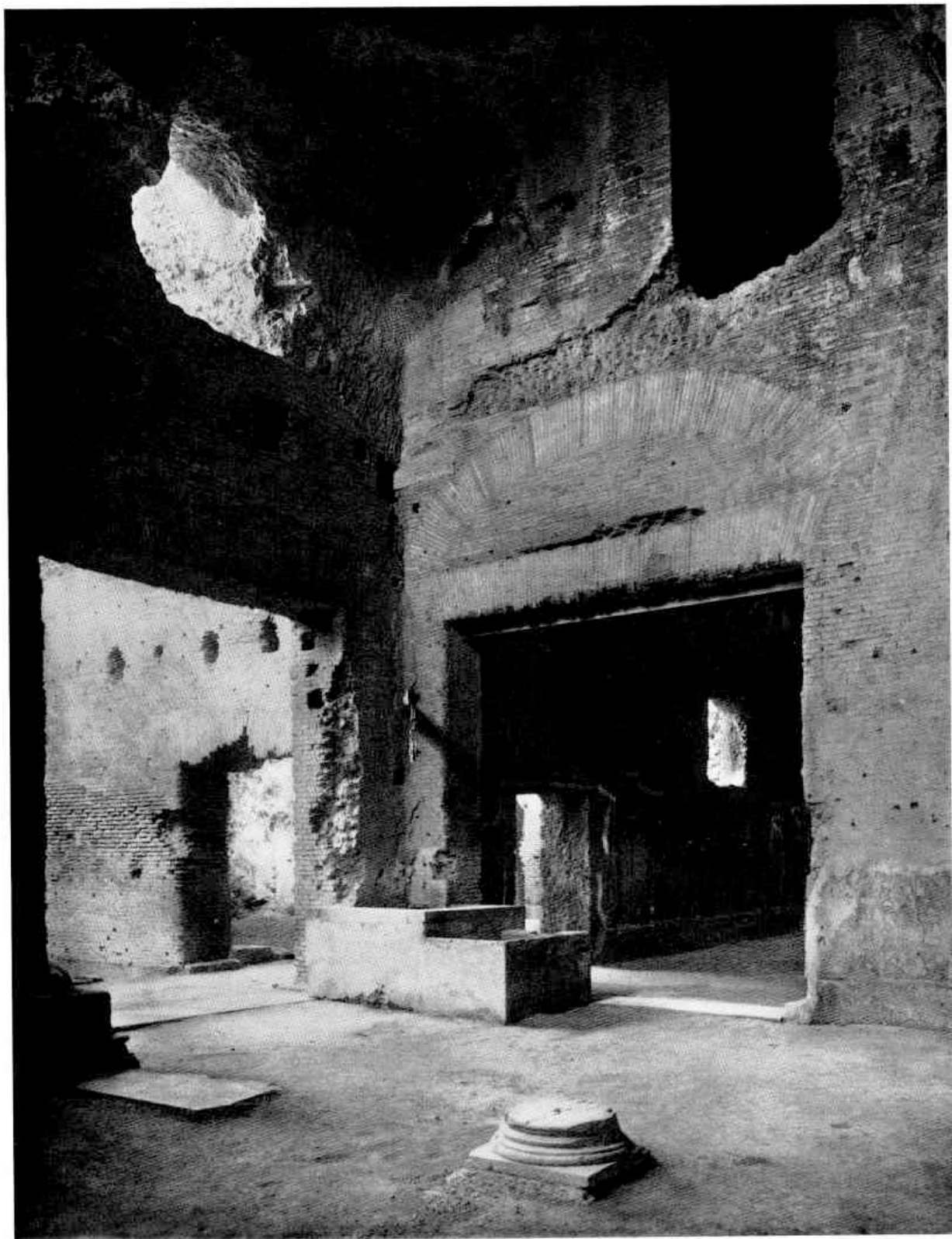
s. a. Domus Transitoria I, 458, 459.

G. A. GUATTANI, *Memorie Encicl. per* 1817, VII, 1819, Tav. XXII, p. 131 f.; A. DE ROMANIS, *Le antiche camere esquiline*, 1822; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* XXIII, 1895, pp. 174-181; id., *Ruins*, pp. 358-363; id., *Storia* II, pp. 222-228; A. PROFUMO, *Fonti e tempi dell'incendio neroniano*, 1905, pp. 423-440, 673-693; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 273-279; F. WEEGE, *JdI* XXVIII, 1913, pp. 127-244 (Bibl: pp. 156-159); E. B. VAN DEMAN, *AJA* XXVII, 1923, pp. 383-424; id., *MAARome* V, 1925, pp. 115-126; E. L. WADSWORTH, *MAARome* IV, 1924, p. 39 f.; G. T. RIVOIRA, *RomArch*, pp. 73-78; P-A, pp. 166-172 (Bibl: p. 172); G. LUGLI, *BCom* LXI, 1933, p. 243; C. MONTANI, *Capitolium* IX, 1933, pp. 94-104; F. WIRTH, pp. 38-43; DE GREGORI, p. 21; G. GIOVANNONI, *Atti I StorArch*, pp. 3-6; G. LUGLI, *Atti III StorArch*, p. 95 f.; M. BAROSSO, *ib.*, pp. 75-78; id., *Atti 5 CStR* II, 1940, pp. 58-61; A. TERENCEZIO, *BCom* LXVI, 1938, p. 244; A. M. COLINI, *BCom*

LXVII, 1939, p. 191 f.; H. P. L'ORANGE, *Symb. Osloenses*, suppl. 11, 1942, pp. 68-100; A. BOETHIUS, *Eranos* XLIV, 1946, pp. 442-459; id., *Eranos* L, 1952, pp. 129-137; H. BLOCH, *Bolli*, p. 44 f.; G. LUGLI *Centro*, pp. 348-353, 358-369 (Bibl: p. 373 f.); id., *RomAet*, p. 5 f.; H. P. L'ORANGE, *Keiseren på Himmeltronen*, 1949, pp. 49-53; M. CHARLESWORTH, *JRS* XL, 1950, p. 71 f.; H. KÄHLER, *Hadrian u. s. Villa*, 1950, pp. 99-101; C. C. VAN ESSEN, *Mededeelingen d. K. Nederl. Akad. v. Wetenschappen N. R. Deel* 17, No. 12, 1954, pp. 371-398; id., *Précis d'histoire de l'art* (Coll. Latomus XLII), 1960, pp. 84-86; J. WARD PERKINS, *Antiquity* XXX, 1956, pp. 209-219; F. SANGUINETTI, *Palladio* N. S. VII, 1957, p. 126 f.; M. BORDA, *La pittura romana*, 1958, pp. 222-225; G. ZANDER, *Boll. del centro di studi per la storia dell'architettura* 12, 1958, pp. 47-64; M. E. BLAKE II, pp. 48-54; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, pp. 312-315 (Bibl: p. 315); A. BOETHIUS, *The Golden House*, 1960, pp. 94-128.

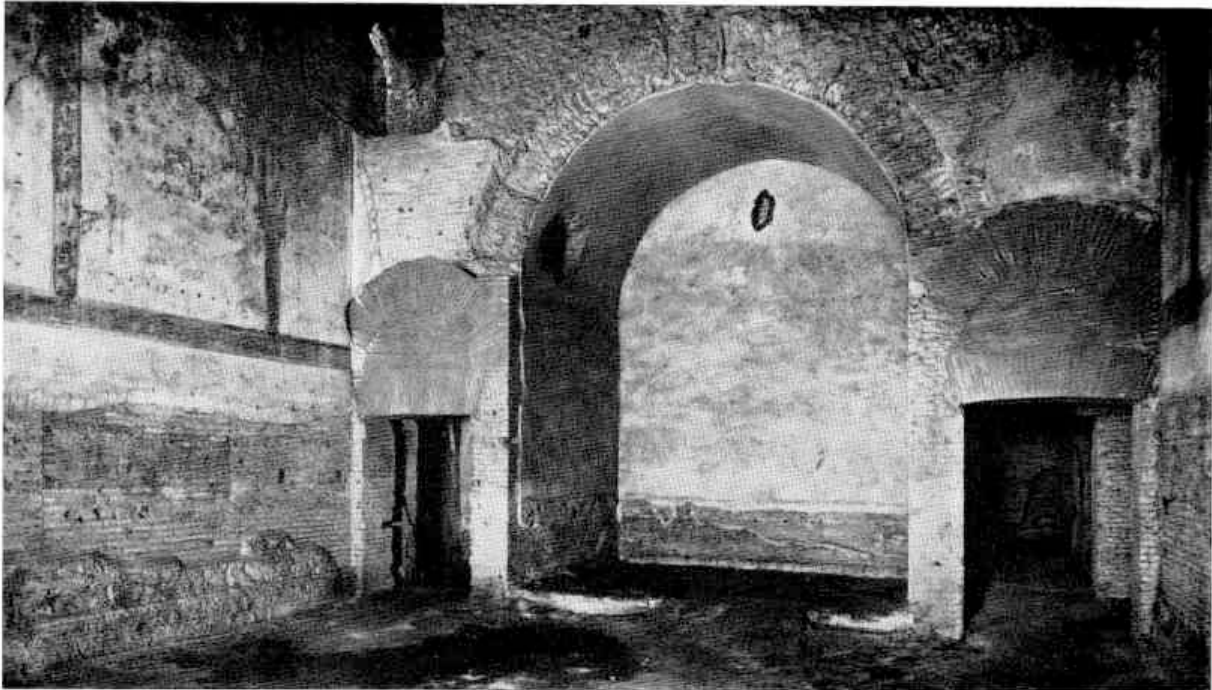


407 Plan of the palace on the Oppian hill.



408 Rooms at the south-west corner of the peristyle (Plan No. 1).

Alinari 27095



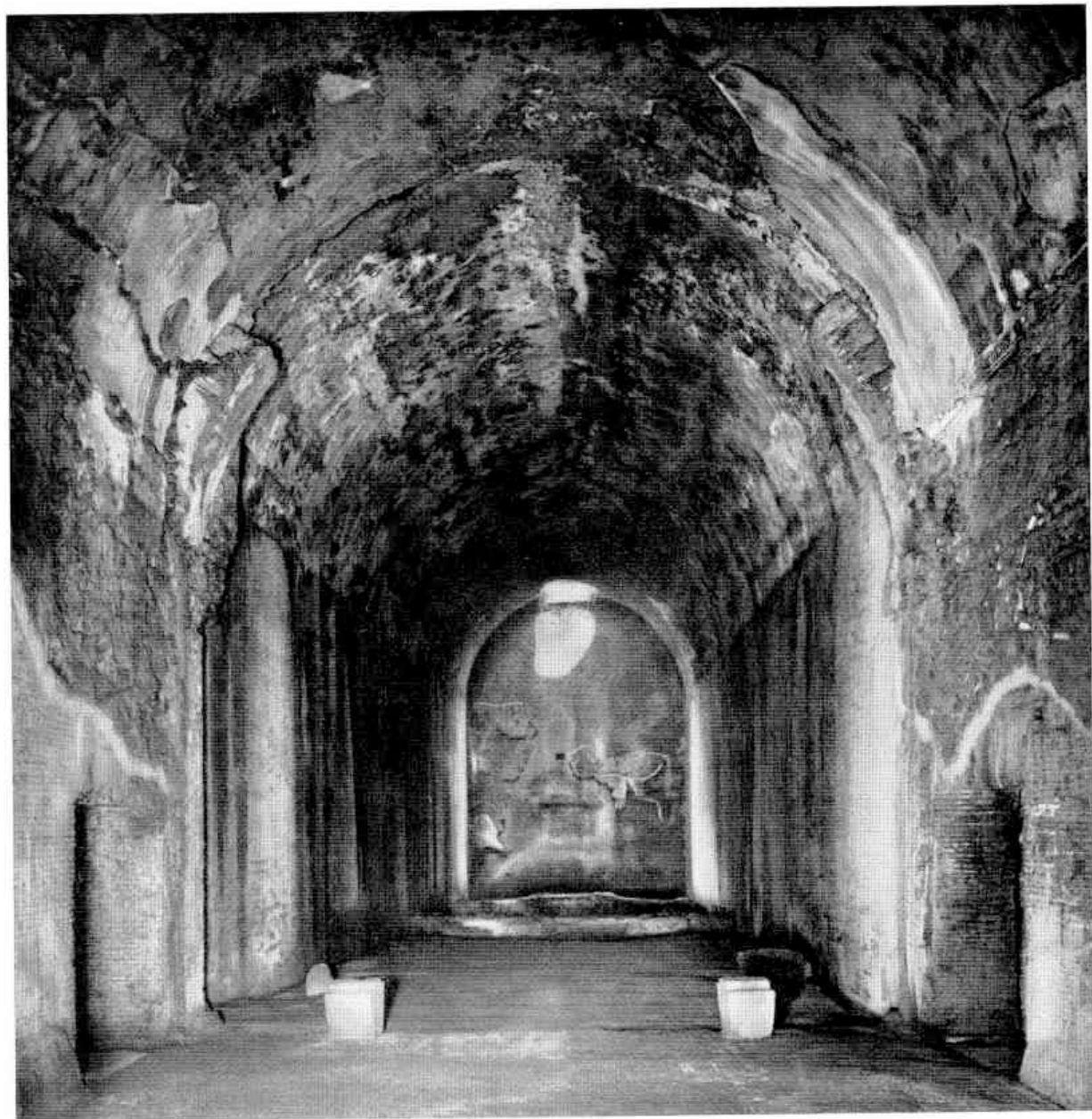
409 Bedroom with alcoves (Plan No. 3).

Alinari 27098



410 Hall with exedra and statue pedestal (Plan No. 4).

Alinari 27097



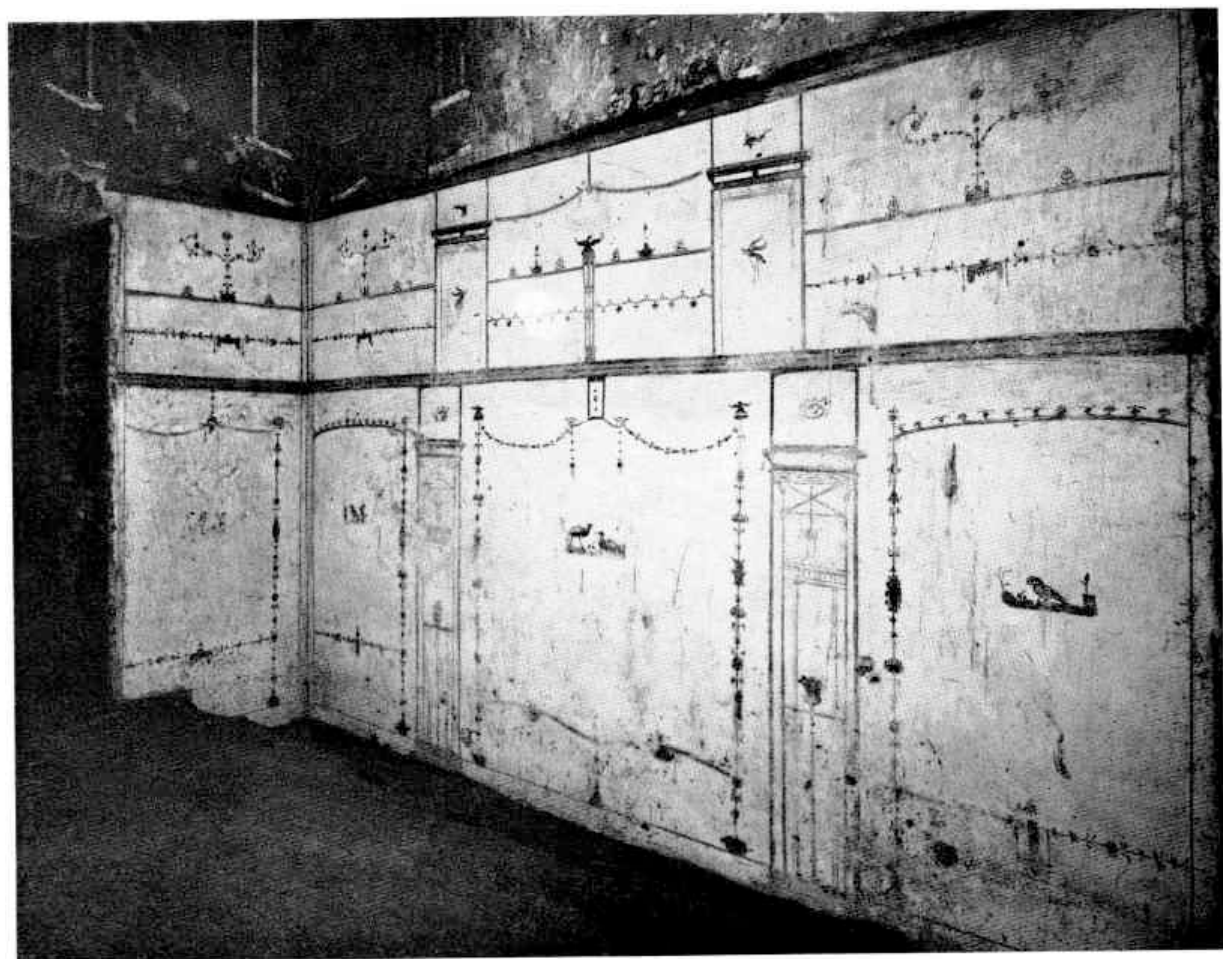
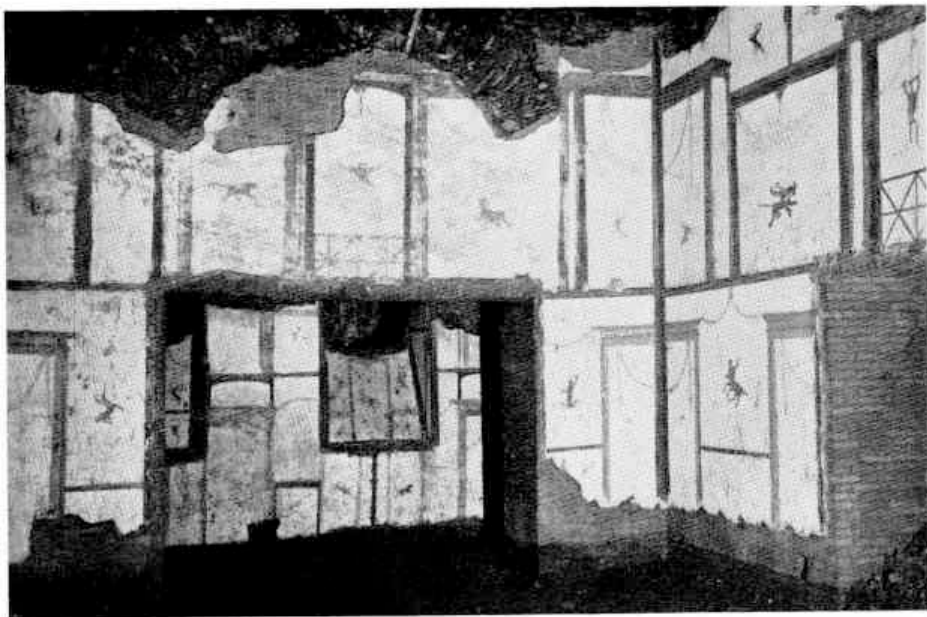
411 Room containing a fountain, at the centre of the west wing; originally the central feature of a columned court (Plan No. 2-2).
Alinari 27096



412 The corridor connecting the central block with the east wing (Plan No. 6).

Sopr. Lazio 3823

- 413 Chamber between the octagonal domed hall and the cryptoporticus, indirectly illuminated from the cryptoporticus (Plan No. 7).
Sopr Lazio 2720



- 414 Wall-paintings in the "Sala degli Uccelletti" (Plan No. 5).

Sopr Lazio 2959



415 Cryptoporticus of the east wing, bridged over by the water-supply to the octagonal domed hall (Plan No. 8-8).
Sopr. Lazio



416 Construction of the cupola and openings for lighting of the octagonal hall.

Sopr Lazio 2893



417 The octagonal domed room in the east wing (Plan No. 9).

Fot 3513



418 Remains of walls in front of the façade of the main palace with the southern exedra of the Baths of Trajan.
Sopr Lazio 3312



419 Stepped ramp leading down to the lake of the villa flanking the Sacra Via.

Fot 675



420 Stylobate of the portico of the Domus Aurea, which cut into the original course of the Sacra Via.

Fot 673



421 Arcades on the north side of the vestibule of the Domus Aurea, which acted as closing and buttressing wall against the Velia.

Fot 680

DOMUS CAECILIORUM. According to tradition the Church of S. Cecilia in Trastevere was built over the house of the Caecilii where S. Cecilia suffered martyrdom during the persecution under Marcus Aurelius. During the excavations in 1892 and 1899/1900 remains of ancient houses were discovered in front of and under the church of which the earliest with tufa walls dates from 50 B. C. to 50 A. D. Later buildings of the second (s. Coraria Septimiana I, 350, 351) and the third centuries A. D., had been, together with the earlier buildings, incorporated in the 4th century into a single house.

s. Plan Coraria Septimiana I, 349.

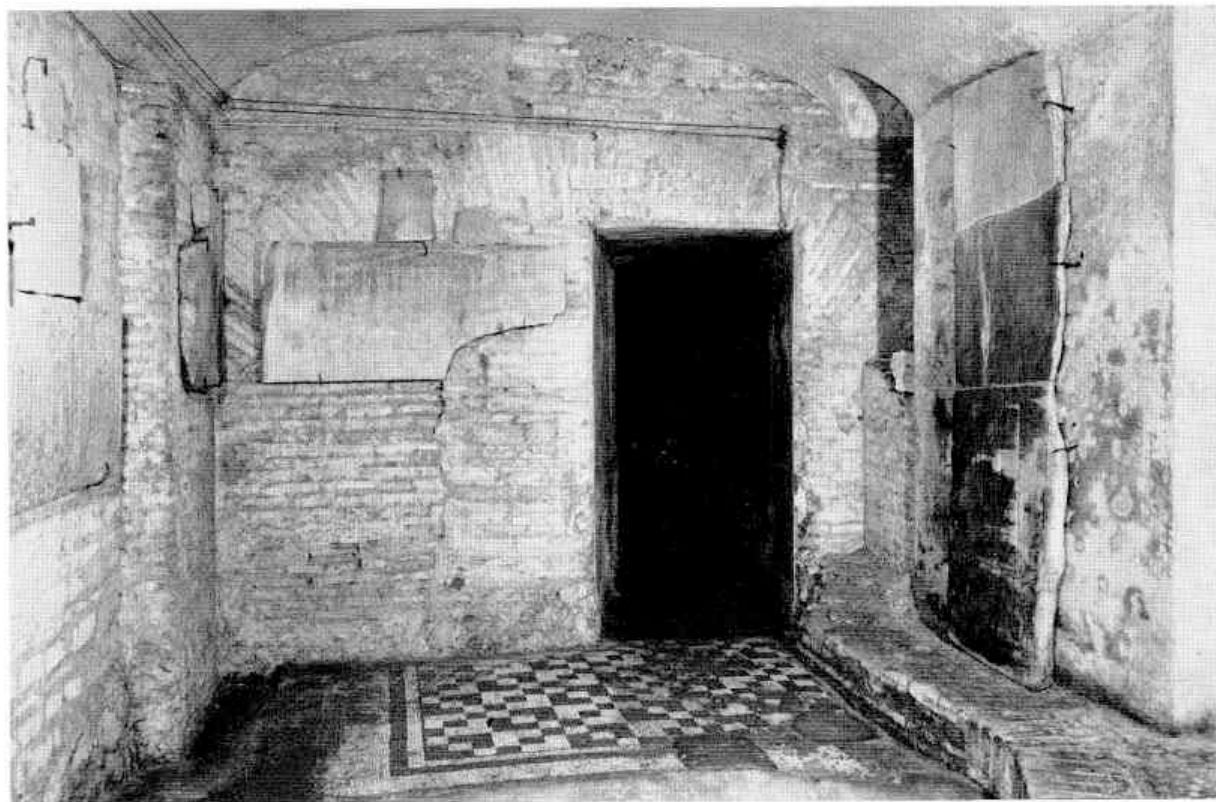
G. B. GIOVENALE, NBACrist III, 1897, pp. 249–251; P. CROSTAROSA, NBACrist V, 1899, pp. 261–278; VI, 1900, pp. 143–160, 265–270; G. GATTI, NSc, 1900, pp. 12–25, 230 f.; Cosmos Catholicus IV, 1902, pp. 687–689; H. JORDAN, Top I, 3, p. 638 f.; J. P. KIRSCH,

Titelkirchen, pp. 113–116, 155 f.; P-A, p. 173 f.; E. JUNYENT, Titolo, p. 101 f.; G. LUGLI, Mon III, p. 648 f.; R. KRAUTHEIMER, Corp, pp. 100–104 (Bibl: p. 95 f.).



422. Room of a Roman house under S. Cecilia with tufa walls dating from 50 B. C. to 50 A. D. (Plan I, 349 A). Fot 6121

- 423 Niche with a tufa relief of Minerva in the west brick wall of the older house (Plan I, 349 B). Fot 6119



- 424 Room with a mosaic floor south of the Coraria Septimiana (Plan I, 349 C).

Fot 6118



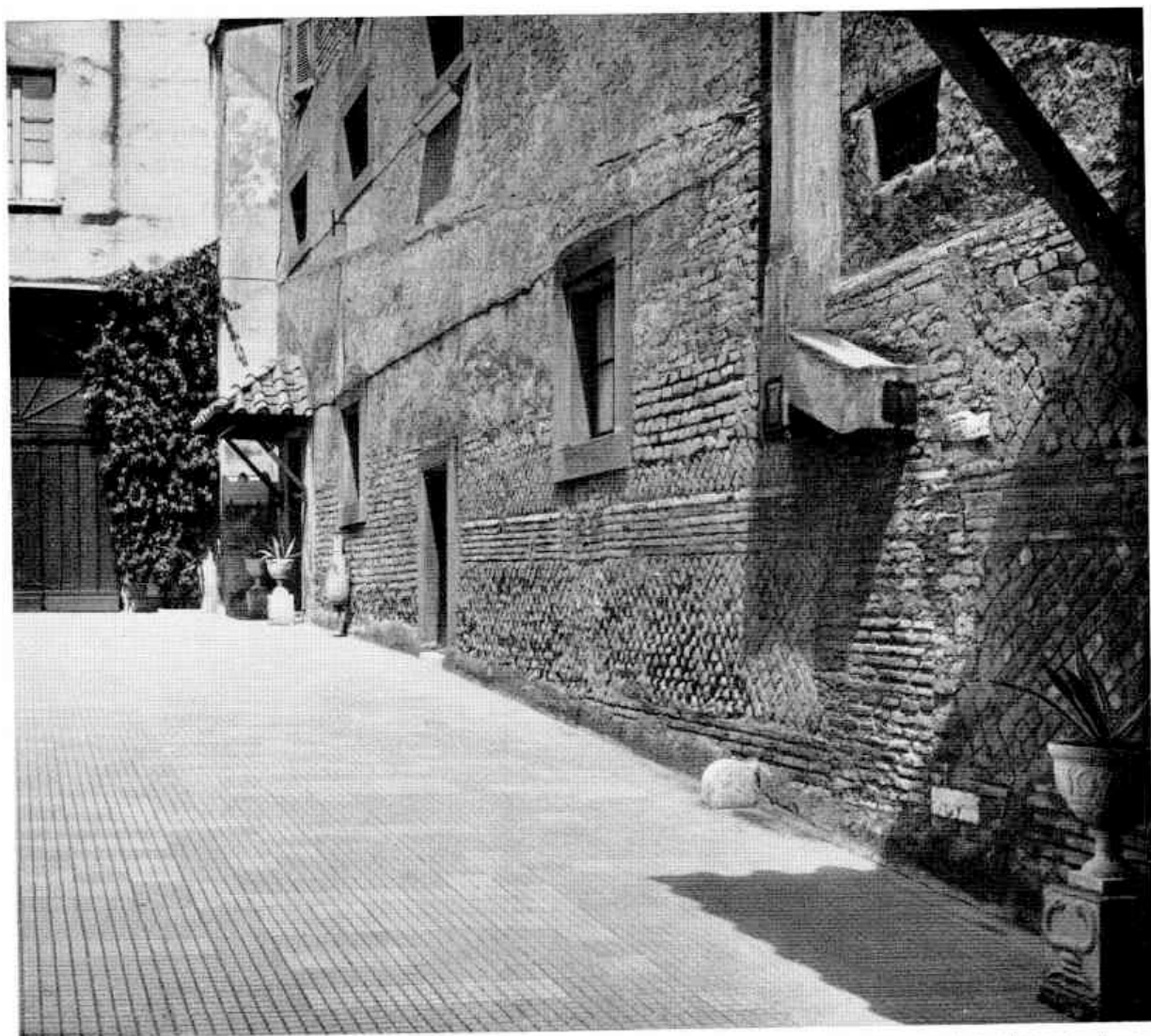
425 Another room of the same house under the narthex of the church (Plan I, 349 D).

Fot 6117

DOMUS L. FABII CILONIS. The house which Septimius Severus gave to his friend L. Fabius Cilo, city prefect and consul in the year 204 A. D., stood on the Aventine, immediately above the Baths of Caracalla. The remains of walls, still visible in the former Convent of S. Balbina (now the Ospizio di S. Margherita) date from the time of Hadrian. The Church of S. Balbina and its apse which stands on a considerably higher level than the Domus Cilonis is a later building of the fourth century.

C. L. VISCONTI, *BullInst*, 1859, pp. 10-16; G. HENZEN, *ib.*, p. 164 f.; R. LANCIANI, *NSc*, 1884, p. 223; *id.*, *Ruins*, p. 540 f.; *id.*, *BCom* XLIV, 1916, p. 198; *id.*, *FUR*, *Tav.* 41; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, p. 188; J. P.

KIRSCH, *Titelkirchen*, pp. 94-96; P-A, p. 176; G. LUGLI, *Mon I*, pp. 412-414; H. BLOCH, *Bolli*, p. 281 f.; R. KRAUTHEIMER, *Corp*, pp. 85 f., 93; G. LUGLI, *Tecnica I*, pp. 439, 523; *FUR*, pp. 157, No. 677, 215.

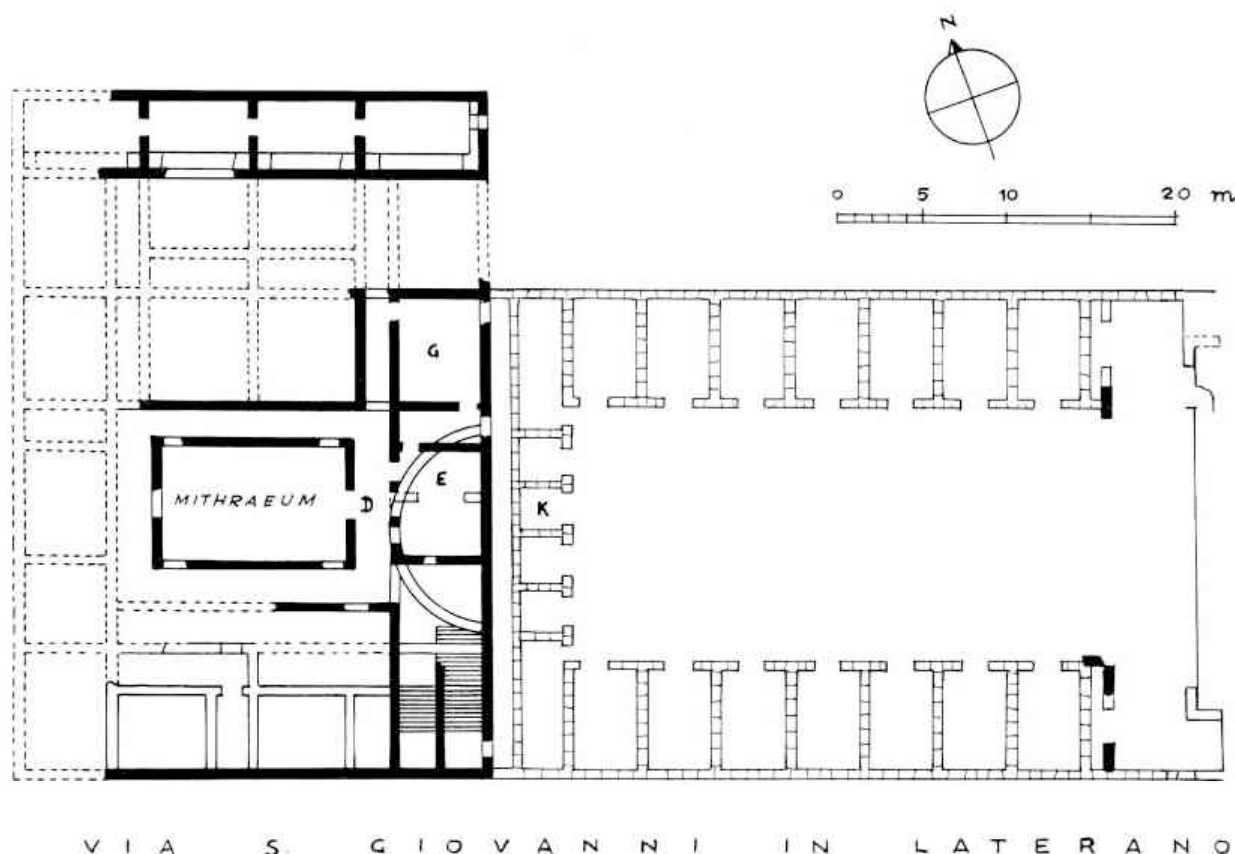


426 Masonry of the Domus Cilonis dating from the time of Hadrian in the courtyard of the Ospizio di S. Margherita.
Fot 3701

DOMUS CLEMENTIS. According to Christian tradition, the house under the lower church of S. Clemente was the home of St. Clement, the third successor of St. Peter to the papal throne. In 97 A. D. he suffered martyrdom in the Black Sea. The church was built over two Roman buildings. Under the nave of the early church is a long building 29.60×40 m. with a central court, surrounded on the long sides by eight, and on the short side by four barrel-vaulted rooms, which was possibly a warehouse (*horrea*). The outer walls are built of tufa, and the rooms are divided from each other by walls of *opus reticulatum* and brick. While this building dates from the time of Nero, before the fire of 64 A. D., the adjoining private house, into which the apse of the church projects, dates from the end of the first century A. D. At the beginning of the third century a Mithraeum was built into it. (s. *Mithraeum Domus Clementis* II, 762).

G. B. DE ROSSI, *BACrist* 2, I, 1870, pp. 129–153; J. P. KIRSCH, *Titelkirchen*, pp. 36–41; E. L. WADSWORTH, *MAARome* IV, 1924, p. 56 f.; L. NOLAN, *The Basilica of S. Clemente* (2), 1914, pp. 223–237; P-A, p. 176 f.; E. JUNYENT, *RACrist* V, 1928, pp. 271–278; id., *Titolo*, pp. 13–81; id., *RACrist* XV, 1938,

pp. 147–152; C. CECHELLI, *S. Clemente*, s. d. (1933), pp. 55–65; R. KRAUTHEIMER, *Corp*, pp. 122–125 (Bibl: p. 118); G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 542–547; id., *Tecnica* I, pp. 516, 523; M. E. BLAKE II, pp. 28 f., 128.

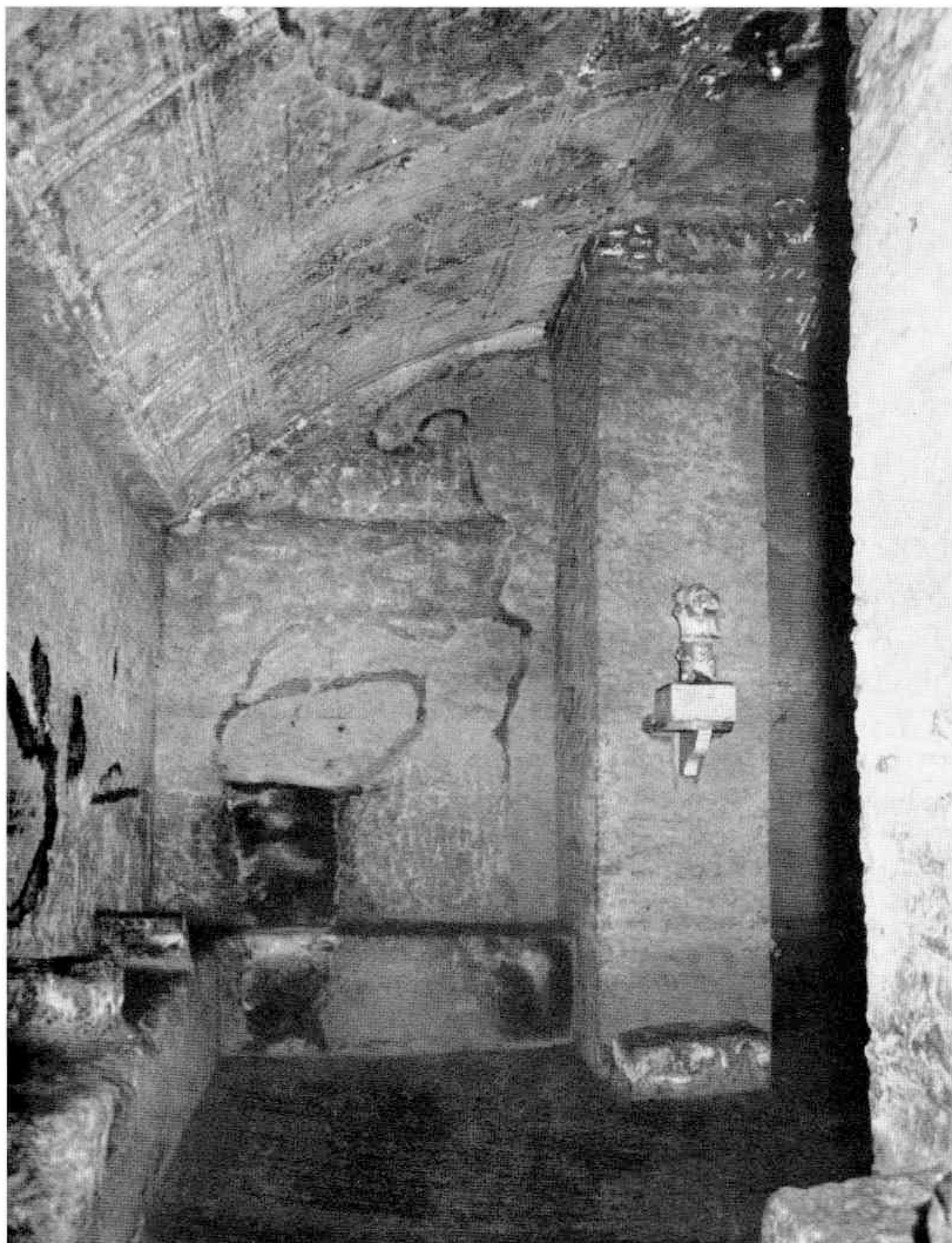


427 Plan of the Roman buildings under the Church of S. Clemente (after Junyent).



428 Vestibule of the private house (Plan D).

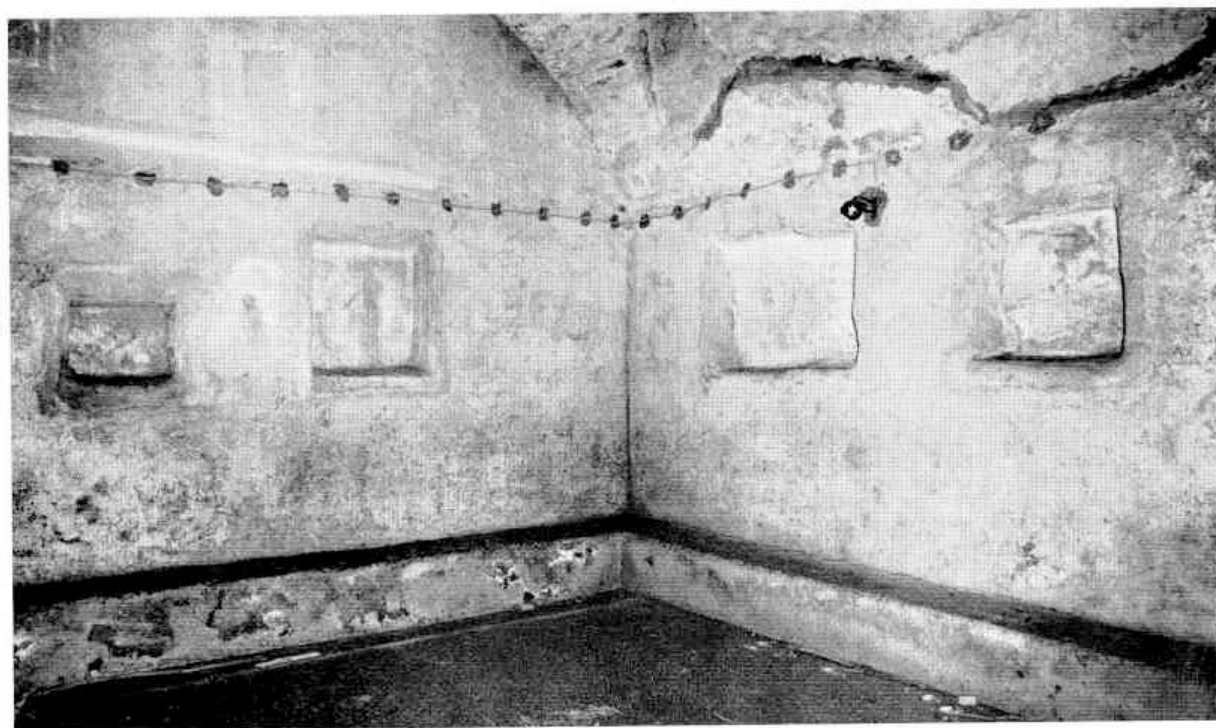
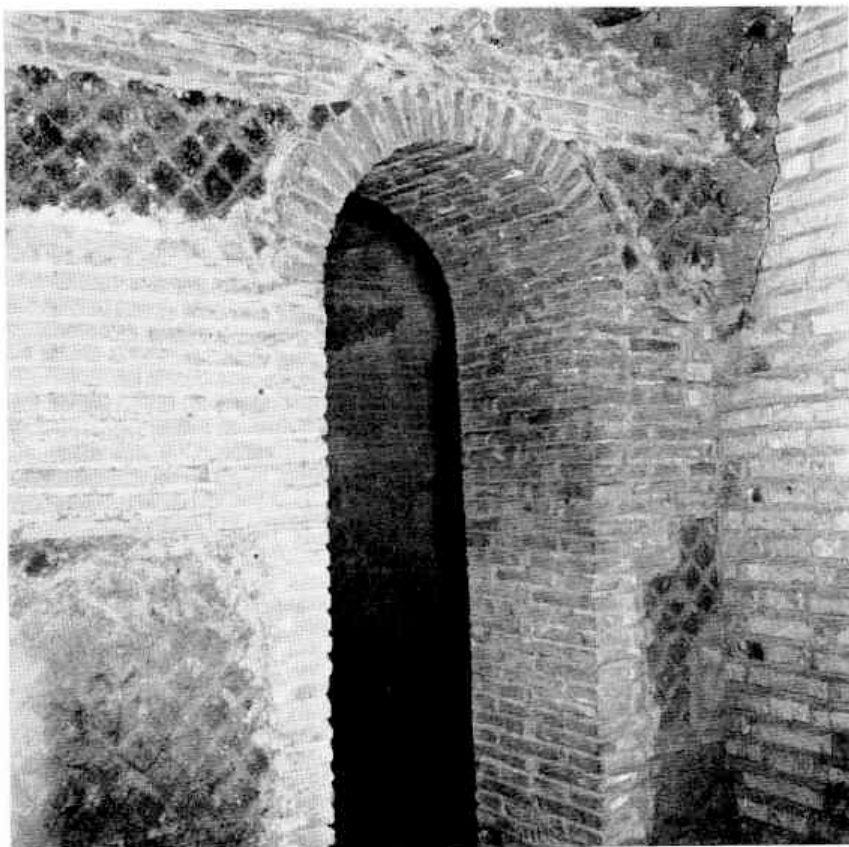
For 3020



429 Room with a stuccoed barrel-vault (Plan E).

Fot 3022

- 430 Room on the narrow west side of the building under the nave of the lower church (Plan K). Fot 776



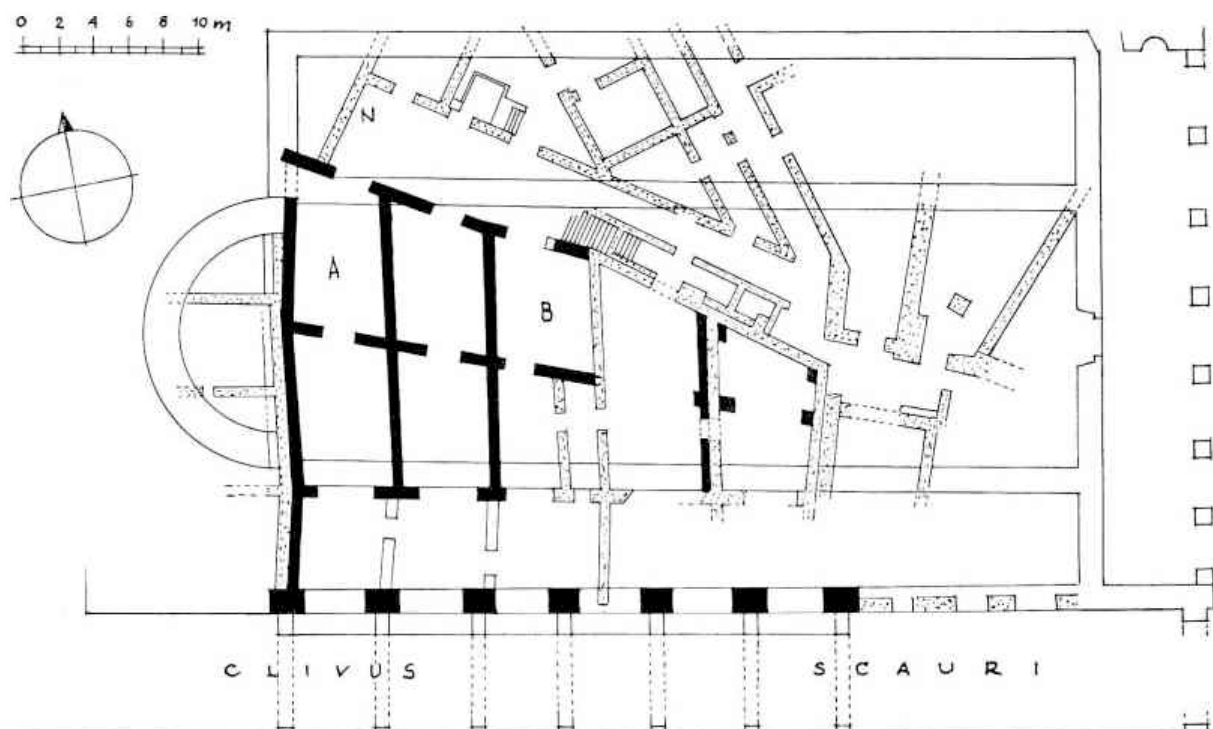
- 431 Room with decorated alcoves in the private house (Plan G).

Fot 3018

DOMUS IOHANNIS ET PAULI. The façade of a Roman house can be seen in the outer wall of the south aisle of the Church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo which, according to tradition, belonged to two Christian court officials who died for their faith under Julian the Apostate. Beneath the church are the remains of three Roman houses, of which the two earlier date from the second and third centuries A. D. Later they were joined, and shared a common façade on the Clivus Scauri. The painted rooms of the lower storey remained accessible, even after Senator Pammachius built the church over them in 410 A. D.

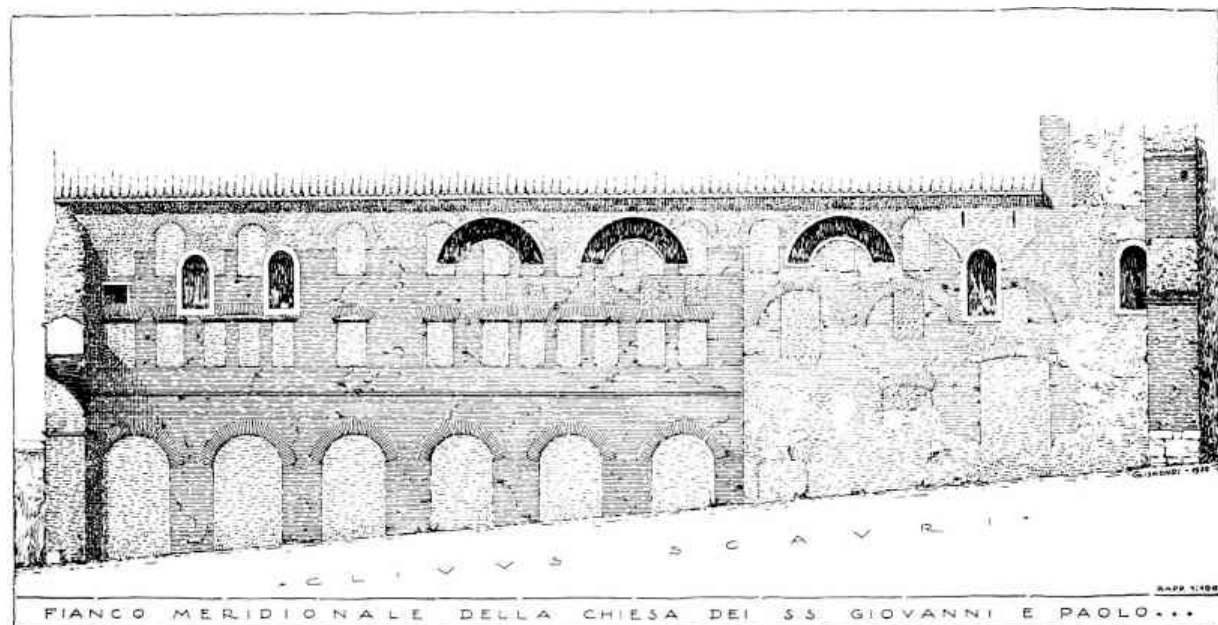
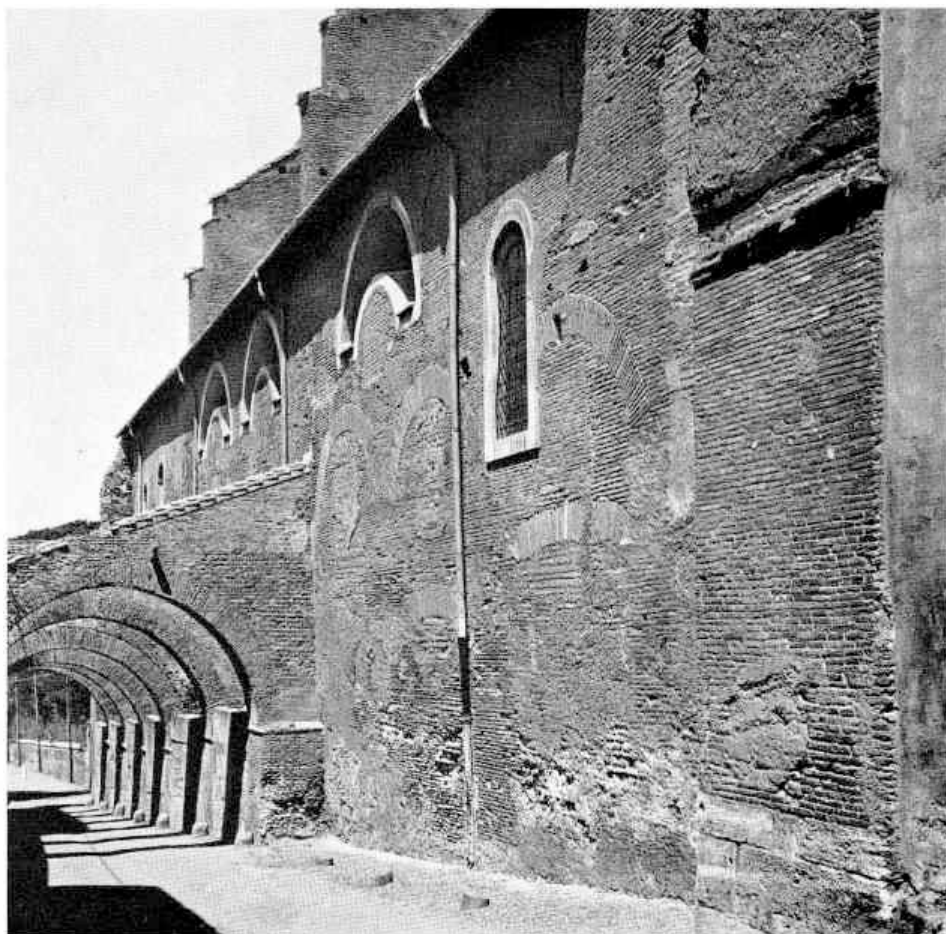
G. GATTI, *NSc*, 1887, p. 532 f.; D. MARCHETTI, *NSc*, 1890, p. 79; P. GERMANO, *NSc*, 1890, p. 150 f.; 1891, p. 161 f.; id., *AJA* VI, 1890, pp. 261–285; VII, 1891, pp. 25–37; id., *La Casa Celimontana dei SS. Martiri Giovanni e Paolo*, 1894; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 348 f.; W. AMELUNG, *DissPontAcc* 2, X, 1910, pp. 205–208; G. CALZA, *MALinc* XXIII, 1915, p. 575 f.; J. P. KIRSCH, *Titelkirchen*, pp. 26–33; id., *RendPontAcc* 3, II, 1923/24, pp. 29–31; P-A, p. 182;

F. WIRTH, pp. 80–82; V. E. GASDIA, *Casa*; M. A. COLINI, *Celio*, pp. 164–182, 194 f.; E. JUNYENT, *Titolo*, pp. 106–115; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 376–386 (Bibl: p. 386); R. KRAUTHEIMER, *Corp*, pp. 274–283 (Bibl: p. 265 f.); A. PRANDI, *Cel*, pp. 75–95, 589^{ab}; id., *SS. Giovanni e Paolo*, s. d. (1957), pp. 11–18 (Bibl: pp. 58–60); L. BORRELLI VLAD, *BollRestauro* XXV–XXVI, 1956, pp. 59–71; M. BORDA, *La pittura romana*, 1958, p. 320 f.



432 Plan of the buildings under SS. Giovanni e Paolo.

433 The façade of the
Roman house on
the Clivus Scauri.
Pont Com 12191



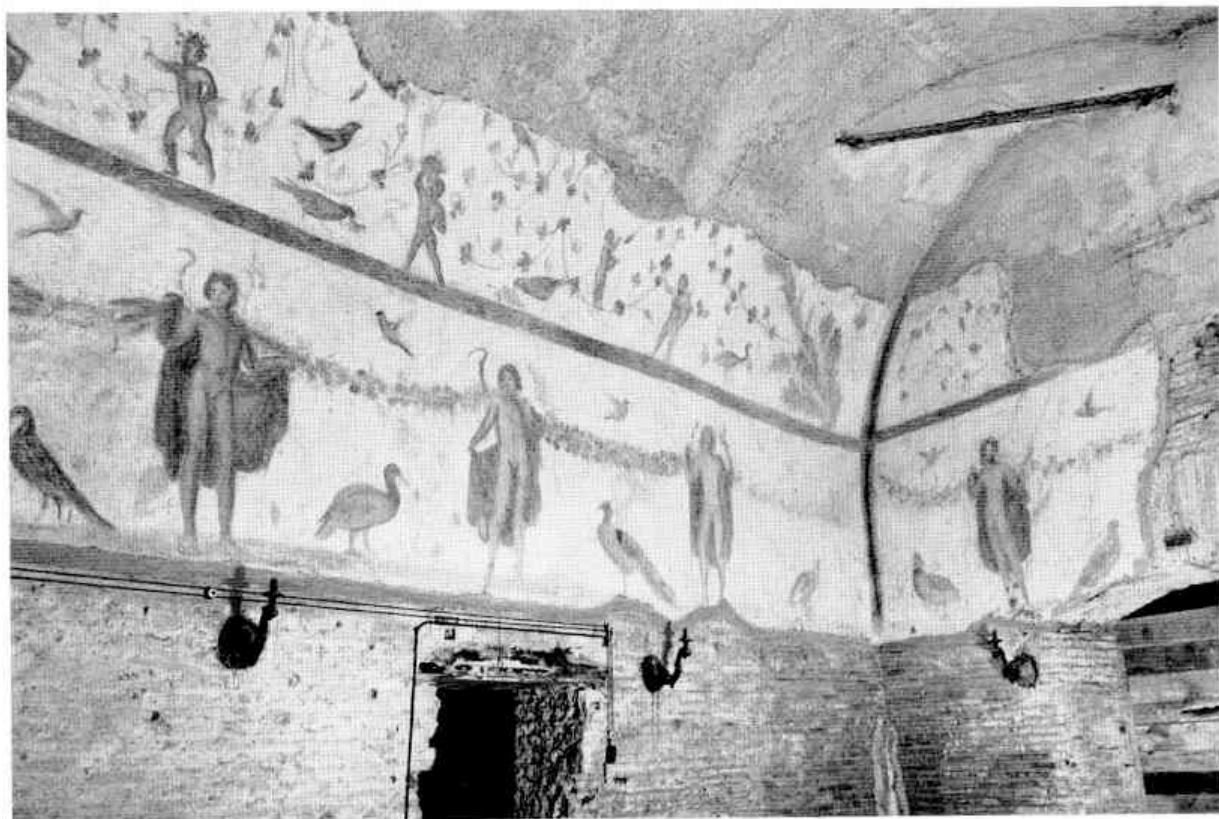
434 Reconstruction of the façade of the house (I. Gismondi).

Fot 4707



435 The west-end wall of the south side-aisle of the church with brickwork of the 2nd century A. D. Pont Com 012140

- 436 Nymphaeum with wall-painting in the entrance court of the house (Plan N). Rip X C/4060



- 437 Wall-paintings in the "Aula degli Efebi" (Plan A).

Prandi



438 "Aula dell'Orante" (Plan B).

Prandi

DOMUS PUBLICA. The Domus Publica, the official residence of the Pontifex Maximus, was situated on the Sacra Via, east of the pre-Neronian Atrium Vestae, and like it was orientated east-west. After the election of Augustus as Pontifex Maximus in 12 B. C., the Domus Publica was no longer used as his residence and it became part of the Atrium Vestae. Behind the remains of a travertine arcade with half columns in front of it are several rooms, of which the walls of opus reticulatum are dated about 40 B. C., and the brickwork of a restoration of the building about 12 B. C. The foundation walls of the house, which was burnt down in 64 A. D., were covered by the portico of the Domus Aurea which flanked the new Sacra Via, until in 1882, they were excavated together with the Atrium Vestae.

H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, pp. 283–285; J. H. MIDDLETON, *Archaeologia* XLIX, 1886, pp. 399–401; D. VAGLIERI, *BCom* XXXI, 1903, p. 79 f.; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *The Atrium Vestae*, 1909, p. 13 f.; id., *AJA* XXVIII, 1923, p. 402; E. DE RUGGIERO, p. 261 f.;

H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, p. 276 f.; T. FRANK, *Buildings*, p. 85 f.; P-A, p. 58 f.; M. E. BLAKE, *MAARome* VIII, 1930, p. 92 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 212; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 256, 295 f.; E. WELIN, *SFR*, p. 212 f.



439 Façade and rooms of the Domus Publica, set up in a sharp angle to the piers of the Neronian portico.

Fot 115



440 Remains of the travertine arcade. Fot 112



441 Room with an exedra and a mosaic floor.

Fot 113



442 North wall of the room built of tufa blocks, viewed from the entrance near the exedra.

Fot 114

DOMUS TIBERIANA. Tiberius built his palace on the north-west part of the Palatine. The complex of buildings, which covered an area of about 180×120 m., became the residence of the emperors. Caligula extended the palace to the north-west and enclosed the Temple of Castor. After being destroyed by fire in 80 A. D. it was reconstructed by Domitian who built the great reception hall in front of it in the direction of the Capitol, thus making it accessible by the Vicus Tuscus. The three-tiered façade of the palace faced the Capitol, and a balcony with stuccoed arcades ran the whole length of the north façade, overlooking the Forum. Hadrian enlarged the building to the north as far as the Atrium Vestae and added a portico to Domitian's reception hall on the north side facing the Forum.

G. HENZEN, *BullInst*, 1862, p. 232 f.; P. ROSA, *Ann Inst*, 1865, pp. 365–367; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 150–155; D. VAGLIERI, *BCom* XXXI, 1902, pp. 201 f., 230–236; G. McN. RUSHFORTH, *BSR* I, 1902, pp. 19–23; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* XVII, 1902, p. 82; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 76–79; R. DELBRÜCK, *JdI* XXXVI, 1921, pp. 8–33, 186 f.; E. TEA, *BArte* I, 1921/22, pp. 356–363; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *AJA* XXVIII, 1924,

pp. 368–398; G. T. RIVOIRA, *RomArch*, pp. 63 f., 110 f.; P-A, pp. 191–194; F. WIRTH, p. 60 f.; H. BLOCH, *Bolli*, pp. 29–36; G. LUGLI, *BCom* LXIX, 1941, pp. 29–37; id., *Centro*, pp. 187–191, 479–486 (*Bibl*: p. 508); id., *Tecnica* I, pp. 588, 590; E. NASH, *Antike Kunst* I, 1958, pp. 24–28; id., *AC* IX, 2, 1959, pp. 234–236; M. E. BLAKE II, pp. 16, 20–22, 115–118; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, pp. 320, 324.



443 The substructures of the Domus Tiberiana on the north-west side of the Palatine.

Fot 327



444 Barrel-vaulted rooms on the south side of the Domus Tiberiana.

GFN E/21142

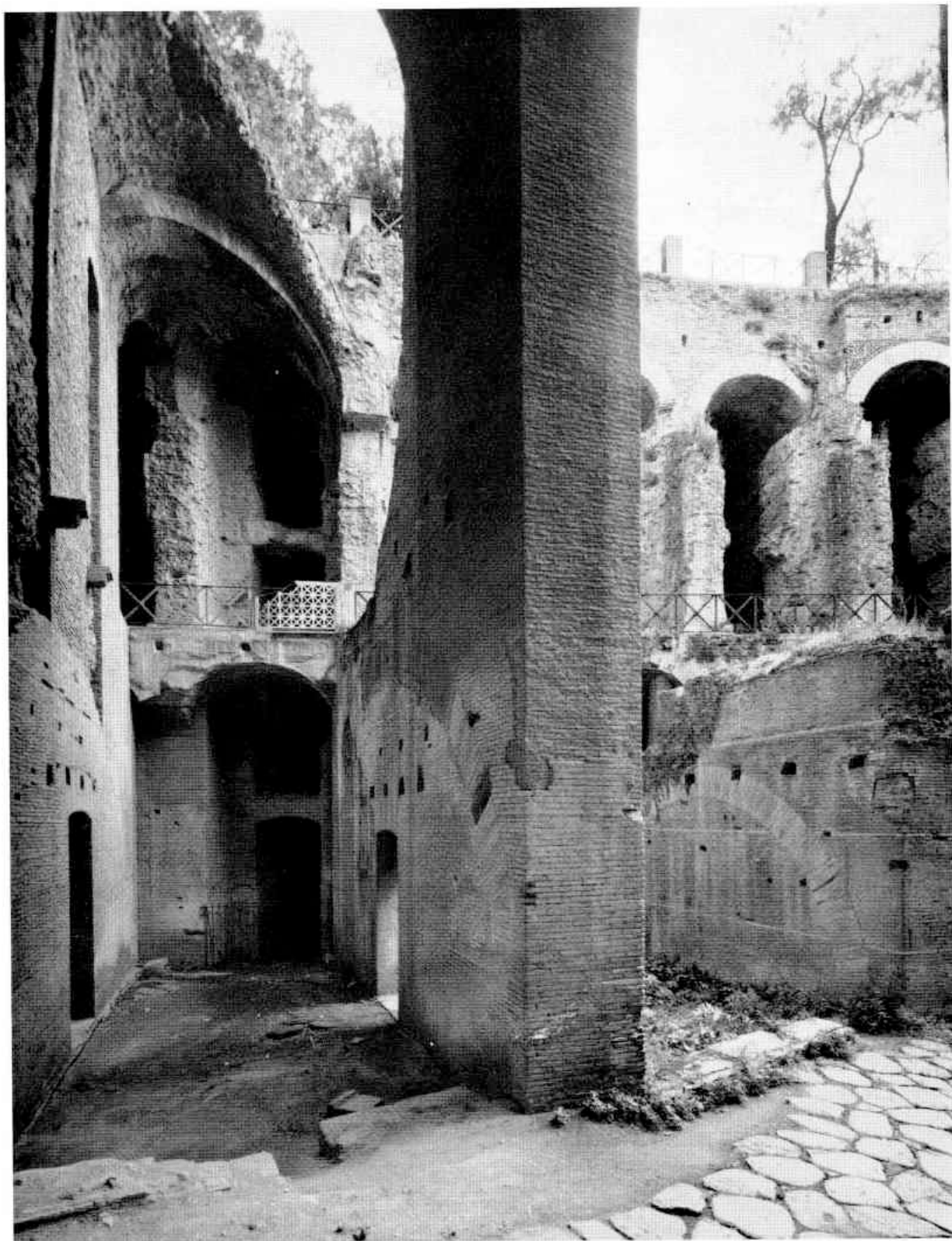


445 Substructures of the west side flanking the Clivus Victoriae.

Fot 5896



446 A ramp of the time of Hadrian, joining the palace at the top of the Palatine to the buildings belonging to it on the level of the Forum.
Anderson 4711



447 Part of the north front with the balcony of the time of Domitian. In the foreground are paving-stones of the Clivus Victoriae bridged over by the Hadrianic extension of the palace.

GFN D/6153



448 North-east corner of the palace with the remains of Domitian's balcony.

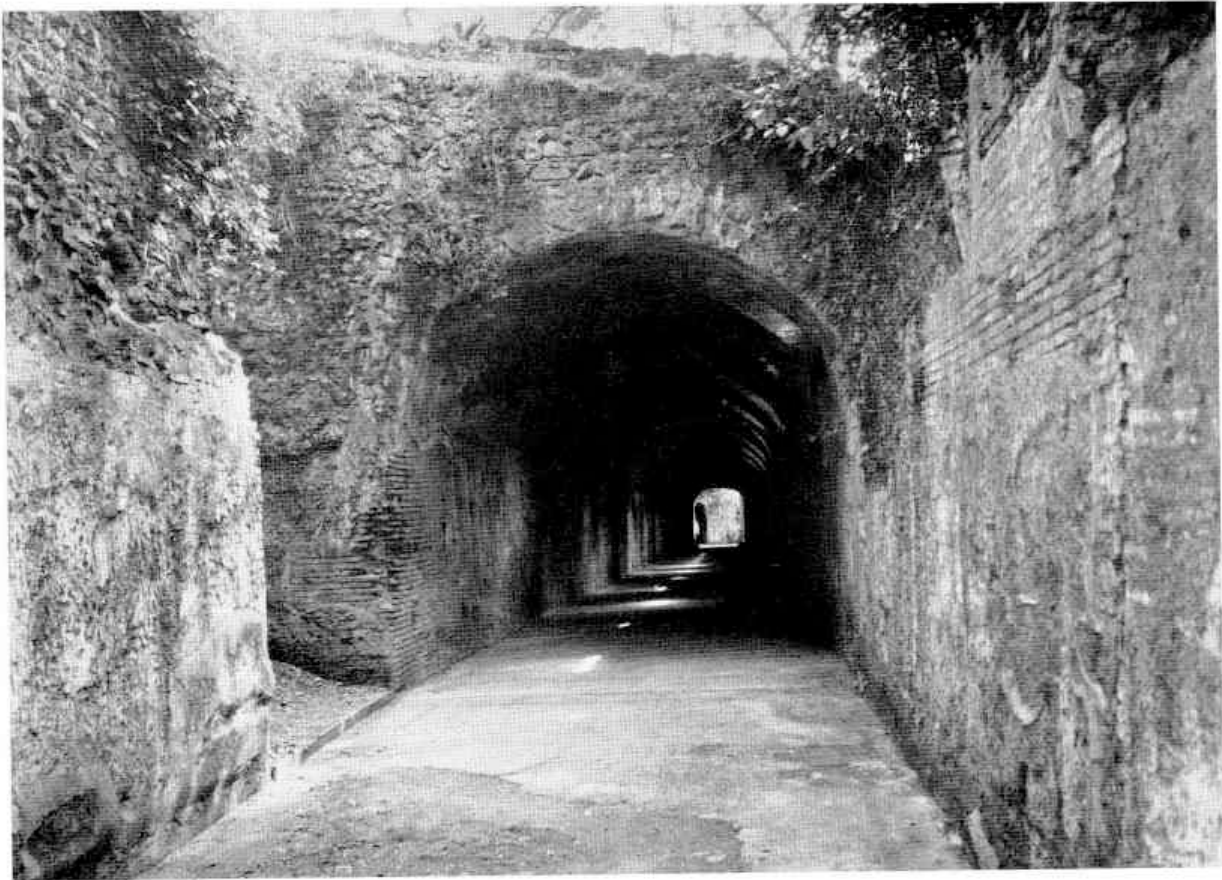
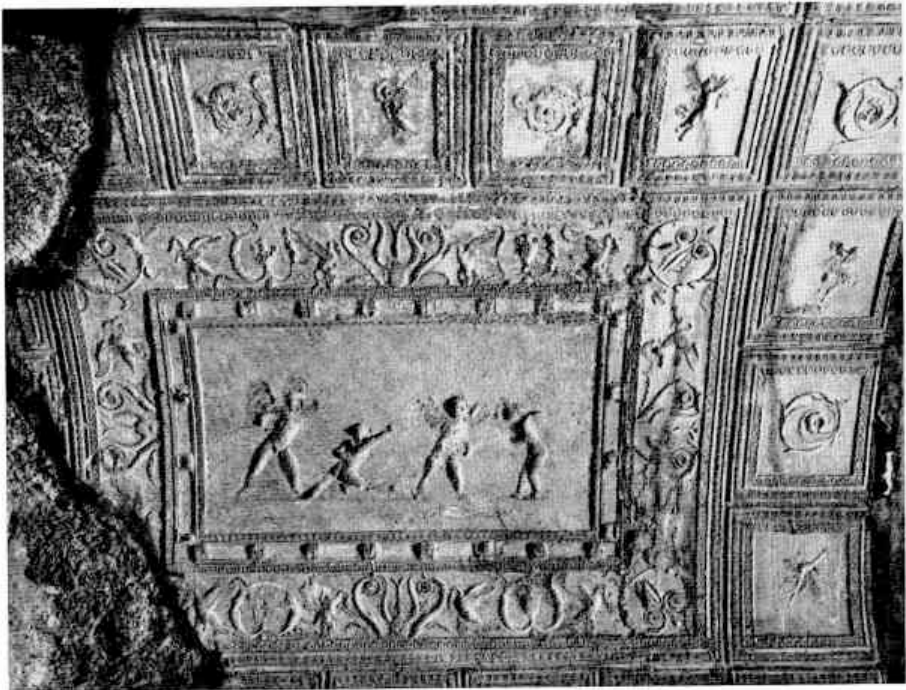
For 330



449 Fishtank at the south-east corner of the palace.

Arch Var VI-20-12

450 Stucco decoration of the cryptoporticus from the time of Nero, which borders on the Domus Tiberiana to the east.
Alinari 28100



451 The cryptoporticus.



452 Sestertius of the 17th consulate of Domitian (95/96 A.D.) which possibly depicts the west façade of the Domus Tiberiana with the vestibule of Domitian on the level of the Forum in front. Fot 4266



453 The Domitianic reception hall of the Domus Tiberiana on the Vicus Tuscus.

Alinari 28851



454 Portico of the time of Hadrian on the north side of the reception hall.



455 Walls connecting the reception hall with the upper part of the palace, seen from the south.

Fot 148



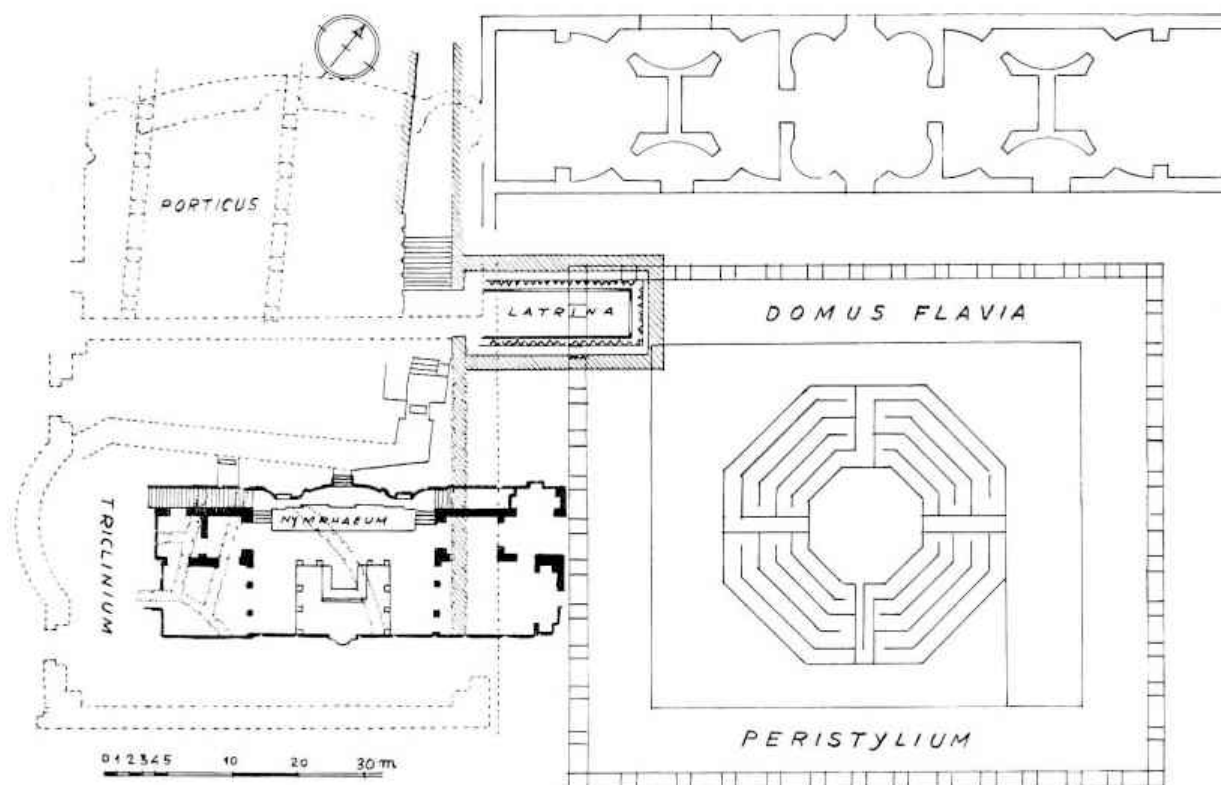
456 Remains of a rectangular water tank beneath the forecourt of S. Maria Antiqua, formerly in the centre of the peristyle of the palace of Caligula (see Plan, *AJA* XXVIII, 1924, pl. X).

Fot 150

DOMUS TRANSITORIA. The Domus Transitoria was the first palace built by Nero, and so called because it connected the imperial palace of the Palatine with the gardens of Maecenas on the Esquiline (Suetonius, Nero 31). The rooms visible below the triclinium and the peristyle of the Domus Flavia, and unimportant remains flanking the Clivus Palatinus were part of it, also an octagonal domed hall with four surrounding wings under the Temple of Venus and Rome. The Domus Transitoria was destroyed by fire in 64 A. D. and its burned ruins were covered by the Domus Aurea. The servants' latrine, however, remained accessible beneath the Domus Flavia until the time of Domitian.

CH. HÜLSEN, RM VII, 1892, pp. 289, 291; R. LANCIANI, RM IX, 1894, pp. 20–28; CH. HÜLSEN, RM X, 1895, pp. 257–261; R. LANCIANI, BCom XXIV, 1895, p. 182 f.; id., Ruins, pp. 160–162; H. JORDAN, Top I, 3, p. 90; G. BONI, JRS III, 1913, p. 250 f.; TH. ASHBY, BSR VII, 1914, p. 33, Nl. 24–26, p. 48, No. 100; E. B. VAN DEMAN, AJA XXVII, 1923, p. 402 f.; id., MAARome V, 1925, p. 121 f.; P-A, p. 194 f.;

F. WIRTH, p. 43 f.; P. GRIMAL – J. GUEY, M&L LIV, 1937, pp. 142–164; M. BAROSSO, Atti III StorArch, pp. 75–78; G. LUGLI, Centro, pp. 240, 348 f., 506–508; G. CARETTONI, NSc, 1949, pp. 48–79 (Bibl: p. 50 f.); J. WARD PERKINS, Antiquity XXX, 1956, p. 213 f.; L. BORRELLI VLAD, BollRestaurazione XXIX–XXX, 1957, pp. 31–37; M. E. BLAKE II, pp. 36–40; L. CREMA, ArchRom, pp. 270, 312.

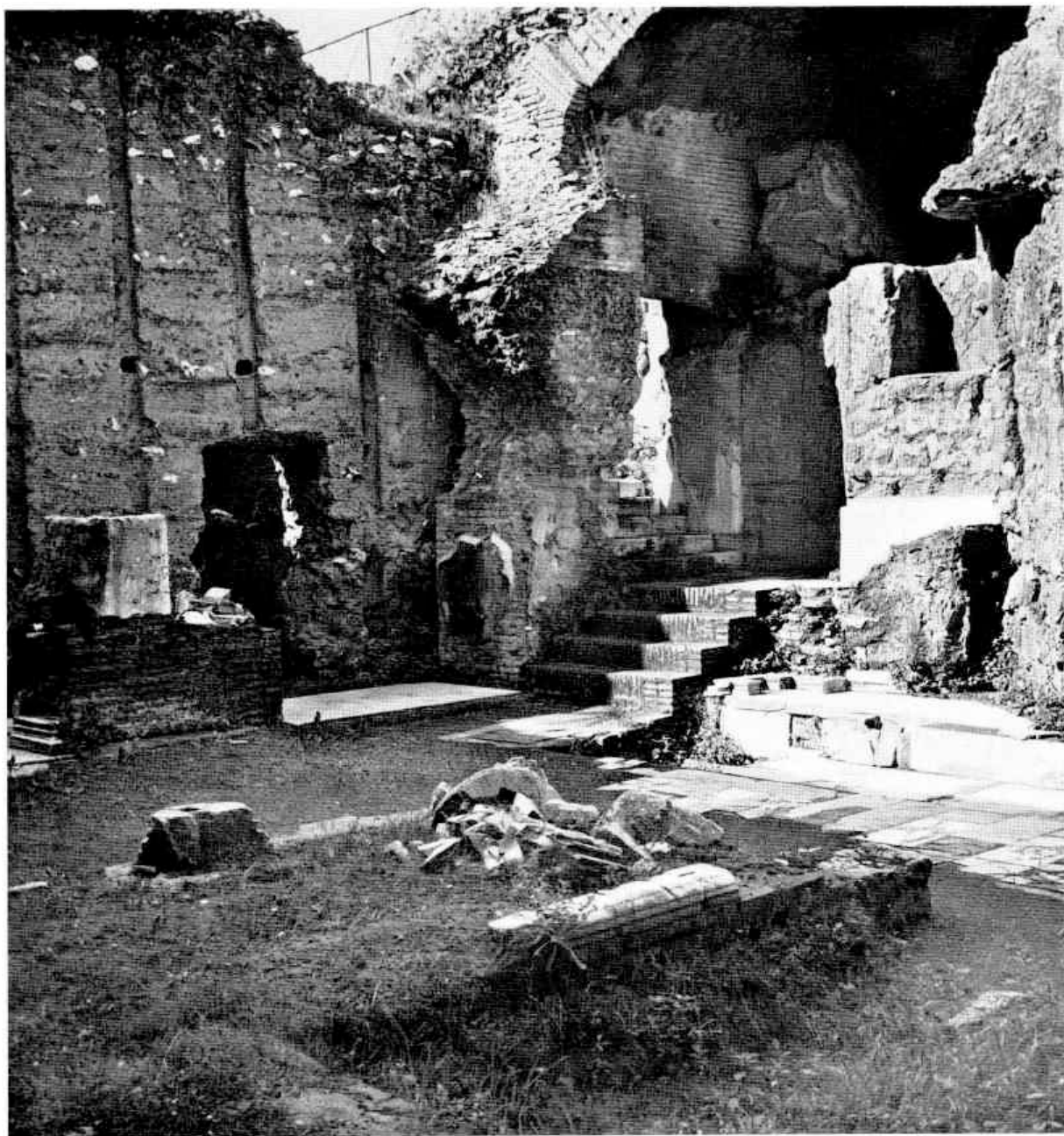


457 Remains of the Domus Transitoria, beneath the Domus Flavia.



458 Entrance to the nymphaeum; on the right and left are the foundation walls of the Domus Aurea.

Fot 320



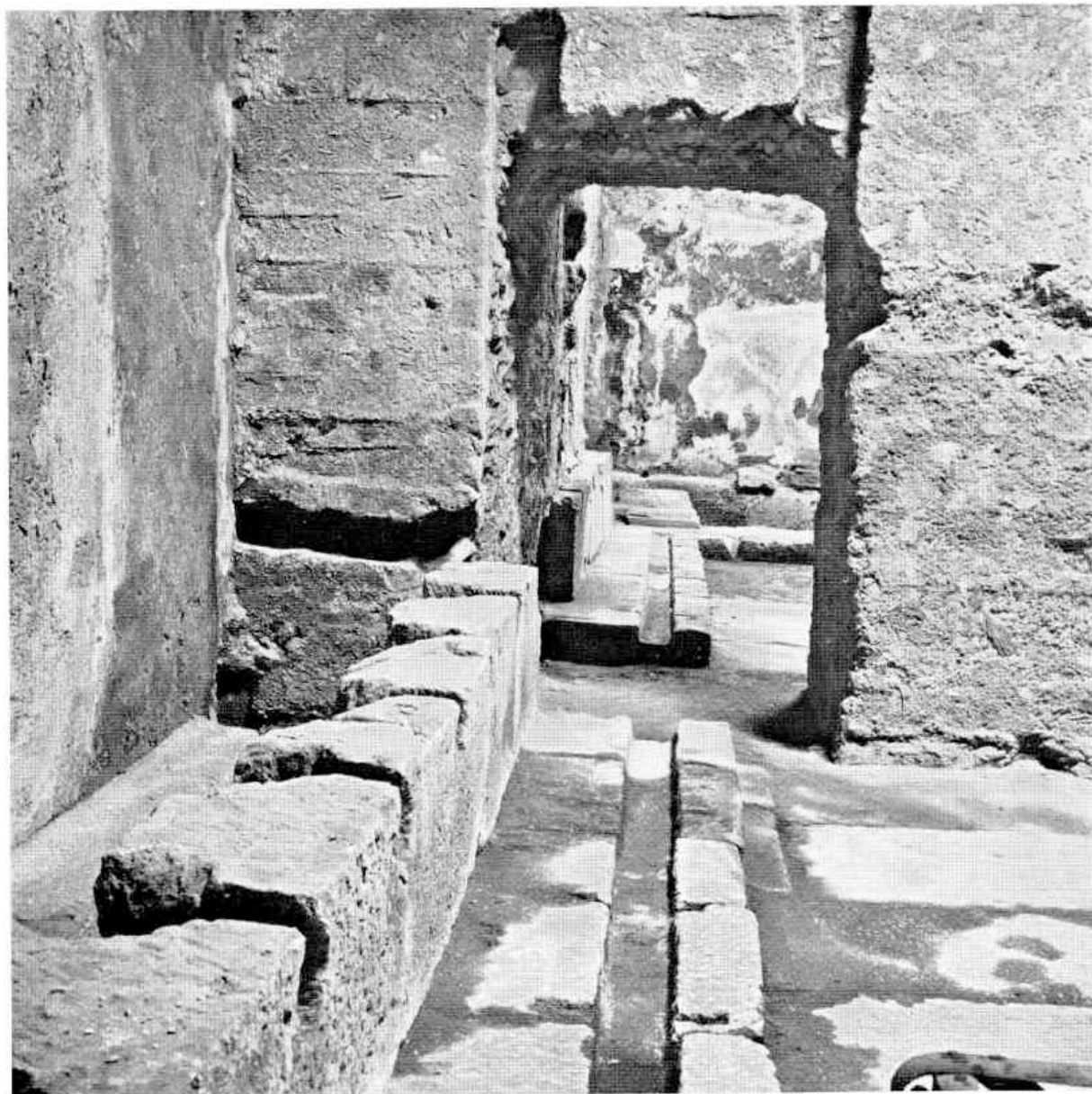
459 The western part of the nymphaeum. On the right, near the steps the marble faced nymphaeum, in the foreground the remains of a three-sided pavilion, apparently intended to house a triclinium; right and left the foundation walls of the Domus Aurea.

Fot 319



460 The eastern side of the nymphaeum which is intersected by a foundation wall of the Domus Aurea.

For 325



461 Latrine with sixty seats for the palace servants under the triclinium and the south-west corner of the peristyle of the Domus Flavia intersected by a foundation wall of the Domitianic building.

Fot 312

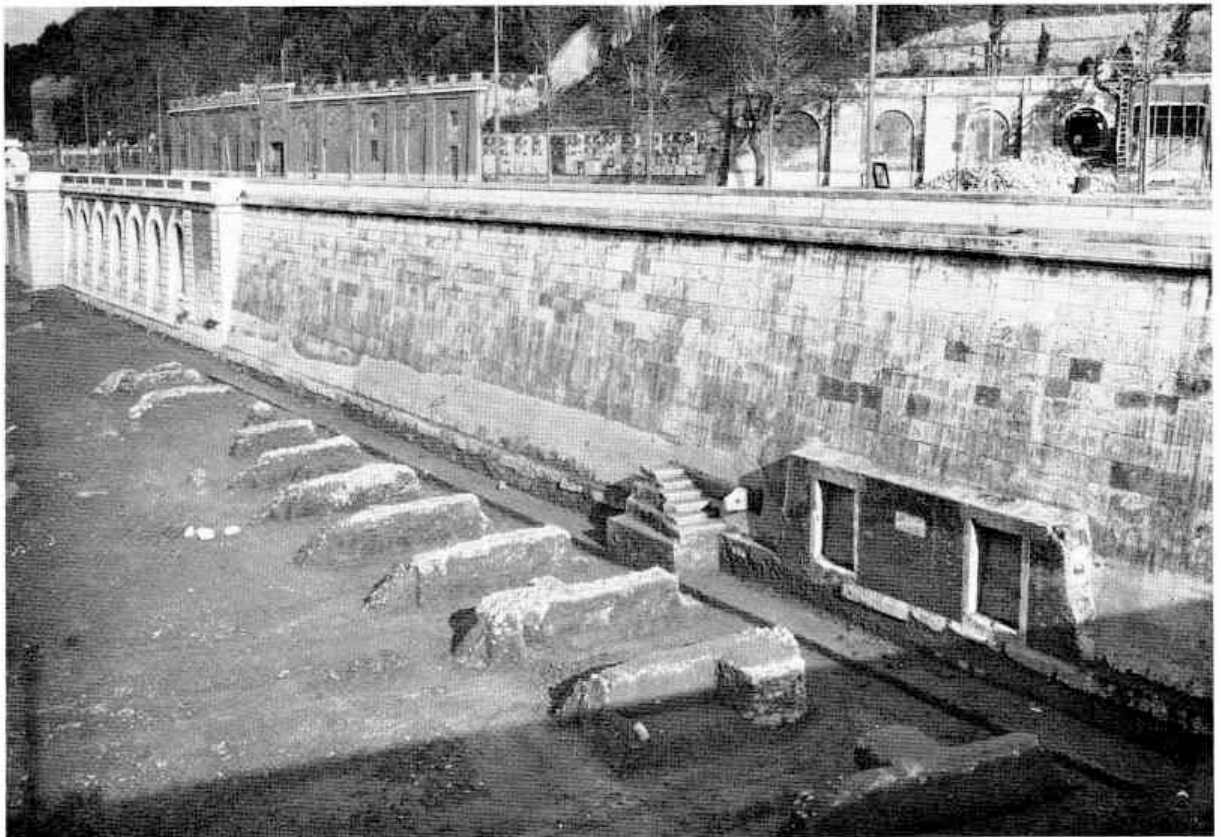
ELAGABALUS, *Templum* s. Iuppiter Ultor

EMPORIUM. In 193 B. C. a landing stage and warehouses were built on the left bank of the Tiber outside the city wall to deal with goods coming up the river from Ostia, and for 450 years it served the needs of the city's population. Not until the end of the 3rd century, when Aurelian's fortifications were built over the wharfs (s. Muri Aureliani II, 803) was its use discontinued. Between Ponte Aventino and Ponte Testaccio wharfs, ramps, mooring rings and storerooms belonging to the Emporium were excavated in 1868/1870, but a flood of the Tiber covered them again. The remains came again to light during the building of the embankment in 1952. In 1919 a further part of the Emporium was discovered immediately north of the Ponte Aventino.

s. a. Porticus Aemilia, Plan II, 985.

A. PELLEGRINI, *BullInst*, 1868, pp. 145–152; L. BRUZZA, *ib.*, 1872, pp. 134–145; *id.*, *AnnInst*, 1870, pp. 106–204, *id.*, *Triplce Omaggio a Pio IX*, 1877, pp. 39–46; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* XV, 1886, p. 34 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 1, pp. 431–434; *id.*, *Top I*, 3, p. 173 f.; *P-A*, p. 200; G. GATTI, *BCom* LXII, 1934, pp. 140–

142; LXIV, 1936, pp. 55–82; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 595–597; F. CASTAGNOLI, *BCom* LXXIII, 1949/50, p. 174 f.; J. LE GALL, *Tibre*, pp. 99–103, 199–201; G. CRESSEDÌ, *Amor di Roma*, 1956, pp. 113–121; *id.*, *NSc*, 1956, pp. 19–52; *FUR*, p. 81 f.

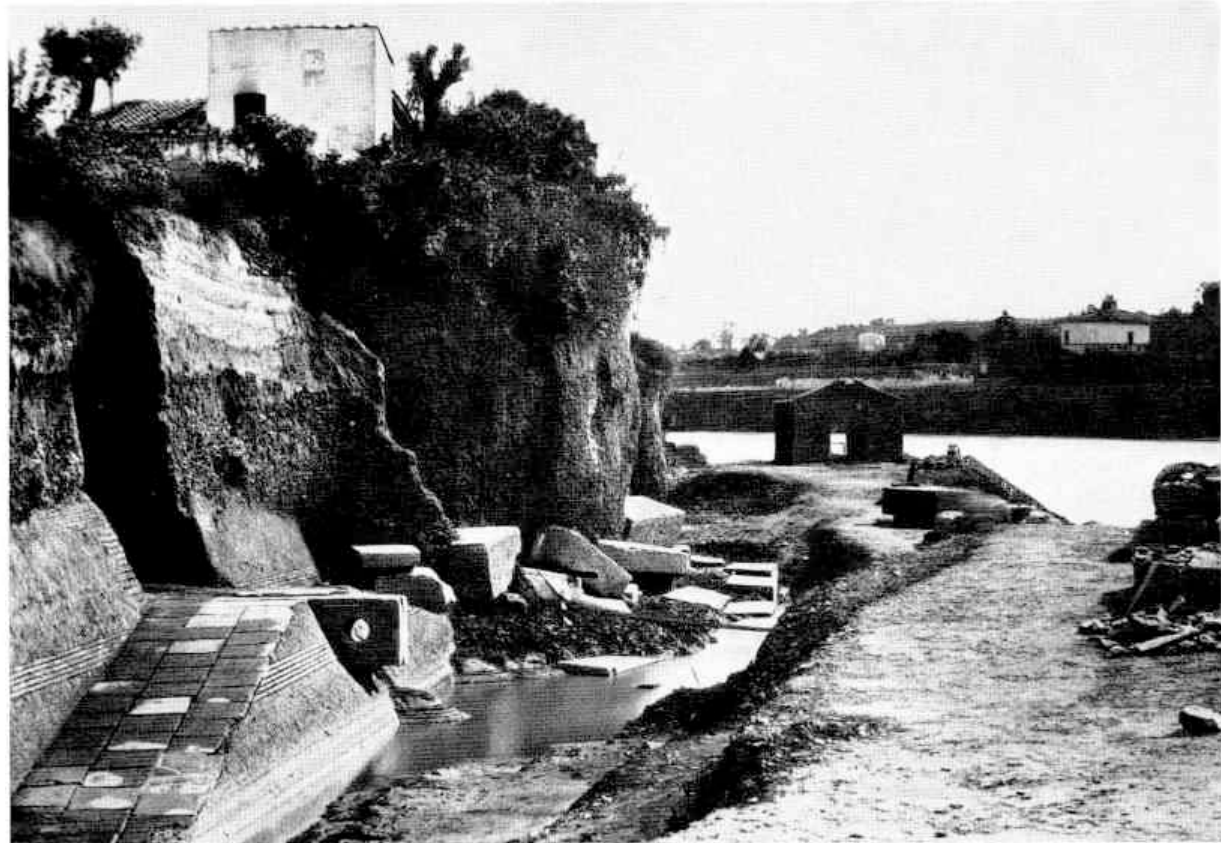


462 Warehouse of the Emporium, north of the Ponte Aventino. The outer walls of two chambers are incorporated in the embankment together with an ancient staircase and a mooring-ring. Rip X C/4011



463 Warehouses and wharfs north of the Ponte Aventino during the 1919 excavations.

Fot 6107

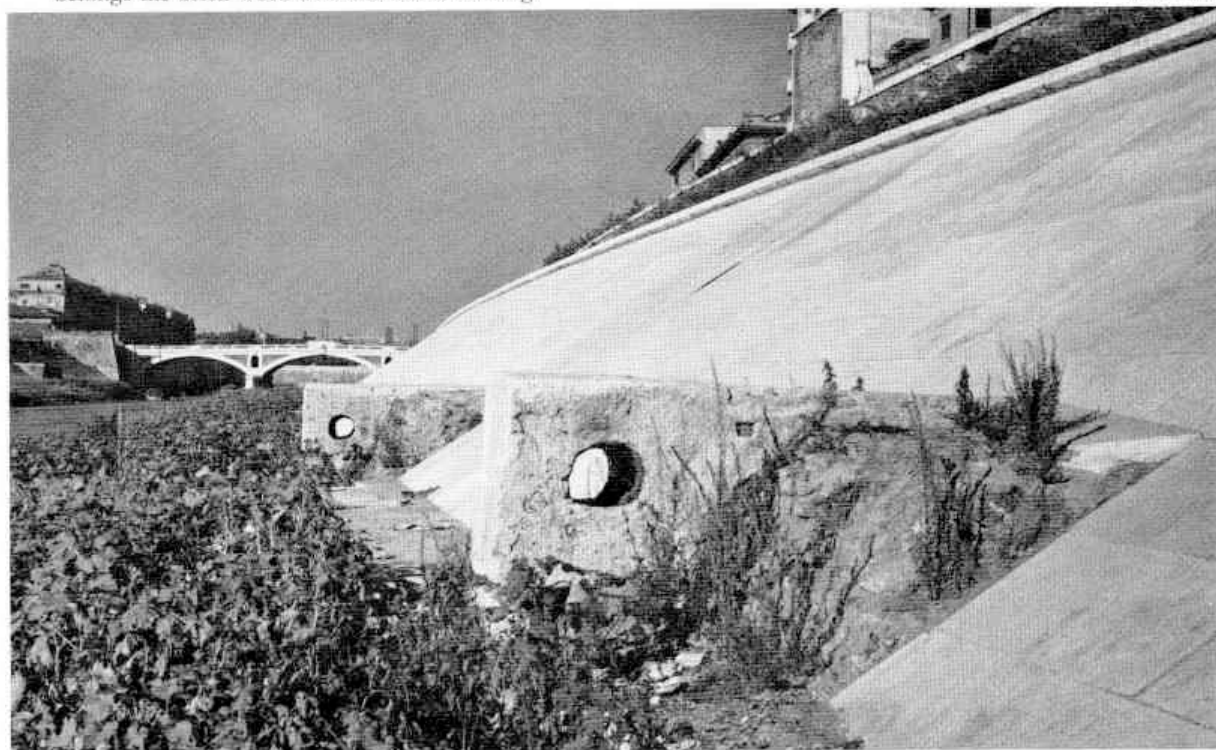


464 Loading ramp of the Emporium with mooring-ring at the start of the 1868 excavation. The concrete core of the Aurelian wall is visible above the wharf.

Fot 3055

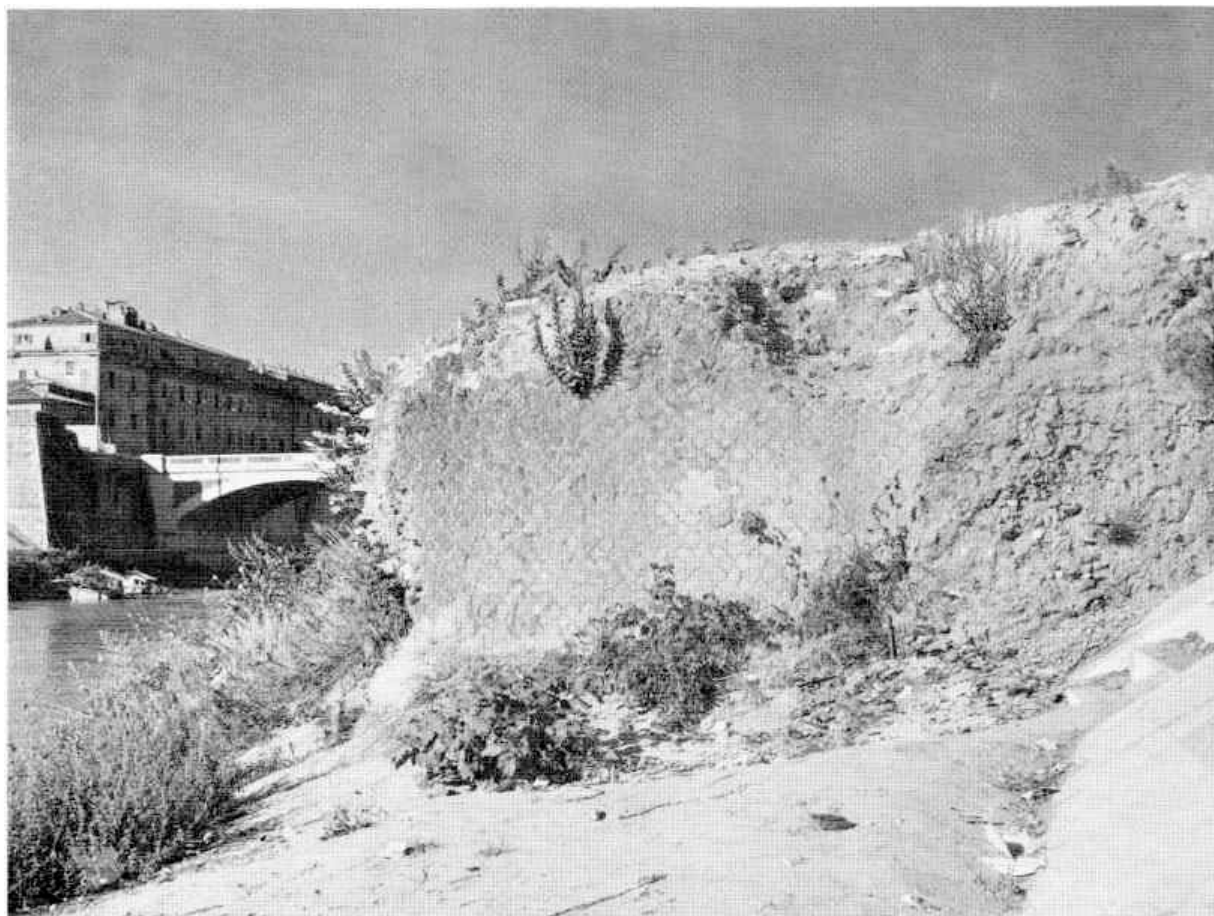


465 The excavated wharf, with rings and ramp after the removal of the concrete core of the Aurelian Wall, to which belongs the brick work over the last stone-ring. Fot 3208



466 The same rings below the Via Florio, incorporated into the new embankment in 1953,

Fot 615



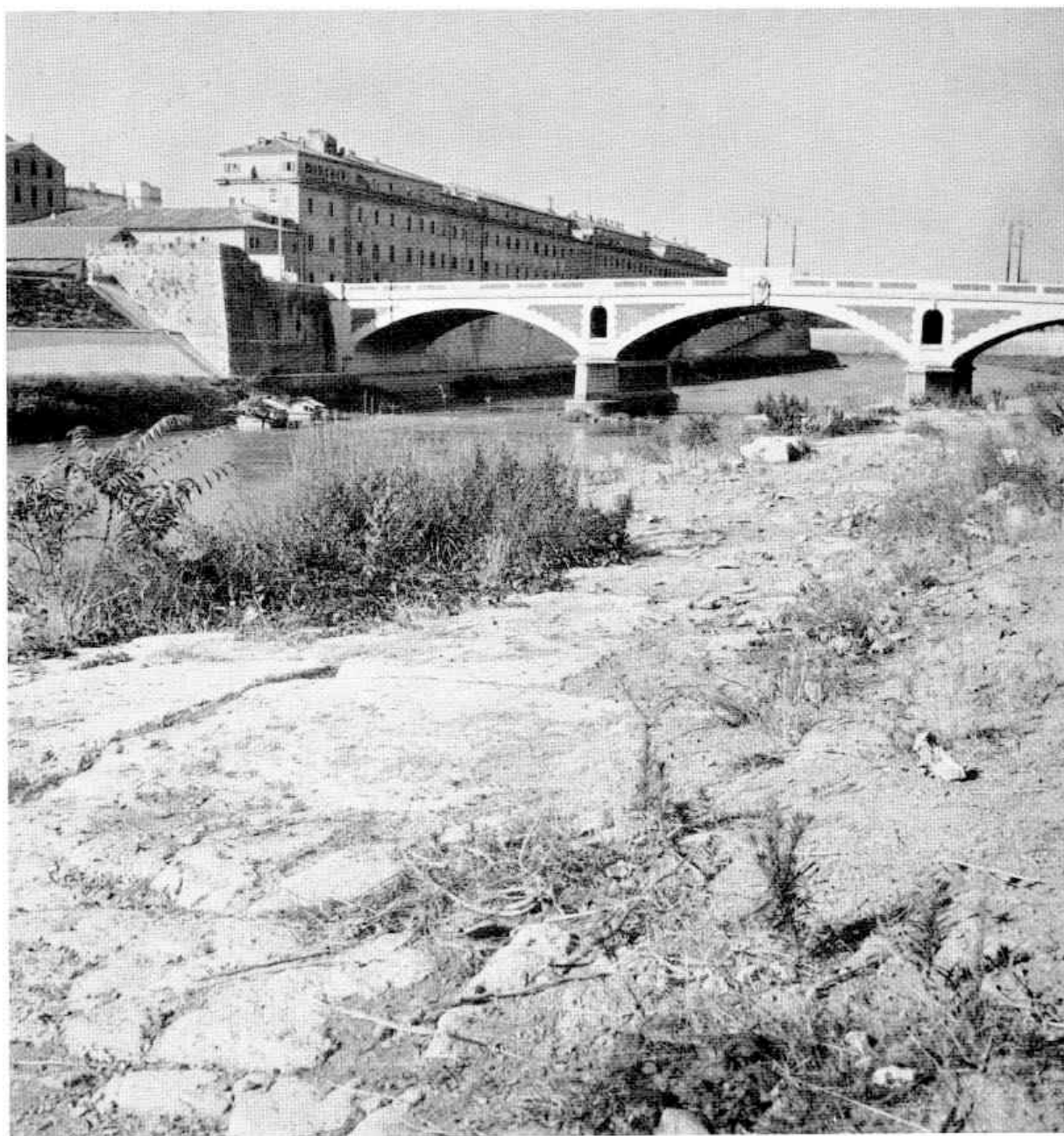
457 A warehouse wall of opus reticulatum below the Via Gustavo Bianchi.

Fot 616



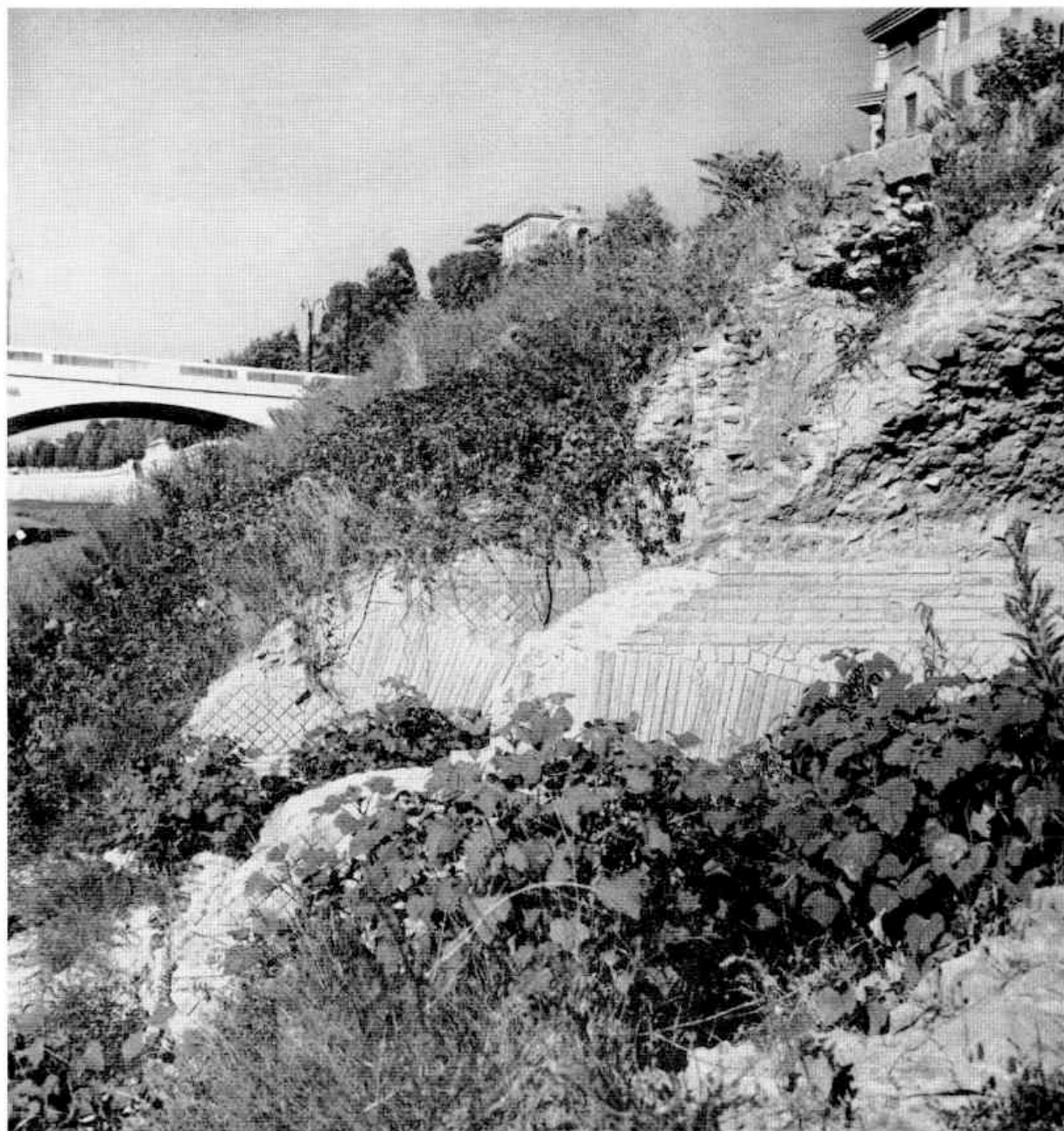
468 Inscription on a block of marble 2.83 m long by 1.30 m high discovered in 1868, now built into the river embankment wall (AnnInst, 1870, p. 172, No. 1).

Fot 1318



469 Travertine pavement of the Emporium in front of the warehouses.

Fot 619

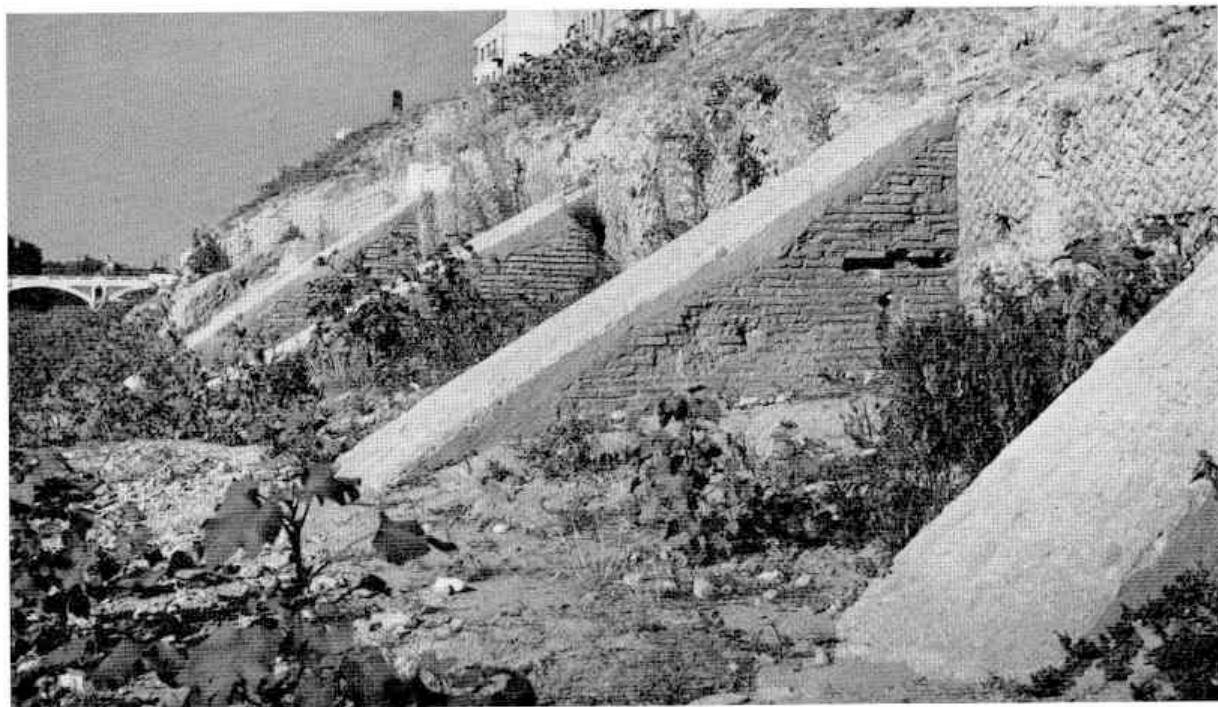


470 Partition walls of the warehouses of the time of Trajan below the Via Antonio Cecchi.

Fot 613



471 Barrel-vaulted rooms dating from the end of the 2nd century A. D. on a higher level under the Via Romolo Gessi.
Fot 614



472 Rear wall of reticulatum and brick partition walls below the Via Evangelista Torricelli.

Fot 617

EQUUS CONSTANTII. The marble base with the brick pedestal, which stands in front of the north-east pier of the Arch of Septimius Severus, once supported an equestrian statue of Constantius. According to the inscription (CIL VI, 1158) it was dedicated in 352/353 A. D. by the city prefect Neratius Cerialis to the emperor as "restitutor urbis et orbis, extingtor pestiferae tyrannidis" after his victory over his rival Magnentius (352). Both the marble base and the Basis Decennalia (q. v.) were discovered in front of the Arch of Septimius Severus in 1547, and were still there in 1575 when they were drawn by Du Pérac (*I Vestigi dell'Antichità di Roma*, fol. 3). Some time before 1594 they were removed to the Farnese Gardens on the Palatine (*Memorie scritte da Flaminio Vacca nell'anno 1594* No. 67) where they were placed on either side of the Vignola gate, the base of the *Equus Constantii* on the right. In 1875 it was returned to the place where it was found, and in 1899 it was replaced on its brick pedestal.

R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 284; TH. ASHBY, *CR* XIII, 1899, p. 233; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* XVII, 1902, p. 22; id., *FR*, p. 105; E. DE RUGGIERO, p. 490 f.; H. THÉDENAT, 1899, p. 245; P-A, p. 201; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 129.



473 Brick base and marble pedestal with dedicatory inscription "FLAVIO IVLIO CONSTANTIO".

Fot 27

EQUUS CONSTANTINI. In 1872 the base of an equestrian statue was discovered, midway between the Temple of Caesar and the Column of Phocas in the Forum Romanum. It was at first thought to be the *Equus Domitiani* but was subsequently identified as the *Equus Constantini* on the basis of the *Einsiedeln Itinerary* and the *Regional Catalogue*. According to the inscription (CIL VI, 1141) copied by the *Einsiedeln Anonymus* it was dedicated in 334 A. D. in the consulate of Nicomachus Anicius Paulinus by the senate and people to Constantine the Great (*Constantino Maximo*).

P. ROSA, *Relazione*, p. 71 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, pp. 186–189; id., *EphEpigr III*, 1877, pp. 255–257; R. LANCIANI, *MAInc I*, 1889, p. 452 f.; id., *Ruins*, p. 258 f.; E. BABUT, *Mél XX*, 1900, pp. 209–222;

CH. HÜLSEN, *RM XX*, 1905, p. 74 f.; id., *FR*, p. 128; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, p. 167; E. DE RUGGIERO, p. 488 f.; P-A, p. 201; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 160 (*Bibl*: p. 160); id., *MonMin*, p. 102 f.



474 The foundation of the *Equus Constantini*.

EQUUS DOMITIANI. The poet P. Papinius Statius dedicated a special poem to the equestrian statue of Domitian in the Forum, describing its appearance and position; the picture he gives of the monument, which was erected in 91 A. D. agrees with a coin of Domitian of 95/96 A. D. which shows the rider and the horse. Under the raised right hoof of the horse is a head, recognizable as a symbolic representation of the conquest of the Rhine province. The foundation of the *Equus Domitiani* was discovered in 1903 in the middle of the Forum, between *Lacus Curtius* and the *Equus Constantini*. The concrete foundation which measures 18.80 × 5.90 m. contains three travertine blocks, to which the three standing legs of the horse were attached. After the violent death of Domitian and his *damnatio memoriae* in 96 A. D., the statue and its high pedestal were destroyed. In its place, perhaps temporarily, a tribunal stood and later a sculpture-group depicting Trajan with Italia, which is shown on one of the *Plutei Traiani* (q. v.).

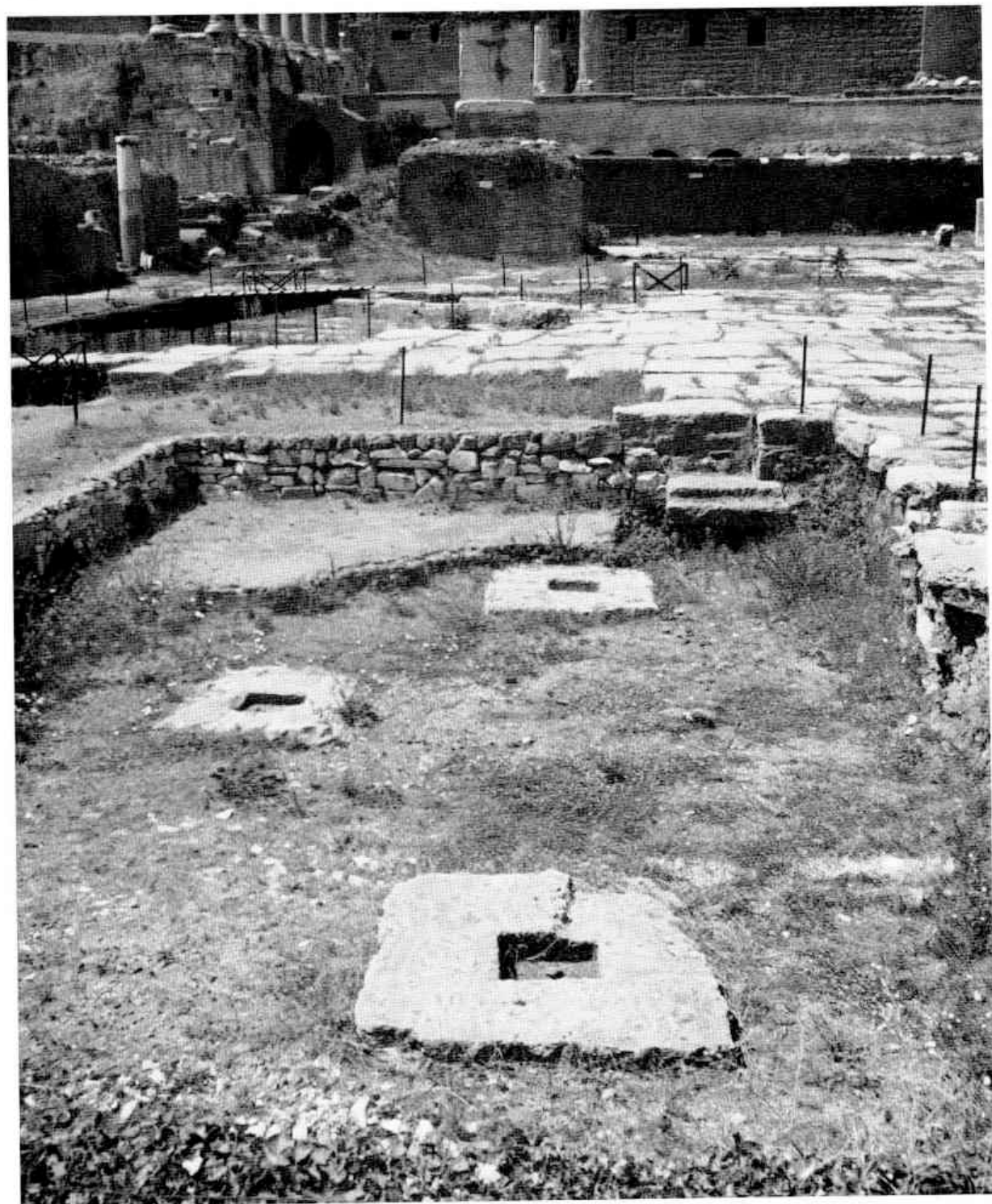
G. BONI, *AttiScStor*, pp. 574–577; D. VAGLIERI, *BCom* XXXI, 1903, p. 273; G. GATTI, *ib.* XXXII, 1904, pp. 75–82, 174–178; TH. ASHBY, *CR* XVIII, 1904, pp. 139 f., 328 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* XX, 1905, pp. 71–73; *id.*, *FR*, pp. 128–131; HÜLSEN – CARTER, pp. 141–144, E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 479–482; P-A, p. 201 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 158–160 (Bibl: p.

160); *id.*, *MonMin* pp. 104–110; F. CASTAGNOLI, *AC* V, 1953, pp. 107–109; M. HAMMOND, *MAARome* XXI, 1953, pp. 172, 175 f.; E. GJERSTAD, *ActaInst Sueciae* XVII, 1, 1953, pp. 82–85; A. W. VAN BUREN, *RendPontAcc* XXX–XXXI, 1957/59, pp. 171–176; S. STUCCHI, *Mon*, p. 82 f.; *BMC*, *Emp II*, p. 406.



475–476 Coin of Domitian of 95/96 A. D. with the *Equus Domitiani* on the reverse side.

For 6123, 6124

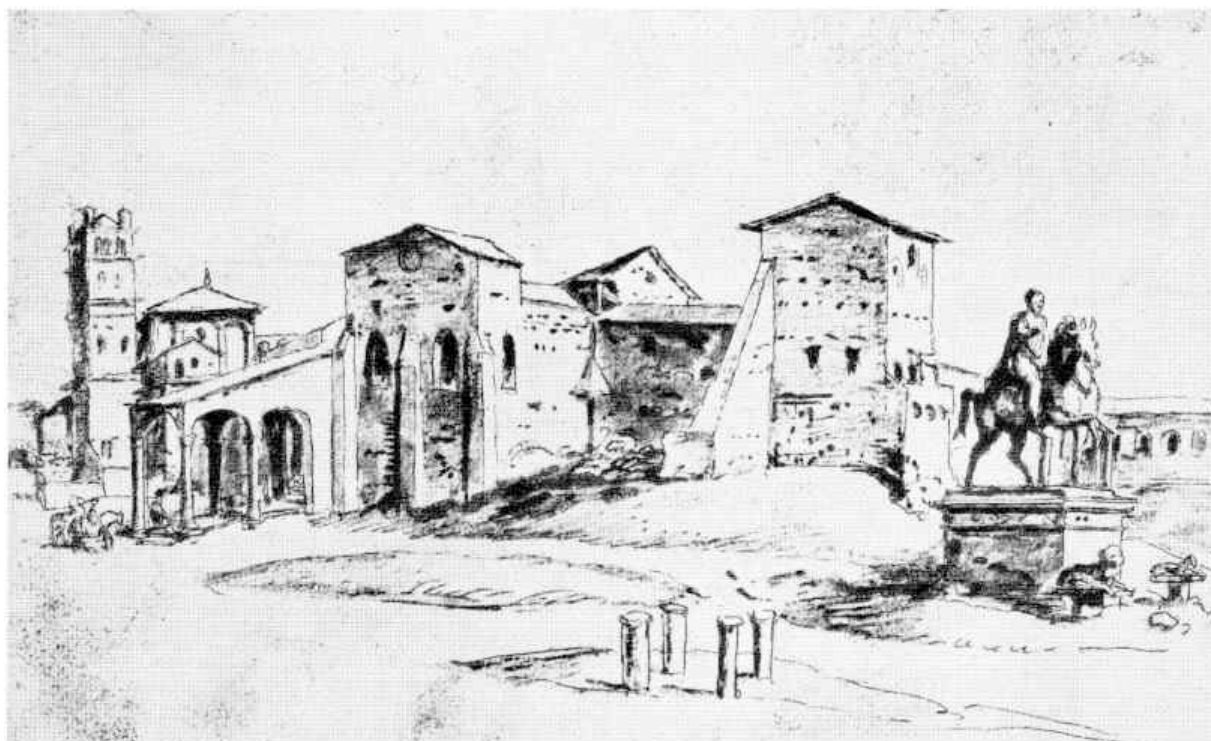


477. The concrete foundation with the three travertine blocks to which the legs of the bronze horse were attached. Fot 59

EQUUS MARCI AURELII. The bronze equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius was brought to the Capitol in 1538, where it adorns the centre of the piazza according to Michelangelo's plan. Its previous position in front of S. Giovanni in Laterano is known from etchings and documents, but there is no literary source testifying of where it stood in antiquity. Certainly since the 10th century the statue, under its medieval name of "Caballus Constantini" stood in front of the Lateran. Restorations were carried out in 1466/1467 under Paul II, and in 1473/1474 under Sixtus IV. The connection of Marcus Aurelius with the Lateran, where he grew up in the house of his grandfather Annius Verus (*Hist. Aug. Marcus I*, 5–8) makes it possible that even in ancient times the statue was standing in front of the house of his birth.

FLAMINIO VACCA, *Memorie*, 1594, No. 18; C. FEA, *Miscellanea Fil. Crit. Antiqu.* II, 1836, p. 1 f.; A. VON ZAHN, *BullInst*, 1867, p. 190; E. STEVENSON, *Ann Inst*, 1877, pp. 373–375; P. ADINOLFI I, pp. 250–255; A. GRAF, *Roma nella Memoria del Medio Evo* II, 1883, pp. 111–117; G. B. DE ROSSI – G. GATTI, *BCom* XIV, 1886, pp. 348–352; E. MÜNTZ, *RA*, 2, XXXII, 1876, p. 161 f.; id., *Les arts à la cour des papes* II, 1879, p. 92 f.; III, 1882, p. 176 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top* II, p. 370 f.; *Top* I, 3, p. 245; R. LANCIANI, *Storia* I, p. 73; II, p. 69 f.; E. RODOCANACHI, *Le capitole Romain* (3), 1912, pp. 128–137; A. APOLLONI, *Atti e mem. Accademia di S. Luca* II, 1912, pp. 1–24;

Heemskerck I, 1913, p. 39; K. KLUGE – K. LEHMANN-HARTLEBEN, *Grossbronzen d. röm. Kaiserzeit* II, 1927, pp. 85–87; M. WEGNER, *Die Herrscherbildnisse in anton. Zeit*, 1939, p. 190 f. (Bibl. p. 190); A. M. COLINI, *Celio*, p. 375; G. ZUCCHETTI, *Capitolium* XXVIII, 1953, pp. 328–332 (Bibl. p. 332); H. SIEBENHÜNER, *Das Kapitol in Rom*, 1954, pp. 54–63; W. S. HECKSCHER, *Sixtus IIII aeneas insignes statuas Romano populo restituendas censuit*, 1955, pp. 11–13; H. KÄHLER, *Rom und seine Welt* II, 1960, p. 316; P. KÜNZLE, *Miscellanea Bibliothecae Hertzianae*, 1961, pp. 255–270 (Bibl. p. 255¹).



478 The equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius in front of S. Giovanni in Laterano in 1536 (Heemskerck I, fol. 71).
Inst Neg 54.168



479 Equus Marci Aurelii on the Piazza del Campidoglio where it has stood since 1538.

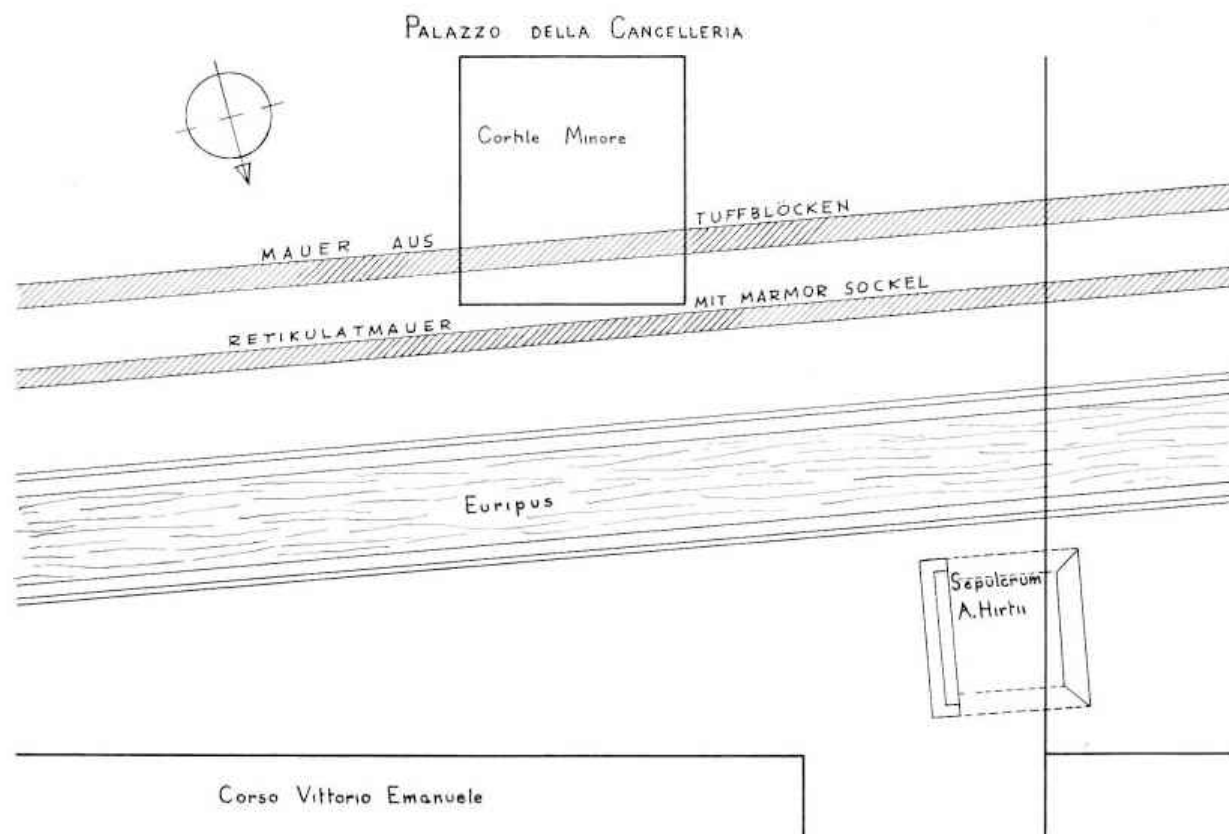
Fot 1350

EURIPUS THERMARUM AGRIPPAE. After completing the Aqua Virgo (q. v.), Agrippa built his baths in the Campus Martius with an artificial lake, the Stagnum, which was fed from the Aqua Virgo. The running water was led to the Tiber by an open canal, the Euripus. 800 m. of the course of this canal have been traced by excavations in the years between 1885 and 1938, which have followed it from Via dei Baullari, across Via Paola almost to the Tiber. At present only a short stretch under the Cancelleria palace is visible. On either side of the Euripus ran a paved way, and on the southern side two parallel walls, one of opus reticulatum faced with marble and behind it one of tufa accompanied the canal.

s. a. Ara Ditis Patris et Proserpinae I, 53.

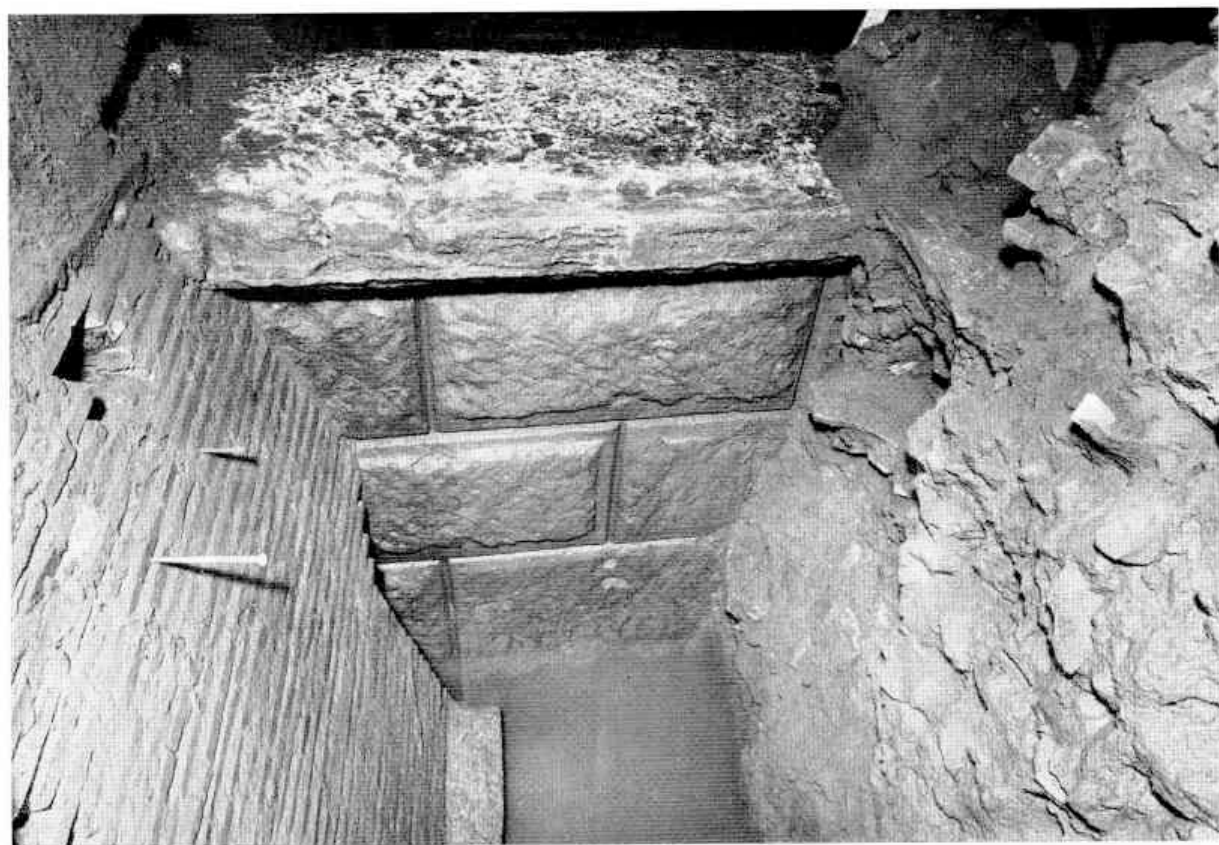
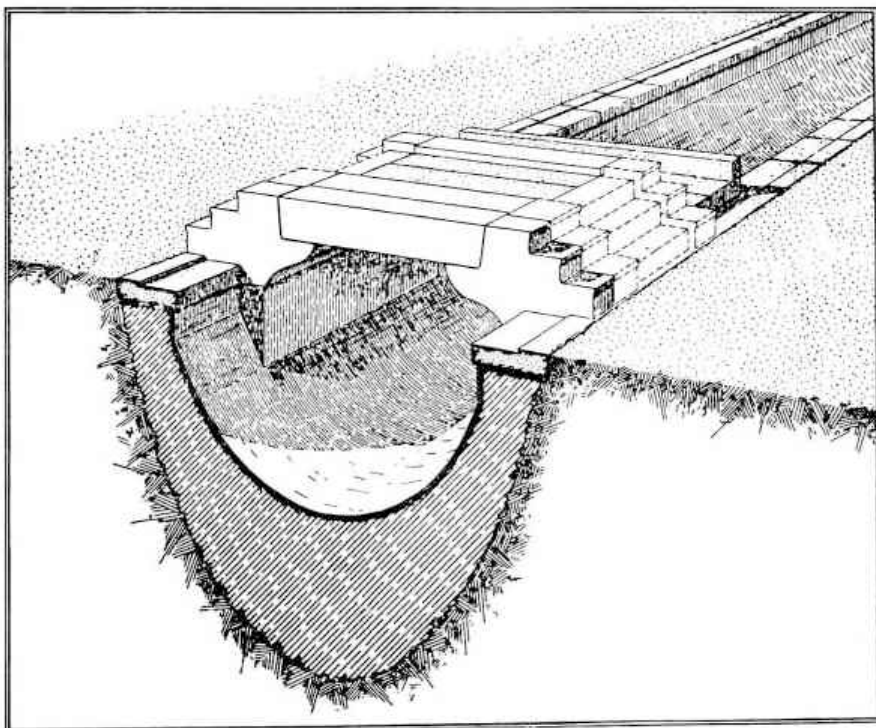
G. TOMASSETTI, BCom XXVIII, 1900, p. 331 f. (Via dei Baullari); B. NOGARA, Quaderni di Studi Romani IX, 1941, pp. 10–12 (Palazzo della Cancelleria); R. LANCIANI, MALinc I, 1889, p. 542 f. (Piazza Sforza Cesarini); G. GATTI, BCom XIV, 1886, p. 282 (Via del Pavone); P. ROMANELLI, NSc, 1931, pp. 313–317;

id., BCom LIX, 1931, pp. 233–235 (Via Paola); CH. HÜLSEN, Die Thermen des Agrippa, 1910, p. 32 f.; P-A, p. 204; F. W. SHIPLEY, Agrippa, pp. 53–55; G. LUGLI, Mon III, p. 159 f.; P. GRIMAL, RA 6, XIX, 1942/43, pp. 24–30; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 268; II, p. 36.



480 The course of the Euripus under the Palazzo della Cancelleria (after F. Magi, I rilievi Flavi del Pal. della Cancelleria, 1945, p. 38).

481 Bridge over the Euripus in the Via Paola, reconstruction drawing by G. Gatti (BCom LIX, 1931, p. 233, fig 6). Fot 3541



482 Part of the north embankment of the Euripus under the Palazzo della Cancelleria.

Arch Vat XXXII-24-32.

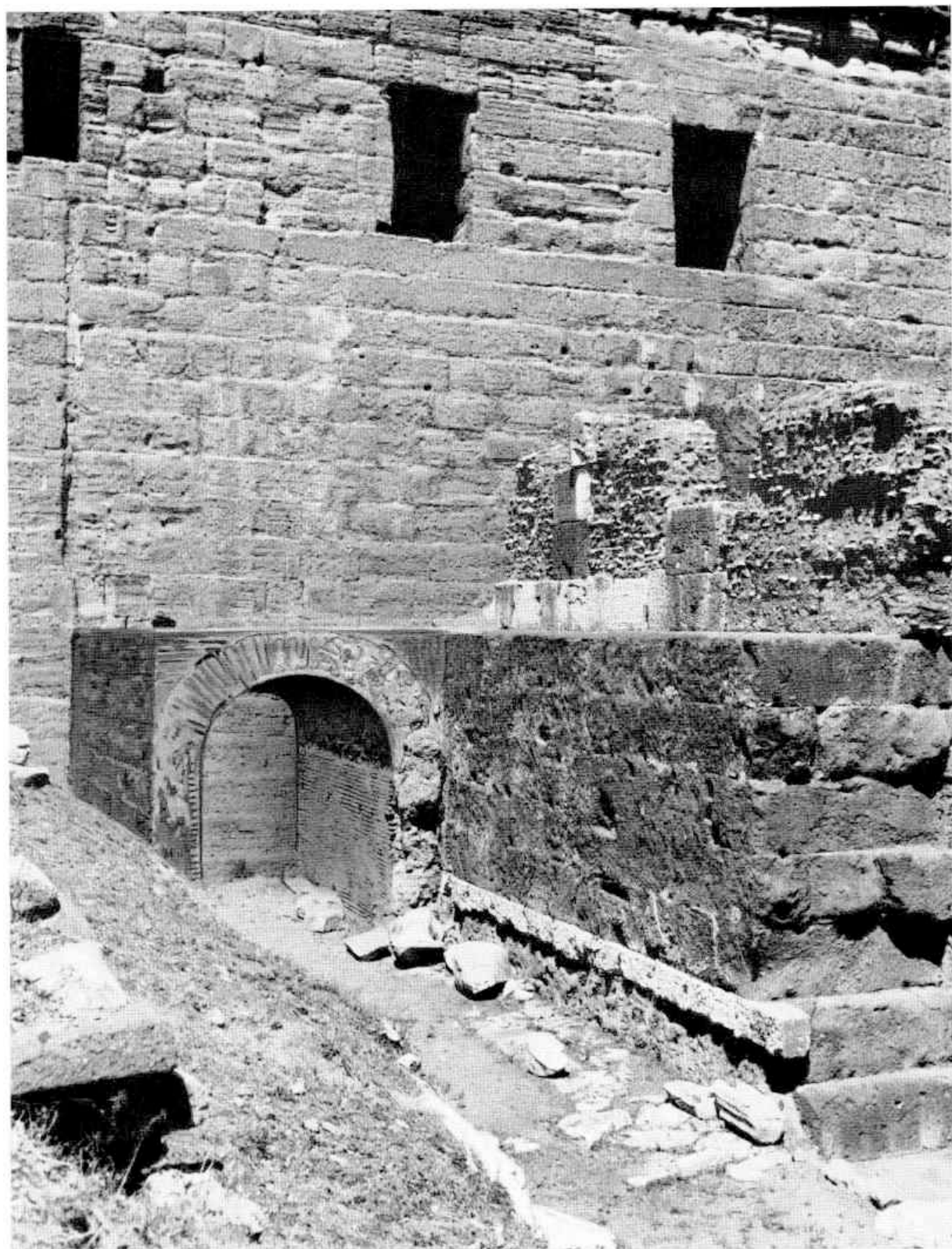
FAUSTINAE AEDICULA. Close to the wall of the Tabularium, between the Temples of Vespasian and Concord, there is a small building 2.50 m. wide and 4.10 m. deep. It has been known as the Aedicula of Faustina ever since its discovery 1822 or 1829, the name being derived from an inscribed base, discovered at the same time which records the dedication of a statue to Diva Pia Faustina, the wife of Marcus Aurelius, by a "viator quaestorius ab aerario Saturni" (CIL VI, 1019). The building is contemporary with the Temple of Vespasian.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt I*, p. 545; J. H. MIDDLETON I, pp. 266, 340 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM VII*, 1893, p. 284 f.; id., *FR*, p. 86; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 160, 362; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 203-205; P-A, p. 206; G. LUGLI,

Centro, p. 114; H. BLOCH, *Harvard stud. in class. philology LVI-LVII*, 1947, p. 27, No. 96; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 97 f.



483 The north wall of the Aedicula Faustinae of brick-faced concrete against the podium of the Temple of Concord.
Fot 187



484 The shape of the building reconstructed according to the spring of the barrel-vaulting over the bricks of the north wall.

For 188

FICUS OLEA VITIS. In the centre of the Forum, between the Column of Phocas and the Lacus Curtius is an unpaved place, about four metres square and bordered by a marble kerb. Here stood a group of shady trees, a fig, an olive and a vine (Plinius, *Nat. Hist.* XV, 18, 87) and a statue of Marsyas. The inscription of the Praetor L. Naevius Surdinus was discovered in 1906 in the paving in front; this and another identical inscription which was found on a marble slab in the same place in 1553 are thought to refer to the repaving of the Forum, at the beginning of the Empire. The inscription reads: – L. NAEVIUS. L. F. SURDINUS PR INTER CIVIS ET PEREGRINOS (CIL VI, 1468). The second inscription is on the reverse side of the Curtius relief in the Museo Nuovo del Palazzo dei Conservatori (s. Lacus Curtius I, 673).

CH. HÜLSEN, *Die neuesten Ausgrabungen auf dem Forum Romanum*, 1910, pp. 16–19; HÜLSEN-CARTER, p. 149 f.; H. D. JOHNSON, *The Roman tribunal*, 1927, pp. 50–53; W. SESTON, *Mél XLIV*,

1927, pp. 176–179; P-A, p. 208; D. MUSTILLI, p. 3 f., No. 1; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 90, 155; E. WELIN, *SFR*, pp. 87, 91; P. ROMANELLI, *BArte XL*, 1955, p. 349.



485 Ficus Olea Vitis on the unpaved place "in medio Foro" with the inscription of L. Naevius Surdinus.

Fot 5047

FORNIX FABIANUS. A triumphal arch with a single opening stood at the east end of the Forum spanning the Sacra Via (s. plan *Arcus Augusti* I, 94). It was built in 121 B. C. by Quintus Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus, and in 57 B. C. it was restored by his grandson who bore the same name. Inscriptions from the arch which were discovered between 1540 and 1543 (CIL VI, 1303, 1304) have been lost; only a small fragment, which was found in 1899 on the north side of the Temple of Caesar and refers to the restoration of the arch, survives. In August 1953 the foundations of the arch were discovered at the south-east corner of the Regia (q. v.).

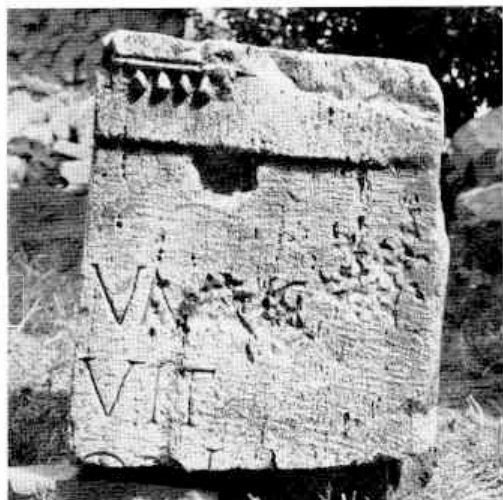
B. MARLIANO, *Urbis Romae Topographia*, 1544, p. 42; TH. MOMMSEN, *AnnInst*, 1858, pp. 173-181; G. B. DE ROSSI, *ib.*, 1859, pp. 307-325; R. LANCIANI, *BullInst*, 1871, p. 262 f.; *id.*, *NSc*, 1882, pp. 222-226; G. GATTI, *NSc*, 1899, p. 489 f.; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 215 f.; *id.*, *Storia* II, p. 196 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 2, pp. 207-210; Ch. HÜLSEN, *Festschrift O. Hirschfeld*, 1903, p. 427 f.; *id.*, *FR*, p. 207 f.; C. D. CURTIS, *Arches*, p. 28; A. PIGANIOL, *Mél* XXVIII, 1908, pp. 89-95; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 431-439; E. B. VAN

DEMAN, *JRS* XII, 1922, pp. 26-28; *id.*, *MAARome* V, 1925, p. 117 f.; P-A, p. 211 f.; H. KÄHLER, *RE*, *Triumphbogen*, 1939, p. 378 f., No. 6; A. DEGRASSI, *RendPontAcc* XXI, 1945/46, p. 84 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 96 f.; *id.*, *MonMin*, pp. 41-46; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 133, 144; E. WELIN, *SFR*, pp. 37-47; P. ROMANELLI, *Gnomon* XXVI, 1954, p. 258 f.; B. ANDRAE, *AA*, 1957, pp. 166-168; G. CARETTONI, *JRS* L, 1960, p. 195.



486 The visible remains of the tufa piers of the Fornix Fabianus at the entrance of the Sacra Via into the Forum. On the right the Regia, on the left the Temple of Vesta.

For 3308



487 Fragment of an inscription from the Fornix Fabianus (NSc, 1899, p. 489; CIL VI, 36681).
Fot 5113



488 The foundation of the Fornix Fabianus, looking toward the Regia; seen during the excavation in August 1953.
Fot 269



489 The foundation of the Fornix Fabianus at either side of the Sacra Via, between the Regia (on the right) and the Atrium Vestae (on the left).

Fot 270

FORTUNA, TEMPLUM s. Forum Boarium.

FORUM AUGUSTUM. The Forum of Augustus and the Temple of Mars Ultor which was vowed during the battle of Philippi in 42 B. C. and consecrated in 2 B. C. On either side of the temple were porticos, the entablatures of which were borne by caryatids. Behind the porticos were exedrae with statues in the niches of the mythical ancestors of the Julian family, generals to whom triumphs had been awarded, and other distinguished citizens. A great part of the inscriptions, the Elogia, has been found. In 19 A. D. Tiberius built triumphal arches in honour of his son Drusus and his nephew Germanicus on either side of the Temple of Mars Ultor.

s. a. Ara Pietatis I, 78, Arco dei Pantani I, 83, 84.

H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 2, pp. 442–447; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 302–307 (Bibl. p. 307); H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 181–189, 372–374; *Röm Gebälke* I, pp. 35–41; A. VON GERKAN, *Gnomon* I, 1925, p. 244 f.; III, 1927, pp. 58–60; P-A, pp. 220–223; C. RICCI, *Capitolium* VI, 1930, pp. 157–189; id., *VdI*, pp. 104–113; B. GOETZE, *Ein römisches Rundgrab in Falerii*, 1939, pp. 51–53; G. B. GIOVENALE, *Atti 1 CStR* I, pp. 110–116; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 258–269, 276–278 (Bibl. p. 269); M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 166 f., 178; G. FIORINI, *La casa dei Cavalieri di Rodi*, 1951, pp. 10–31; TH. KRAUS, *Mitt. Deutsches Arch. Inst.* VI, 1953, pp. 46–57; P. HOMMEL, *Giebel*, pp. 22–30;

C. Q. GIGLIOLI, *RM* LXII, 1955, pp. 155–159; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 159; ELOGIA: *CIL* I², pp. 186–202; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* XVII, 1889, pp. 26–34, 73–79; P-A, p. 221; R. PARIBENI, *NSc*, 1933, pp. 455–477; A. DEGRASSI, *Inscriptiones Italiae* XIII, fasc. 3, 1937, pp. 1–36; id., *BCom* LXVII, 1939, pp. 5–12; H. T. ROWELL, *MAARome* XVII, 1940, pp. 139–142; *ARCUS DRUSI ET GERMANICI*: C. RICCI, *VdI*, p. 112; R. PARIBENI, *NSc*, 1933, pp. 461–463; H. KÄHLER, *RE*, *Triumphbogen*, 1939, p. 383, *Ni* 14, 15; G. LUGLI, *Mon* IV, 1, p. 37; id., *Centro*, p. 266; id., *Tecnica* II, *Tav.* XXXII, 4; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 12.



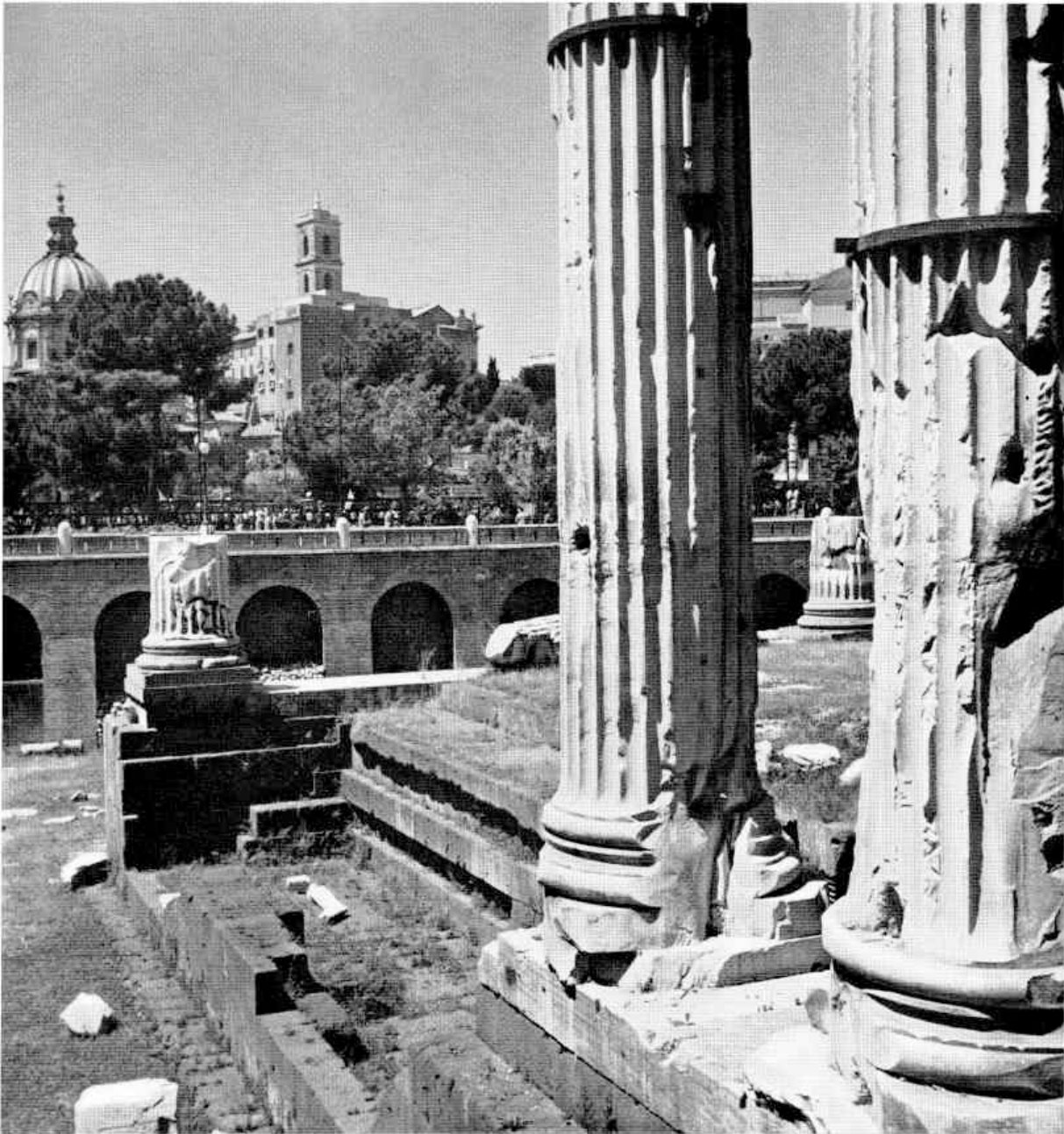
490 The Forum of Augustus with the Temple of Mars Ultor.

Fot 447



491 The cella wall of the Temple of Mars Ultor.

For 4627



492 The Temple of Mars Ultor, south-east side of the podium.



493 The temple stairway with the altar.

Fot 461



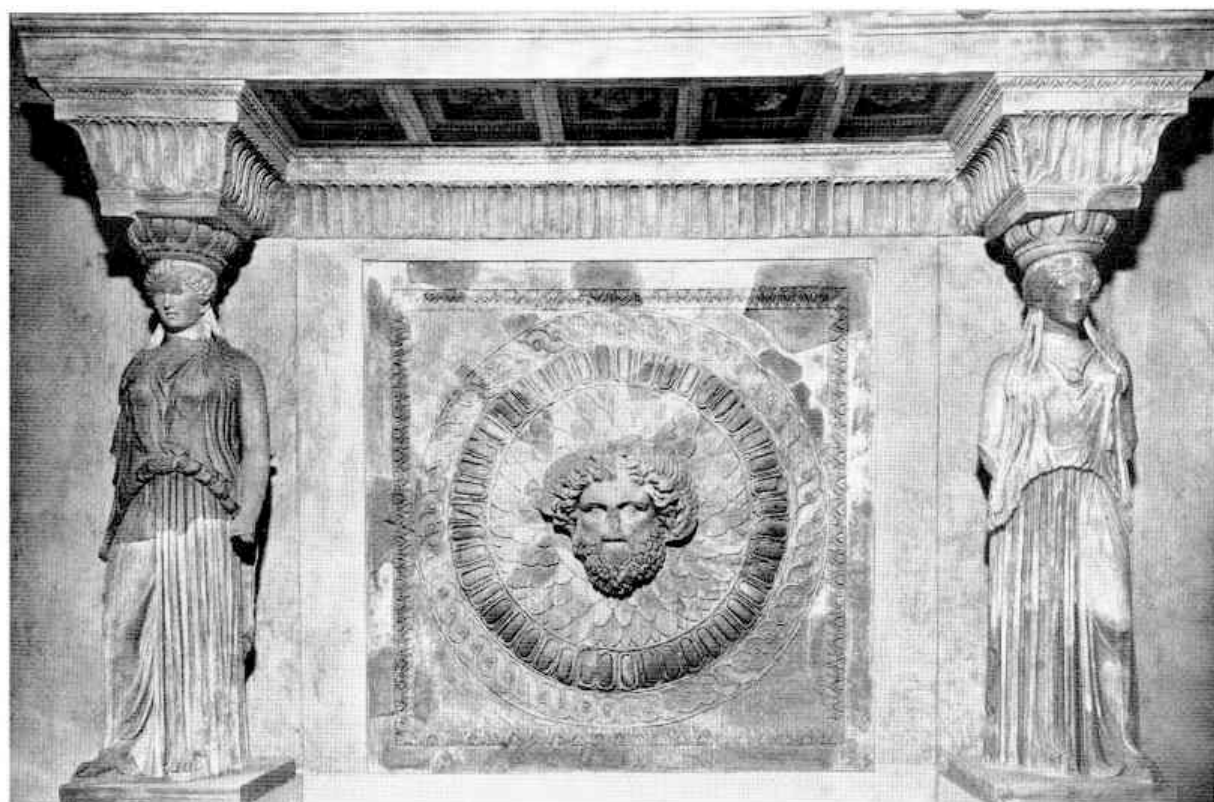
494 The Forum of Augustus, north-west exedra with niches for statues.

Fot 457



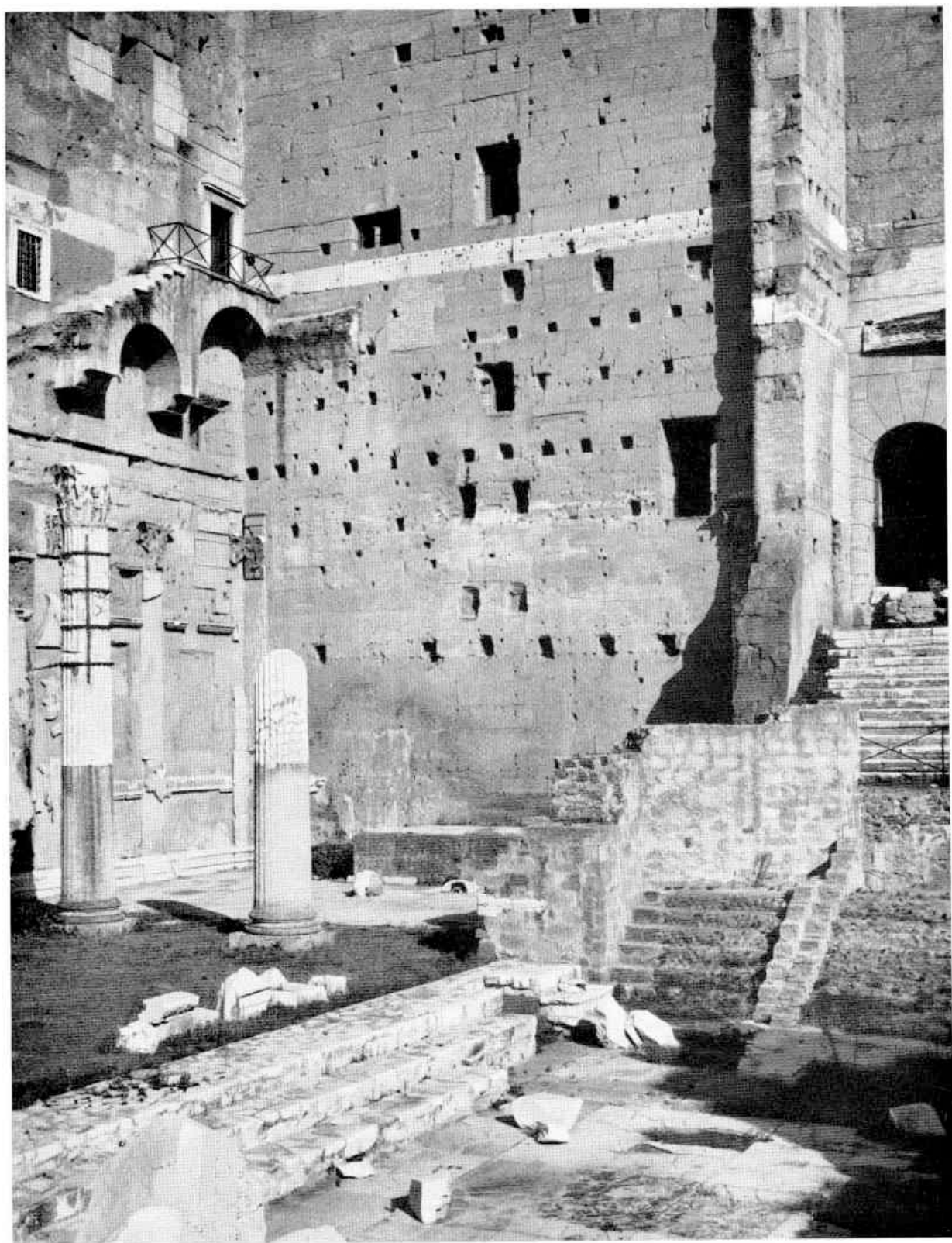
495 The Forum of Augustus, south-east exedra and steps of the portico.

For 451



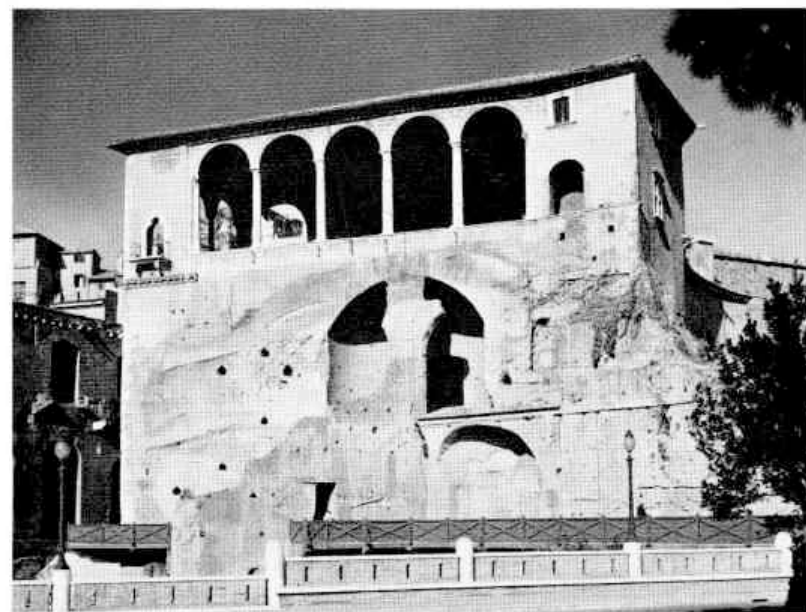
496 Karyatids of the attic storey of the portico, now in the Sala della Loggetta of the Knights of Rhodes.

For 3562



497 Hall of the Colossus in the north-west corner of the Forum of Augustus.

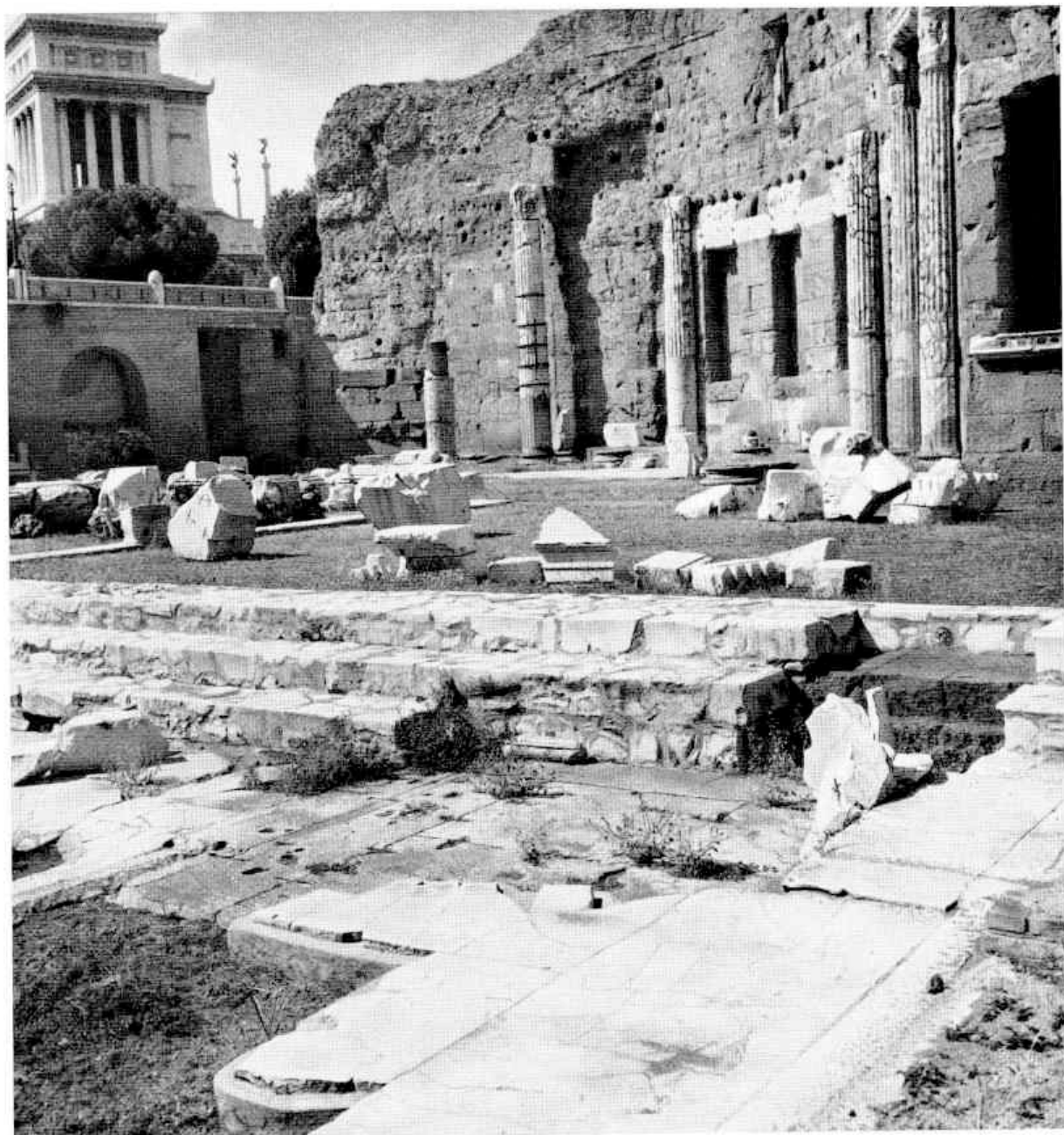
For 453



498 An extension to the Forum of Augustus by Domitian with the Loggia of the Knights of Rhodes.
Fot 465



499 Pedestal of the Colossus in the north-west corner of the Forum.



500 The foundation of the Arch of Drusus cut into the steps of the north-west colonnade.

For 725



501 Cutting in the north corner of the south-east colonnade for the Arch of Germanicus.

Fot 3652



502 The perimeter wall of the Forum on the Via Tor de' Conti.

For 3634

FORUM BOARIUM. The low ground between the Capitol, Palatine, Aventine and Tiber contained the Forum Boarium, bounded on the north by the Vicus Iugarius, on the south-east by the carceres of the Circus Maximus and by the river on the west. On either side of the Cloaca Maxima stand two well-preserved temples, one, pseudoperipteros Ionic, was known as the Fortuna Virilis; the other, a round temple, was commonly called the Temple of Vesta or the Temple of Mater Matuta. Either one of them may have been dedicated to the harbour god Portunus. Since the discovery of a sacred precinct near S. Omobono in 1937 the two temples found there have been attributed to FORTUNA and MATER MATUTA.

s. a. Arcus Argentariorum I, 90–93, Ceres Liber Liberaque I, 261–263, Cloaca Maxima I, 306, Doliola I, 362–364, Hercules Victor I, 579–581, Janus Quadrifrons I, 620–622, Statio Annonae II, 1180–1184.

H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 1, p. 238; *Top I*, 2, pp. 474–487; CH. HÜLSEN, *DissPontAcc* 2, VI, 1896, pp. 231–275; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 512–516 (Bibl: pp. 515, 516); A. PIGANIOL, *Mél* XXIX, 1909, pp. 103–144; G. MARCHETTI – LONGHI, *RM* XL, 1925, pp. 338–341; P-A, p. 223 f.; A. VON GERKAN, *RM* XLVI, 1931, pp. 185–187; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 573–584 (Bibl: p. 573); id., *Atti 3 CStR I*, p. 256; H. LYNGBY, *ForBoarium* (Bibl: X–XV); TEMPIO ROTONDO: G. VALADIER, *Racc. delle più insigne fabbriche di Roma antica* III, 1813; CH HÜLSEN, E. PETERSON, R. LANCIANI, *RM* VII, 1892, p. 108 f.; W. ALTMANN, *Rundbauten*, pp. 22–30, 36; R. DELBRÜCK, *HB* II, pp. 43, 58; M. GÜRSCHOW, *JdI* XXXVI, 1921, pp. 66–71; T. FRANK, *Buildings*, p. 136; P-A, p. 430 f.; L. FAGERLIND, *ActaInstSueciae* II, 1932, p. 129 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 579–582 (Bibl: p. 582); id., *Tecnica* I, p. 256 f.; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 28, 175; G. CARAFFA, *Il tempio detto di Vesta nel Foro Boario*, 1948; H.

PLOMMER, *Ancient and classical architecture*, 1956, p. 264; A. VON GERKAN, *Göttinger gel. Anzeigen* CCXII, 1958, p. 185; D. E. STRONG – J. WARD PERKINS, *BSR* XXVIII, 1960, pp. 7–32; PSEUDOPERIPTEROS: E. R. FIECHTER, *RM* XXI, 1906, pp. 220–279; T. FRANK, *Buildings*, pp. 134–136; A. MUÑOZ, *Il restauro del tempio della Fortuna Virile*, 1925 (Bibl: p. 45); G. MARCHETTI – LONGHI, *RM* XL, 1925, pp. 319–350; P-A, p. 330 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 582–584 (Bibl: p. 584); L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 46; AREA SACRA DI S. OMOBONO: A. M. COLINI, *BCom* LXVI, 1938, pp. 279–282; id., *BullMusImp* XI (*BCom* LXVIII), 1940, p. 75 f.; id., *Atti 5 CStR I*, pp. 210–212; R. AMBROSINO, *BCom* LXVII, 1939, pp. 85–99; M. SQUARCIAPINO, *BCom* LXX, 1942, pp. 83–93; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 101, 542–545; A. VON GERKAN, *Göttinger gel. Anzeigen* CCIX, 1955, p. 258; H. LYNGBY, *ForBoarium*, pp. 2, 37; E. GJERSTAD, *ActaInstSueciae* XXI, 1960, pp. 88–92; XVII, 3, 1960, pp. 378–463.



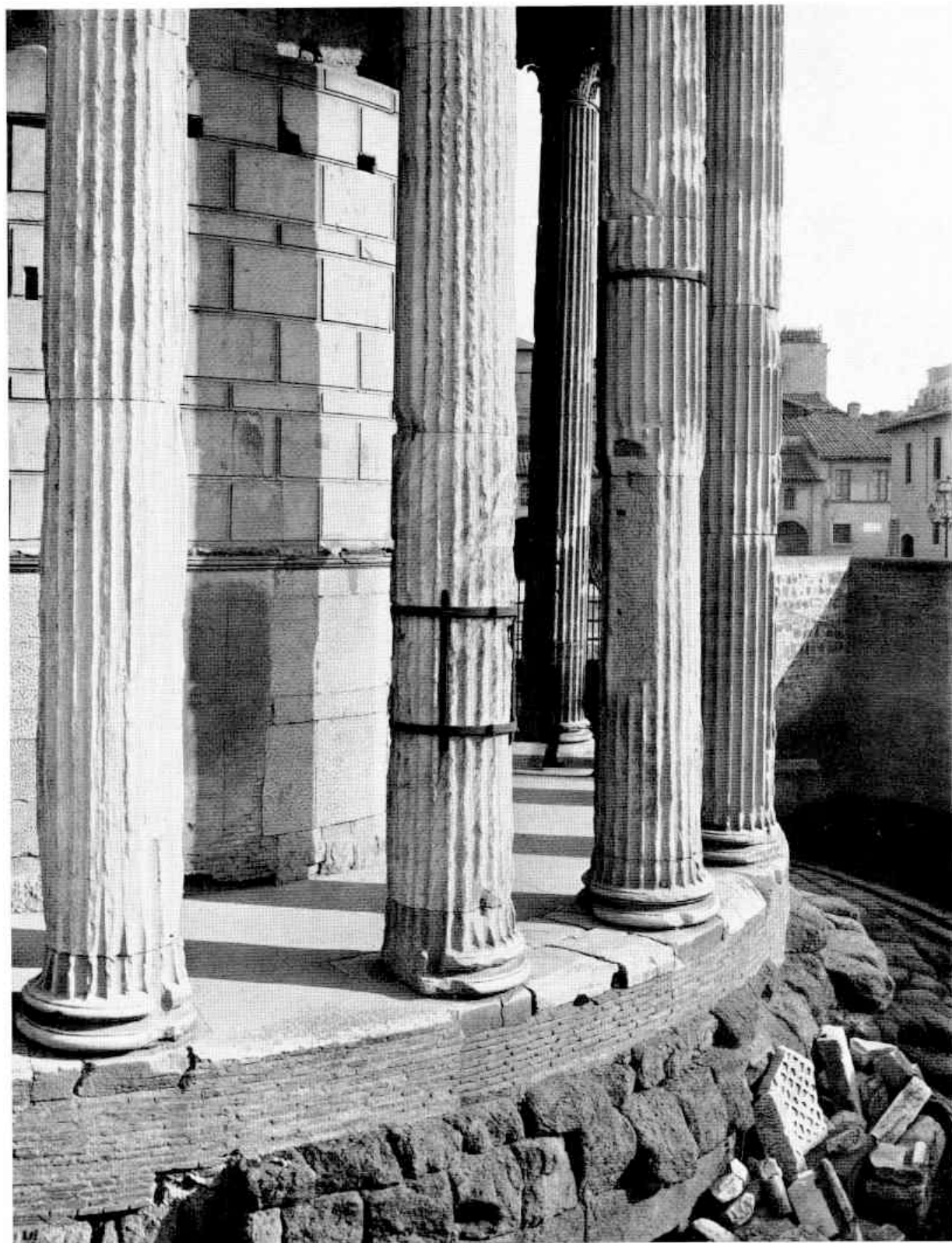
503 Part of the Forum Boarium flanking the Tiber.

Fot 4781



504 The round temple in the Forum Boarium.

Fot 919



505 Foundations of the round temple built of Grotta Oscura tufa blocks.

Arch Vat XII-10-8



506 The Ionic pseudoperipteros of the Forum Boarium.

For 923

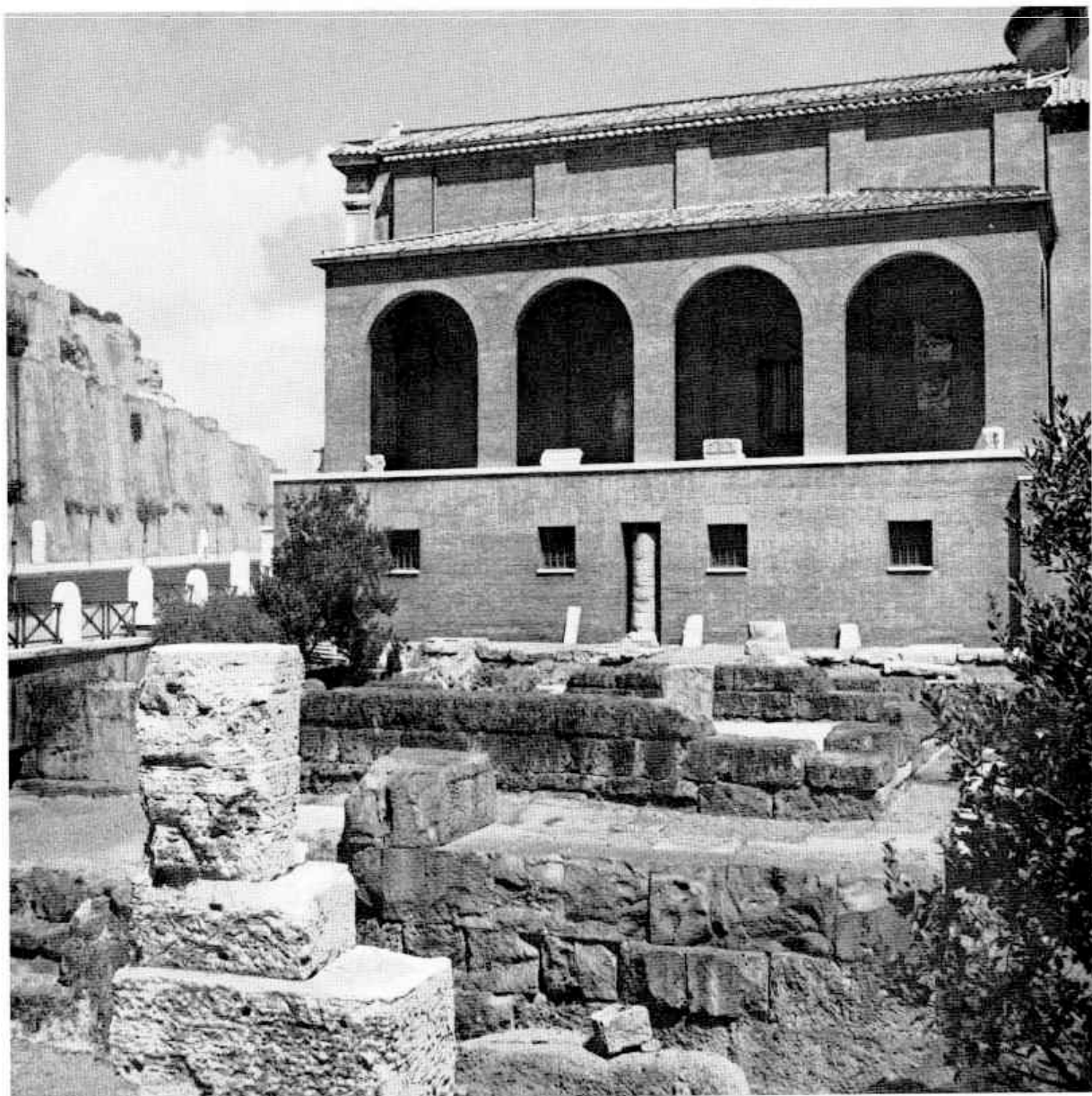


507 The Area Sacra of S. Omobono; on the left in front of the church is the foundation of a temple; the second temple lies under the church.
Rip X B/1427



508 Archaic altar, possibly dedicated to Carmenta (Carmentis).

For 1035



509 Temple of the Area Sacra of S. Omobono.

Fot 1029



510 Foundation of a portico between the temples of Fortuna and Mater Matuta.

For 1031

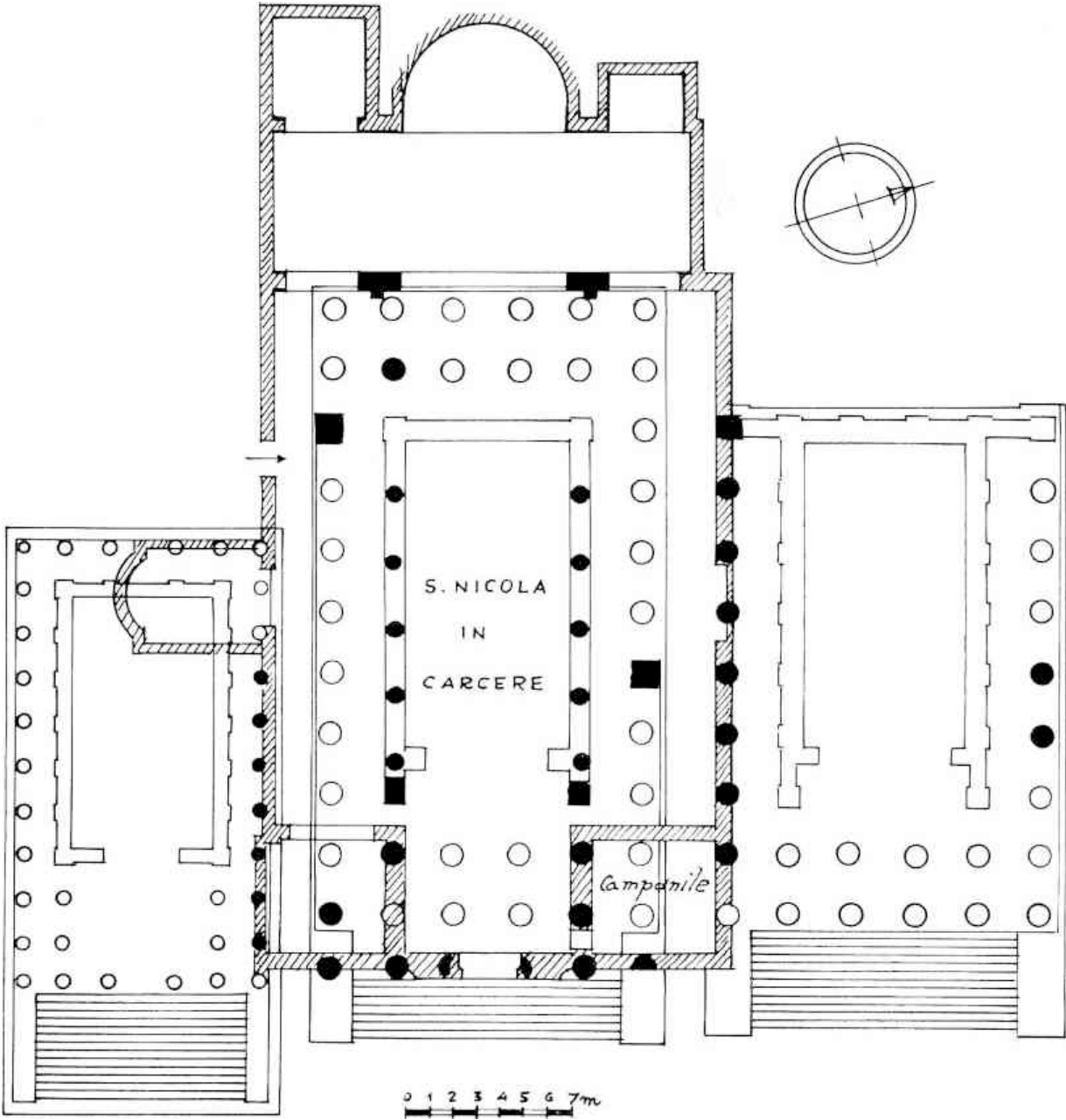
FORUM HOLITORIUM. The Forum Holitorium was the vegetable market of Rome and lay outside the Servian Wall, between the westslope of the Capitol and the Tiber. Its eastern boundary is formed by porticos, the remains of which are visible north of the Vicus Iugarius. Of the three temples under S. Nicola in Carcere one is ascribed to IUNO SOSPITA, a second to SPES. The identification of the third temple is unknown – assuming that the remains which exist east of Apollo Sosianus are correctly identified as the Ianus temple of the Forum Holitorium (s. Ianus, Templum I, 616, 617).

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, pp. 27–35; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 511 f. (Bibl: p. 512); id., *BCom* XLV, 1917, pp. 168–192; R. DELBRÜCK, *Die drei Tempel am Forum Holitorium*, 1903; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* XXI, 1906, pp. 169–192; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 507–515; T. FRANK, *Buildings*, pp. 126–130; V. FASOLO, *I tre templi a S. Nicola in Carcere*, 1925; P-A, pp. 225, 277 f.; A. MUÑOZ, *Via dei Monti e Via del Mare*, 1932, pp. 42–48; A. M. COLINI, *BCom* LXI, 1933, p. 268 f.; id., *BCom* LXVI, 1938, p. 278 f.; id., *Capitolium*

XIII, 1938, pp. 399–411; id., *Capitolium* XXII, 1947, pp. 21–28; G. DE ANGELIS d'OSSAT, *BCom* LXII, 1934, pp. 65–73; G. MARCHETTI – LONGHI, *I portici del Foro Olitorio e la genesi di una sacra legenda*, 1933; id., *RendPontAcc* XX, 1943/44, pp. 72–82; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 530–536, 545–562 (Bibl: pp. 529 f., 553); TH. E. MOMMSEN, *RendPontAcc* XXII–XXIV, 1947/1949, pp. 309–315; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 45, 165 f.; *FUR*, p. 91.



511 Forum Holitorium, the three temples over which S. Nicola in Carcere has been built.



512 Plan of the three temples with the ground-plan of the Church of S. Nicola in Carcere.



513 Row of columns of the Doric temple in the south wall of the church,

Fot 928

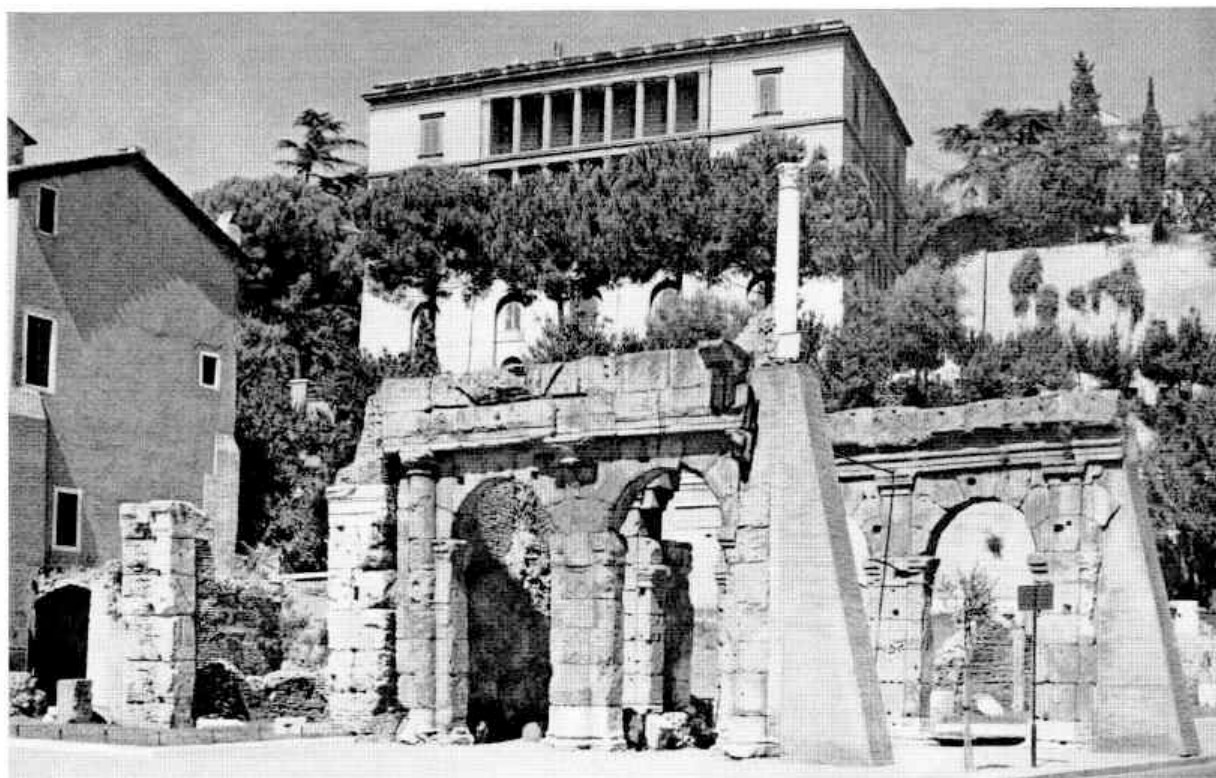


514 The south side of the northernmost of the three temples under the church,

Rip X D/248



515 Podium and Ionic columns of the northernmost temple.



516 Arcades of a portico built of peperino at the intersection of the Vicus Jugarius with the Via di Teatro Marcello.
For 664



517 The side of the portico towards the Vicus Jugarius.

For 666



518 Travertine piers, which continued the portico of the Forum Holitorium in the direction of the Temple of Apollo Sosianus. Fot 660

FORUM IULIUM. The Forum Iulium was begun in 51 B. C., the first of the so-called imperial fora. In 46 B. C. Caesar dedicated the still unfinished forum and the Temple of Venus Genetrix, which had been vowed during the battle of Pharsalus. Both the temple and the forum were completed by Augustus. Trajan extended the forum towards the Capitol, and restored the temple which was re-dedicated in 113 A. D. (NSc, 1932, p. 201 f.). The BASILICA ARGENTARIA dating from the time of Trajan stands at the north-west end of the Forum. The Forum was excavated in 1932/1933.

s. a. Appiades I, 25.

A. PALLADIO, *Quattro libri dell'architettura*, 1570, IV, pp. 128–133; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, pp. 436–441; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 300–302 (Bibl: p. 302); CH. HÜLSEN, *Strena Helbigiana*, 1900, pp. 139–142; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 178–180, 371 f.; P-A, pp. 76, 225–227; C. RICCI, *Capitolium VIII*, 1932, pp. 157–172, 365–390 (Bibl: p. 172); id., *VdI*, pp. 37–45; R. HORN, *Gnomon VIII*, 1932, pp. 324–326; A. M. COLINI, *BCom LXI*, 1933, pp. 262–264; M. DELLA CORTE, *ib.*, pp. 111–130 (Sgraffiti Bas. Argentaria); R. PARIBENI, *NSc*, 1933, pp. 431–455; O. GROSSI, *MAARome XIII*, 1936, pp. 215–220; M. PALLOTTINO, *Roma XV*, 1937, pp. 241–247; id., *Atti 4 CStR II*, pp. 77–83; N. DE-

GRASSI, *BCom LXVII*, 1939, pp. 61–80; A. VON GERKAN, *RM LV*, 1940, pp. 12–15; R. F. BROWN, *AN*, pp. 219–222; R. THOMSON, *ActaInstSueciae V*, 1941, pp. 195–218; A. D'ACCINI, *BCom LXXI*, 1943/45, pp. 113–115; P. H. VON BLANCKENHAGEN, *FlArch*, pp. 77–79; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 245–258 (Bibl: p. 258); H. BLOCH, *Bolli*, pp. 61–67; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 151 f.; II, p. 102 f.; M. FLORIANI SQUARCIAPINO, *Arti Figurativi II*, 1946, pp. 69–71; id., *MemLinc 8, II*, 1950, pp. 61–118 (Bibl: p. 61); E. SJÖQVIST, *ActaInst Sueciae XVIII*, 1954, pp. 105–107; F. PANVINI ROSATI, *RINum LVII*, 1955, p. 81 f.; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, pp. 155–158.



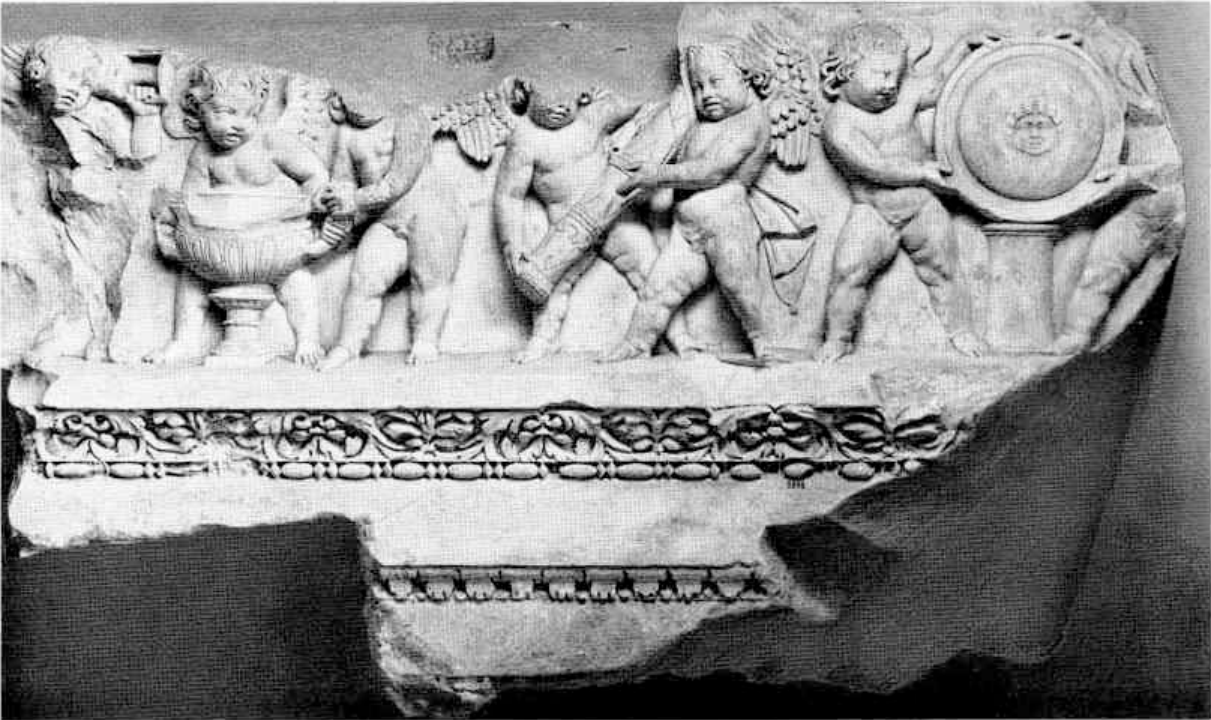
519 The Temple of Venus Genetrix in the Forum Iulium.

Fot 429



520 The temple cella.

Fot 430

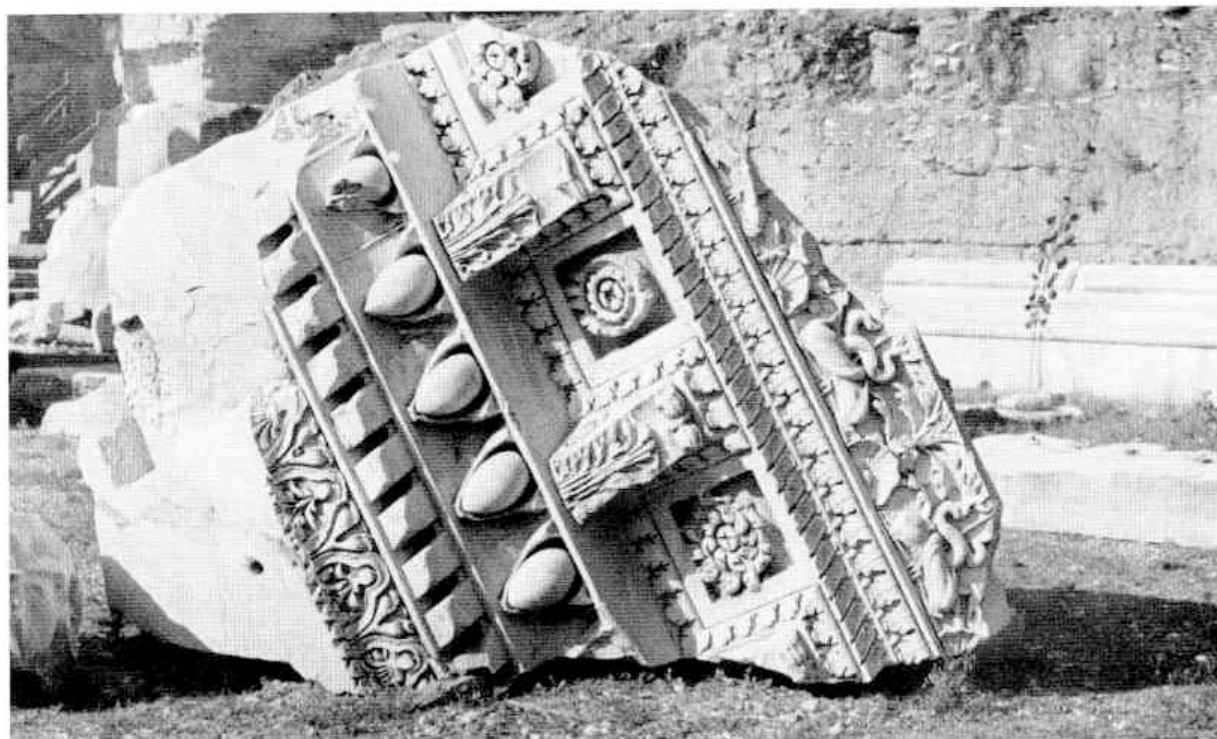


521 Frieze of putti, from the interior decoration of the temple (Palazzo dei Conservatori, braccio nuovo, Sala VII, No. 10).
Inst Neg 58.927



522 Three re-erected columns on the south-east corner of the peripteros.

Fot 431



523 Piece of entablature from the pediment of the temple.

Fot 434



524 Corner piece of the entablature.

Fot 433



525 The portico of the Forum Iulium, south-east side.

Fot 438



526 Shops (tabernae) of the Forum Iulium.

Fot 439



527 Steps which led from the original level of the Forum to the Trajanic extension and to the Basilica Argentaria. Fot 425





529 Latrine above the shops with hypocaust type of insulation.

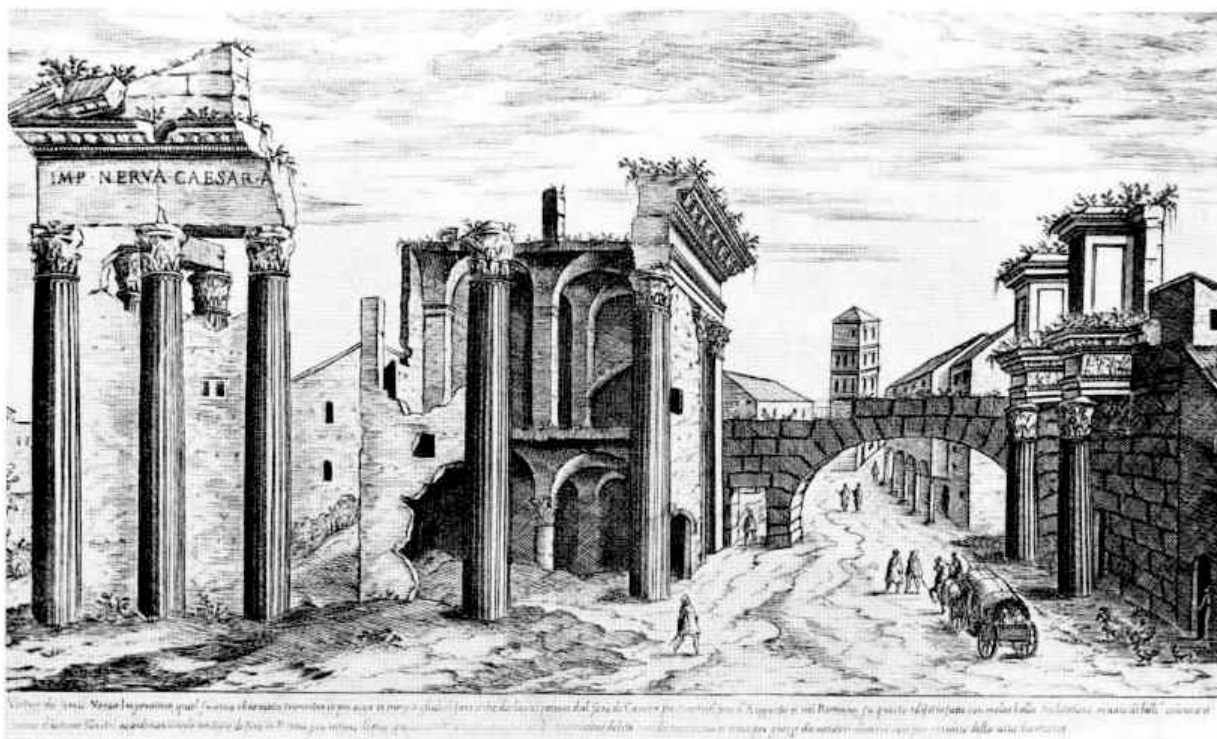
Fot 441

FORUM NERVAE. This monumental square, lying between the Forum of Augustus and Vespasian's Forum Pacis enclosed the Argiletum which was the street joining the Forum Romanum and the Subura. It was designed by Vespasian, and his architectural concept was carried out by Domitian, after whose death it was dedicated by Nerva in 97 A. D. It was called the Forum Nervae, or, owing to its use as a thoroughfare, the Forum Transitorium. The Forum enclosed the Temple of Minerva, the ruins of which – famous in the 16th century views of Rome – were pulled down under Paul V in 1606. The excavation 1932/1933 exposed the north-eastern part of the Forum and the podium of the Temple of Minerva.

s. a. Argiletum I, 163, Forum Pacis I, 536, 542, Porticus Absidata II, 982.

H. BLÜMNER, *AnnInst*, 1877, pp. 5–36; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, pp. 449–453; R. LANCIANI, *MemLinc* 3, XI, 1883, pp. 22–26; id., *Ruins*, pp. 307–310; P. ADINOLFI II, pp. 58 f., 63–66; L. DUCHESNE, *Mél IX*, 1889, pp. 346–355; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM VI*, 1891, pp. 101–103; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 194–197, 369–371; *Röm Gebälke I*, pp. 52–61; P-A, pp. 227–229; R. HORN, *Gnomon VIII*, 1932, p. 284; O. BRENDL, *AA*, 1934, p. 451; A. M. COLINI, *BCom LXI*, 1933, p. 265;

LXVIII, 1940, p. 226 f.; C. RICCI, *VdI*, pp. 101–104; R. PARIBENI, *NSc*, 1933, pp. 477–484; P. H. VON BLANCKENHAGEN, *FlArch*, pp. 9–57, 116–168; G. BECATTI, *La critica d'Arte VI*, 1941, pp. VII–IX; E. STRONG, *SR I*, p. 131 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 273–276; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 105 f.; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 276 f.; G. ZORZI, *Palladio*, pp. 73–75, figg. 146–152; *FUR*, p. 73 f.

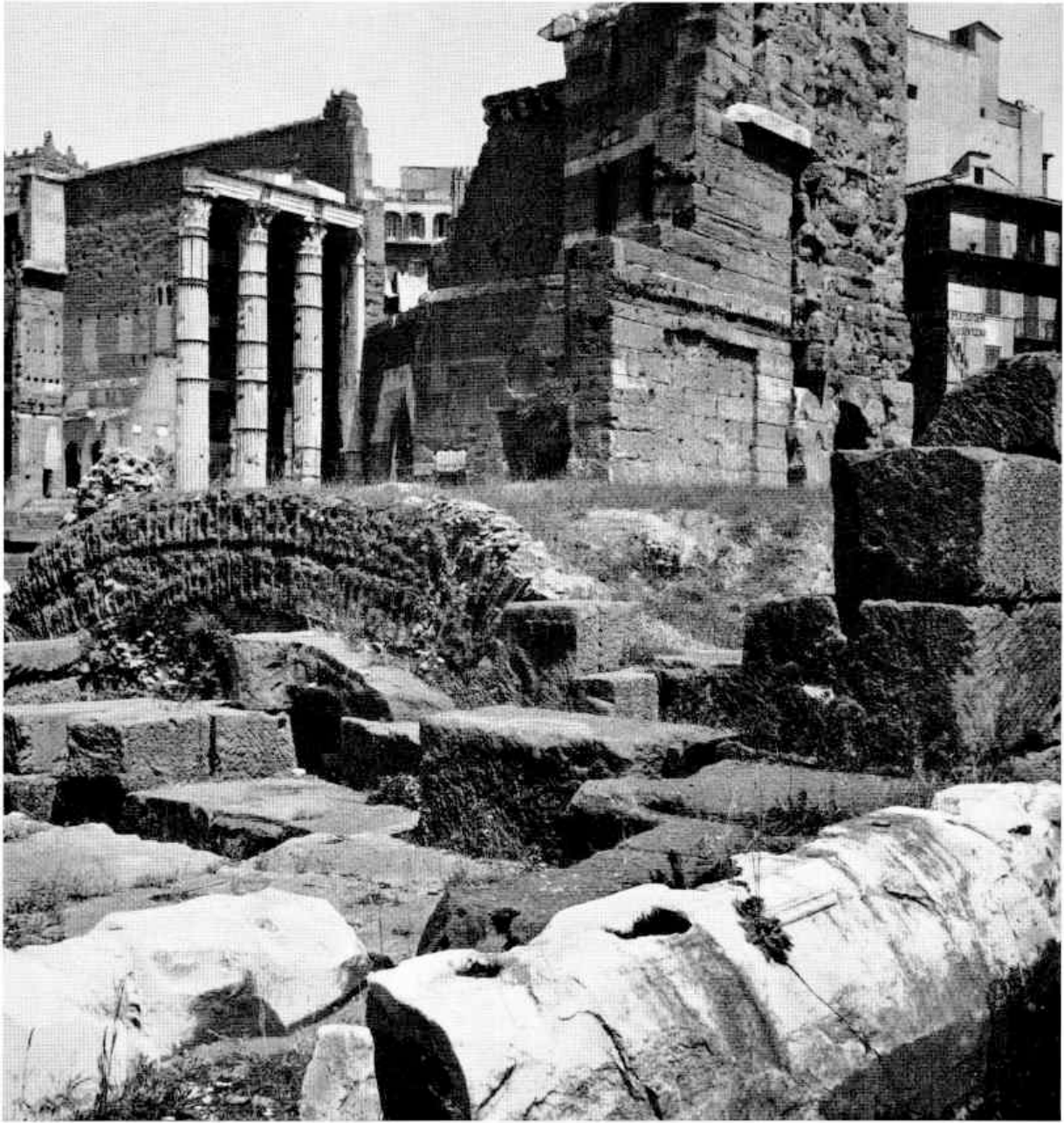


530 The Forum of Nerva with the Temple of Minerva, the remains of the perimeter wall, "Le Colonnacce", and the entrance arch from the Subura, "Arcus Aureus" (S. Du Pérac, *I vestigi dell'antichità di Roma* 1575, fol. 6). For 2993



531 The podium of the Temple of Minerva, seen from the Forum of Augustus.

For 501



532 Buttress-arch of peperino for the podium of the Temple of Minerva over the original course of the Cloaca Maxima.
Fot 502



533 The remains of the southern perimeter wall with a frieze depicting women spinning and weaving, and the punishment of Arachne by Athena. Fot 496



534 The side-piers of the entrance gate, beside the Temple of Minerva known as the Arcus Aureus in medieval times.
For 498



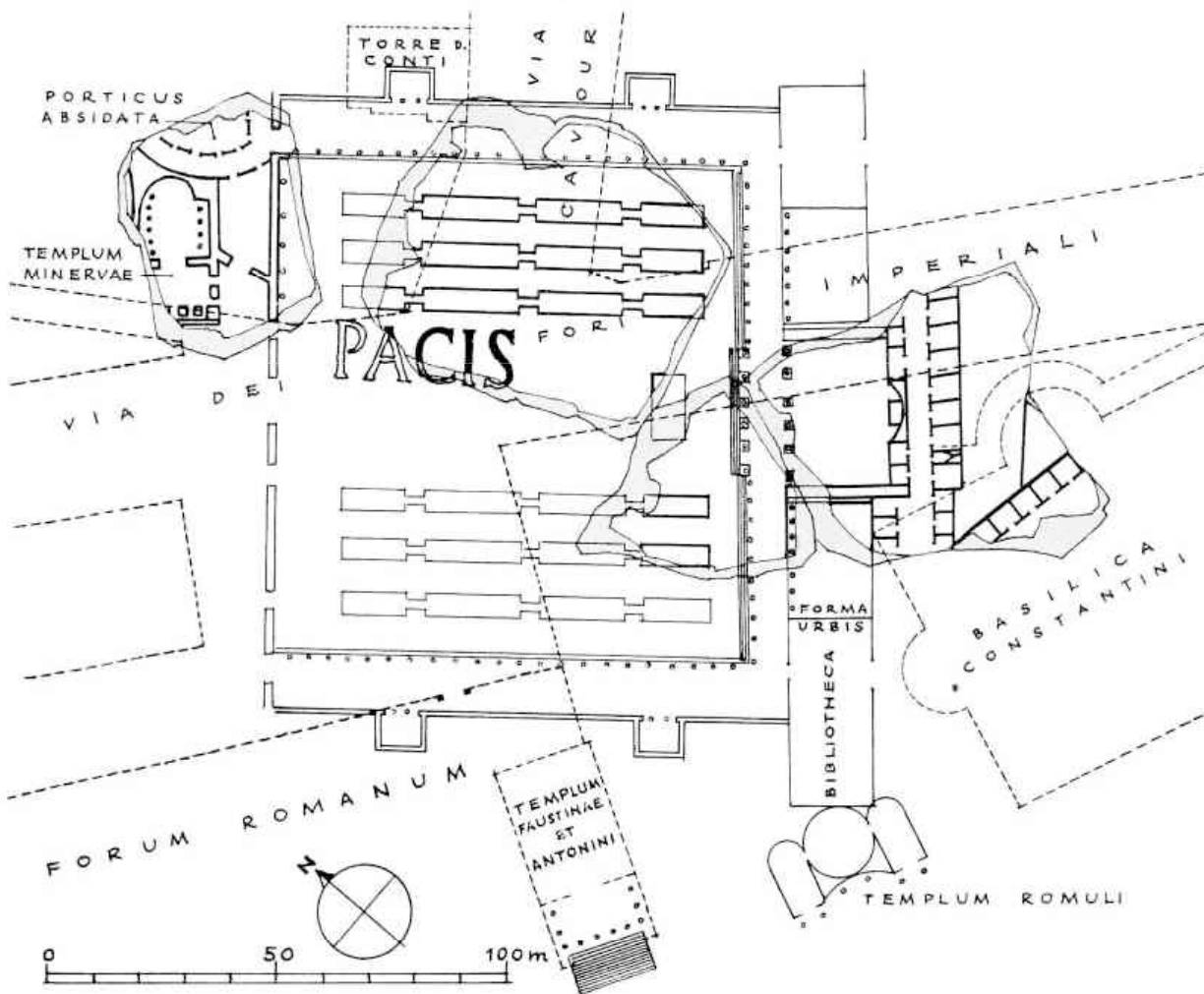
535 The foundation of the curved wall separating the Forum of Nerva and the Forum Romanum.

Fot 500

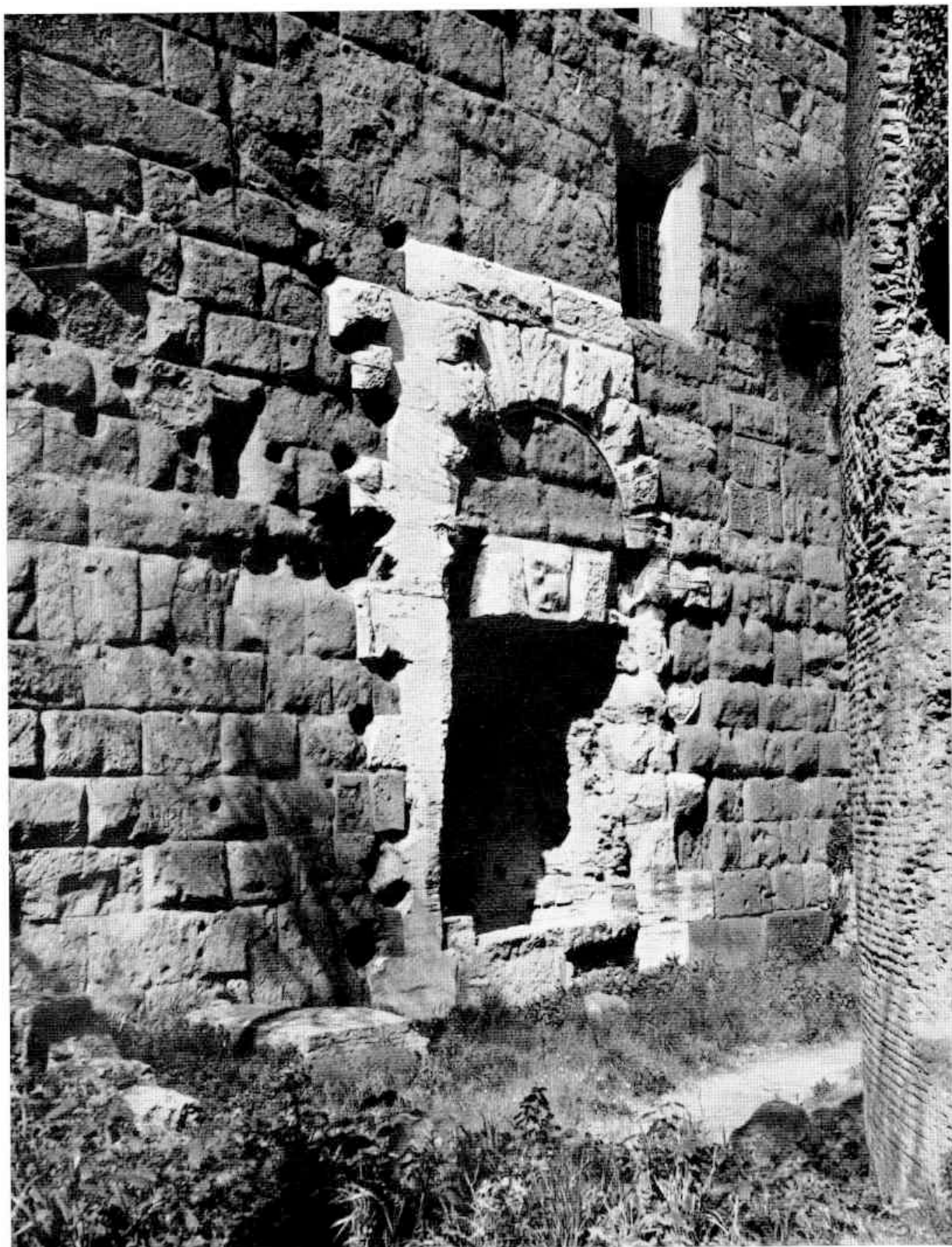
FORUM PACIS. In 71 A. D., when the Jewish War was over, Vespasian began the construction of the buildings which form the south-east termination of the row of imperial fora. The official name was *Templum Pacis*, and it was only after the 4th century that this spacious area, decorated with flower beds and surrounded by a wall with apses, came to be called a forum. A row of buildings with the Temple of Peace at the centre limited the Forum on the side of the *Velia*. The building on the south-east side, into which the Church of SS. Cosma e Damiano was subsequently built, is the only architectural remnant. The marble plan of Septimius Severus was attached to the north-east wall of this structure. An open hall adjoined it, and extended as far as the wall of the Temple, bordered by columns on the side of the Forum.

R. LANCIANI, *BCom* X, 1882, pp. 29–54; id., *Ruins*, pp. 211–215; CH. HÜLSEN, *FR*, pp. 210–212; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 2–7; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 190–193, 340, 369; P. B. WHITEHEAD, *NBACrist* XIX, 1913, pp. 143–165; G. BAISIOTTI – P. B. WHITEHEAD, *RendPontAcc* 3, III, 1924/25, pp. 83–122; P. B. WHITEHEAD, *AJA* XXXI, 1927, pp. 1–18; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *AJA* XXVII, 1923, p. 395 f.; P-A, pp. 386–388; A. M. COLINI, *BCom* LXII, 1934, p. 165 f.;

LXV, 1937, pp. 7–40; R. KRAUTHEIMER, *Corp*, pp. 137–143; H. RIEMANN, *RE*, *Pacis Forum*, 1942, pp. 2107–2122 (Bibl: p. 2110 f.); G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 225 f., 269–273; id., *MonMin*, pp. 181–184; F. CASTAGNOLI, *RivFil* LXXIV, 1946, pp. 157–165; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 166 f., II, p. 89 f.; F. CASTAGNOLI – L. COZZA, *BCom* LXXVI, 1956/58 pp. 119–142 (Bibl: p. 119); *FUR*, pp. 73, 177–195, 216 f.



536 Site-plan of the Forum Pacis in relation to the modern street plan (after Gatti).

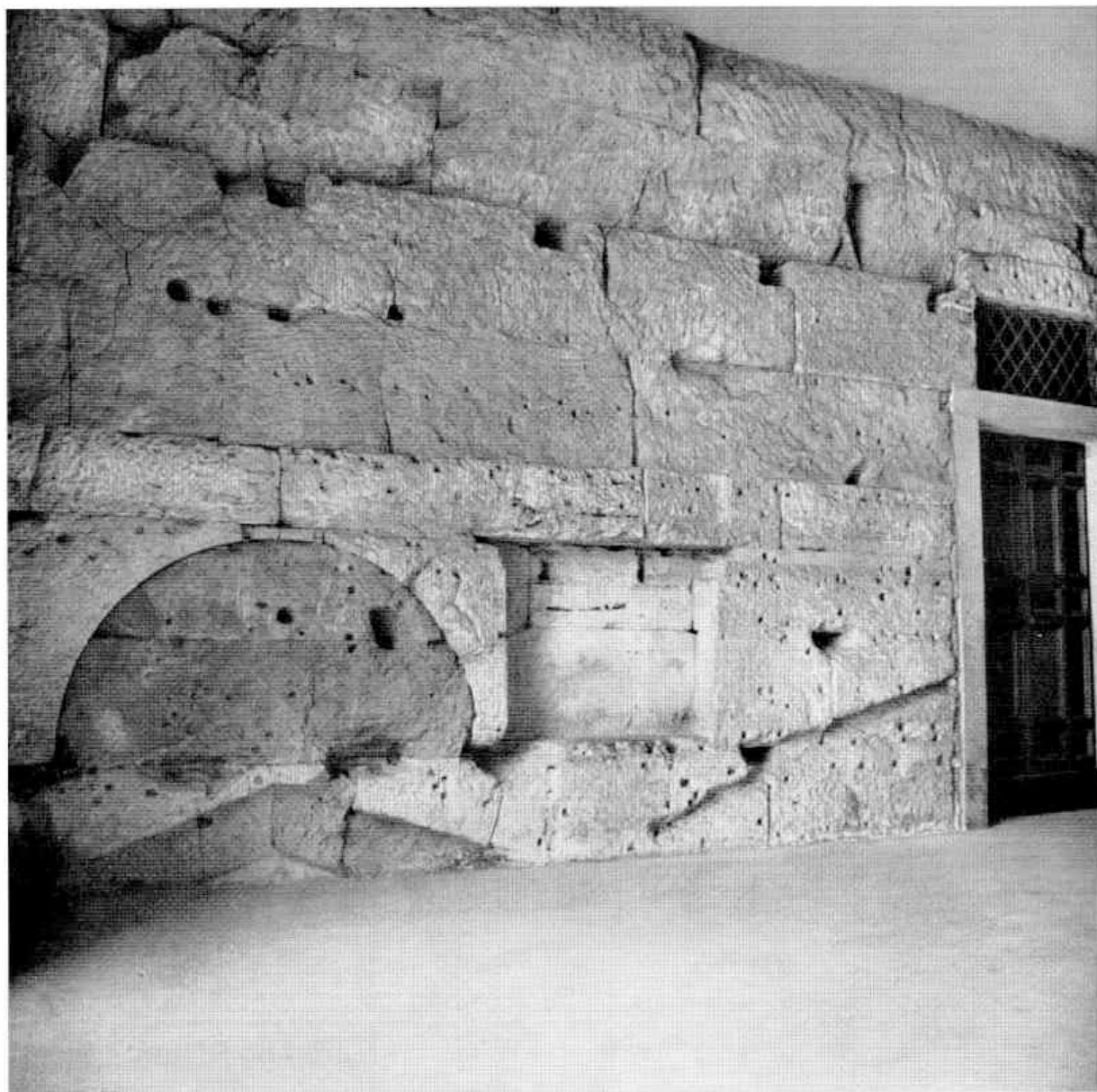


537 Door in the south-east wall of the Forum building, into which the Church of SS. Cosma e Damiano is built. Fot 501



538 The south-east wall of the building.

For 508



539 The north-west wall of the ancient building in the entrance to the convent of SS. Cosma e Damiano.

Fot 6087



540 The wall of the Forma Urbis with the dowel holes which held the slabs of the marble plan of Septimius Severus.
Fot 514



541 The hall between the wall of the Forma Urbis and the south-west wall of the Templum Pacis.

Fot 6090



542 Part of the north-west perimeter wall of the Forum Pacis which is continued in the perimeter wall of the Forum of Nerva.

Fot 3649

FORUM ROMANUM. In the valley bounded by the Palatine, the Quirinal, the Capitol, and the Velia lay the market place of earliest Rome, the Forum Romanum, which later developed into the political centre of the city and of the Roman Empire. Until the 7th century B. C., a settlement of primitive huts stood on it, and it was used as a burial place. Its proper history, documented by the remains of its monuments, begins in the 5th century with the construction of the first temples. With the decline of the Western Roman Empire and the victory of Christianity, the abandonment of the temples, basilicas and other monuments of the past began, and from the 9th century on, the state of ruin became such that name and place were forgotten, and for centuries the Forum was known only as "Campo Vaccino", the cow field. Not until the 19th century was its proper name and its due place in Roman topography restored to the Forum Romanum. The first systematic excavations took place between 1848 and 1853. Rosa, Fiorello and Lanciani worked there between 1870 and 1884, and then from 1898–1922 Giacomo Boni succeeded by Alfonso Bartoli excavated the whole area of the Forum Romanum and the Forum Adiectum as far as the summit of the Velia.

PREHISTORY AND EARLY HISTORY: I. SCOTT RYBERG, *An archaeological record of Rome*, 1940, chapter I; G. COZZO, *Il luogo primitivo di Roma*, 1935, pp. 11–36, 71–86, 105–133, 145–158; E. GJERSTAD, *BCom* LXXIII, 1949/50, pp. 13–29; id., *Acta InstSueciae* XVII, 1, 1953 (Early Rome I); XVII, 2, 1956 (Early Rome II), pp. 13–161; id., *Bull. di Paletnologia Italiana* NS IX, LXIV, 1954/55, pp. 277–297; S. M. PUGLISI, *ib.*, pp. 299–322; E. GJERSTAD, *Acta InstSueciae* XXI, 1960, pp. 84–88; TOPOGRAPHY AND EXCAVATIONS: C. FEA, *Indicazione topografica del Foro Romano* 1818; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, pp. 40–180; C. BUNSEN, *Le Forum Romanum expliqué selon l'état des fouilles*, 21 avril 1835; id., *Ann Inst*, 1836, pp. 207–281; L. CANINA, *Esposizione stor. e topografica del Foro Romano e sue adiacenze* (2), 1845; E. BRIZIO, *BullInst*, 1872, pp. 225–236; H. JOR-

DAN, *EphEpigr* III, 1877, pp. 238–248; R. LANCIANI, *NSc*, 1882, pp. 216–238; C. VON BILDT, *RM* XVI, 1901, pp. 3–20; D. VAGLIERI, *BCom* XXVIII, 1900, pp. 57–74, 266–298; XXXI, 1903, pp. 3–239, 252–273; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* XVII, 1902, pp. 1–97; XX, 1905, pp. 1–119; P-A, pp. 230–236; *FUR*, p. 75 f.; MONOGRAPHS AND HANDBOOKS: J. H. PARKER, *The Forum Romanum and the Via Sacra*, 1876; F. M. NICHOLS, *The Roman Forum*, 1877; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 2, pp. 155–310; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 232–254 (*Bibl.* pp. 246, 250); CH. HÜLSEN, *FR*; id., *Forum und Palatin*, 1926; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*; E. DE RUGGIERO; H. MARUCCI, *Le Forum Romain et le Palatin* (3), 1933 (*Bibl.* p. 258 f.); E. B. VAN DEMAN, *The Sullan Forum*, *JRS* XII, 1922, pp. 1–31; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 58–242 (*Bibl.* pp. 55–58); id., *MonMin*; E. WELIN, *SFR*; S. STUCCHI, *Mon.*



543 View of the Forum Romanum from the Arch of Titus.



544 Open area of the Forum seen from the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina.

Fot 9



545 General view of the Forum Romanum with the Forum Adiectum.

GFN E/42091



546 The Forum between the Lapis Niger and the Temple of Divus Iulius

FORUM TRAIANI. This last and largest of the imperial fora was built by the architect Apollodorus of Damascus and was dedicated by Trajan in 112 A. D. In the south-east it bordered on the Forum of Augustus, with which it was connected by a triumphal arch. The main building, the Basilica Ulpia, constituted the north-west boundary of the Forum which on both sides was bordered by porticos and apses. The Column of Trajan (q. v.) standing behind the Basilica was flanked by two library buildings. Hadrian completed the Forum by erecting a temple surrounded by porticos, dedicated to Trajan and his consort Plotina. It lay beyond the libraries on the principal axis of the complex.

NARDINI – NIBBY II, pp. 348–358; A. NIBBY, *Rom Ant II*, pp. 183–221; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, pp. 453–467; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 310–319; G. BONI, *NSc*, 1907, pp. 361–427; C. E. BOYD, *Libraries*, pp. 17–19, 37–39; A. J. B. WACE, *BSR IV*, 1907, pp. 229–257; E. STRONG, *SR I*, pp. 142–150; *Röm Gebälke I*, pp. 62–66; A. BARTOLI, *MemPontAcc* 3, I, 2, 1924, pp. 177–191; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 198–203, 375–382; TH. ASHBY, *Top* 1581, p. 118 f.; R. PARIBENI, *OP II*, pp. 65–100; id., *NSc*, 1933, pp. 484–502; P-A, pp. 237–245; C. RICCI, *BCom LIX*, 1931, pp. 117–

122; id., *VdI*, pp. 122–130; H. I. MARROU, *Mél XLIX*, 1932, pp. 93–110; F. W. GOETHERT, *JdI LI*, 1936, pp. 72–81; B. GÖTZE, *JdI LII*, 1937, pp. 238–240; DE GREGORI, p. 15 f.; C. CALMER, *ActaInstSueciae X*, 1944, pp. 162–164; G. RODENWALDT, *Römische Staatsarchitektur* in H. Berve, *Das neue Bild der Antike II*, 1943, pp. 356–373; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 278–297 (*Bibl*: pp. 297–299); H. BLOCH, *Bolli*, pp. 57–61; P. H. VON BLANCKENHAGEN, *Journ. Society of Architectural Historians XIII*, 1954, 4, pp. 23–26; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, pp. 358–363; FUR, p. 89.



547 The entrance to the Forum Traiani in the form of a triumphal arch (BMC, *Emp III*, p. 102, No. 509).
MCR A/772



548 Entrance to the Basilica Ulpia from the side of the open area of the Forum (BMC, *Emp III*, p. 99, No. 492).
Fot 4733



549 Foundation of the monumental entrance to the Basilica Ulpia.

Fot 479



550 The nave and the south-east aisle of the Basilica Ulpia.

Fot 481



551. The Column of Trajan behind the centre of the Basilica Ulpia on the long axis of the Forum,

Fot 476



552 Part of the frieze of the Basilica Ulpia in the Glyptothek in Munich, which was acquired in 1815 by Ludwig I of Bavaria from the collection of Cardinal Fesch in Paris. Inst Neg 55.283

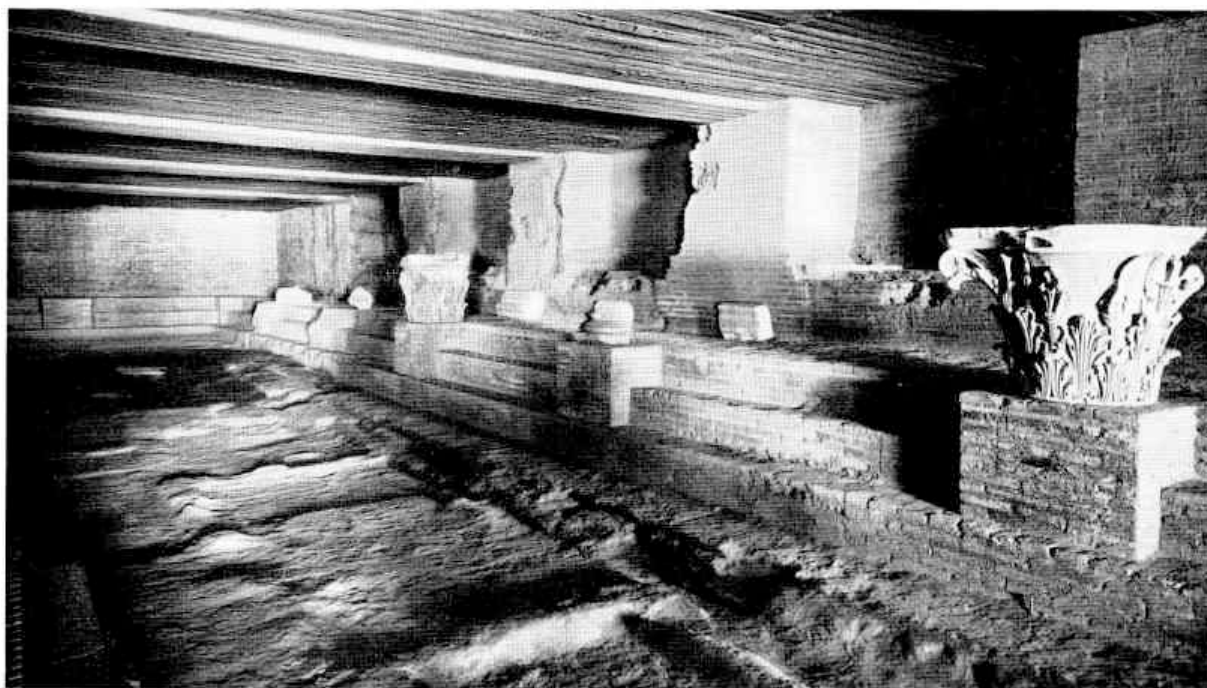


553 Portion of the frieze of the Basilica Ulpia excavated in 1931 in the south-west part of the basilica. Inst Neg 34.229



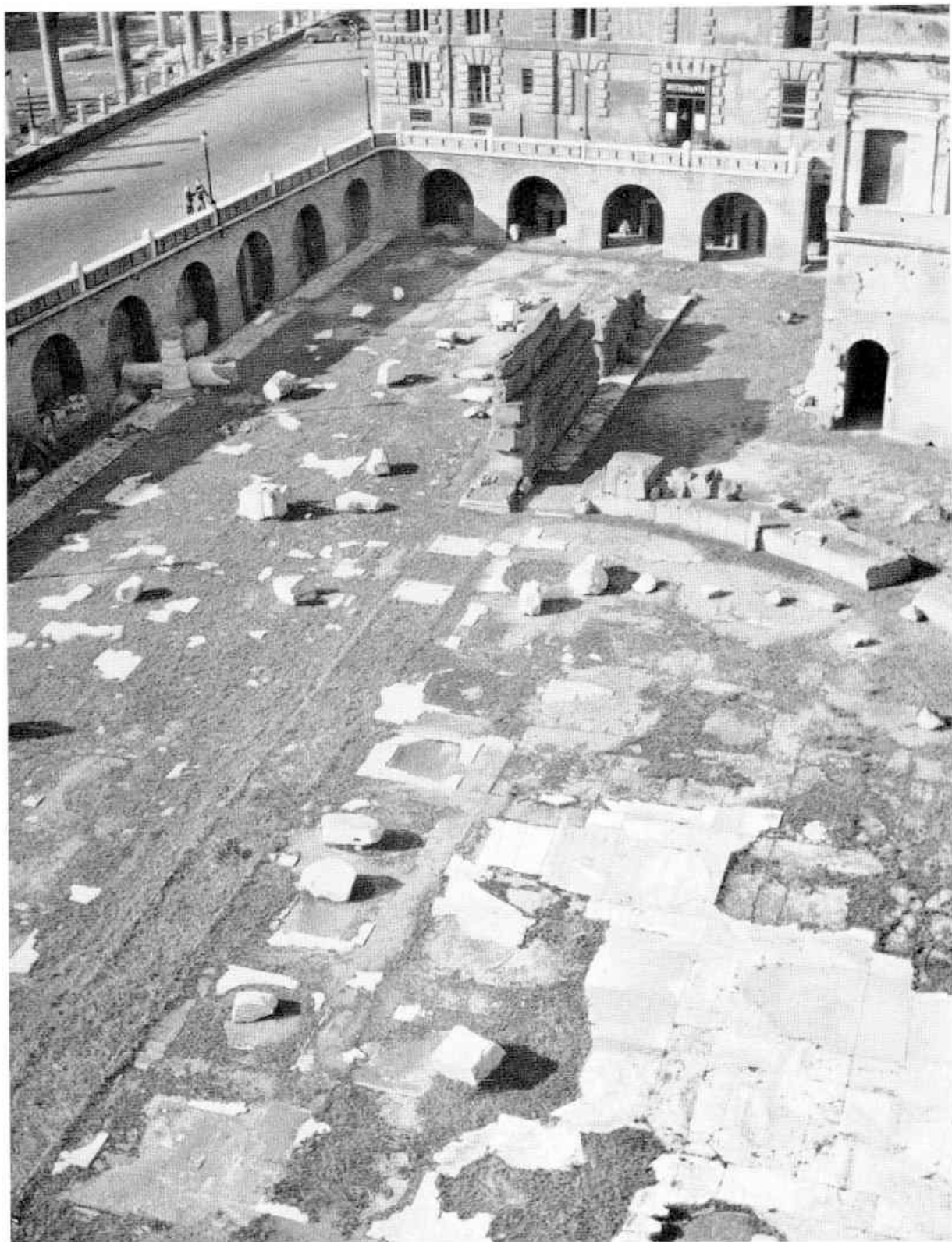


555 A reconstruction of the library of the Forum of Trajan (C. Ricci, *VdI*, p. 127.)
Rip X B/880



556 Remains of the library at the south-west of the Column of Trajan.

Rip X C/2137

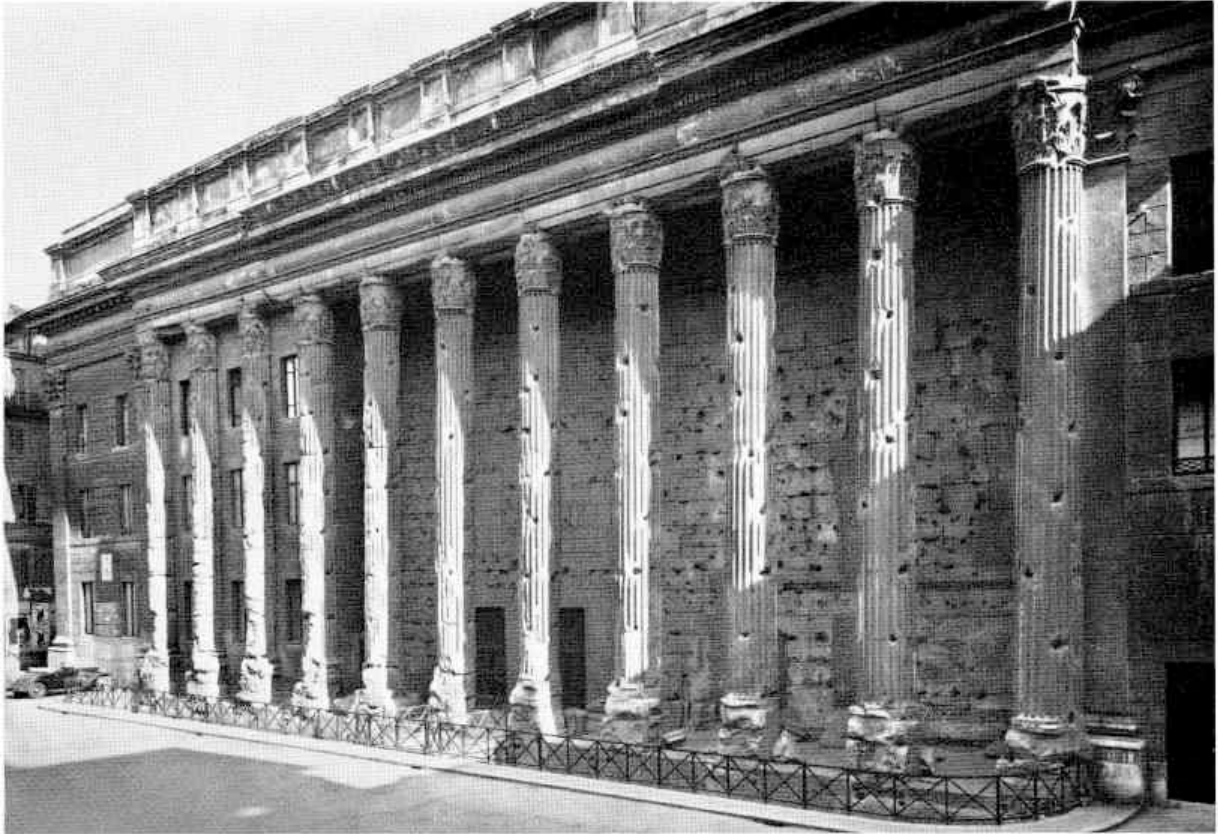


557 The north-east exedra of the Forum of Trajan with the partition wall between the Forum and the market of Trajan.
Fot 471

HADRIANEUM. The Temple of Divus Hadrianus on the Campus Martius was dedicated by Antoninus Pius in 145 A. D. The remains of the cella wall and eleven marble columns of the north side still stand on the Piazza di Pietra. Parts of the marble decoration of the podium or of the inner pedestals have been found at different times during the 16th, 17th and 19th centuries. They bear symbolic representations of the provinces, weapons and trophies. Parts of the cornice are also extant.

R. LANCIANI, *BCom* VI, 1878, pp. 10–27; *id.*, *NSc*, 1879, p. 267; 1880, p. 228; 1883, p. 81; *id.*, *Ruins*, pp. 487–490; *Storia* III, p. 126 f.; F. REBER, *Ruinen*, pp. 257–261; P. BIEŃKOWSKI, *De simulacris gentium apud Romanos*, Cracovia 1900, pp. 52–86; H. LUCAS, *JdI* XV, 1900, pp. 1–42; *id.*, *Zur Geschichte der Neptunsbasilika* (Schulprogramm Kaiser Wilhelm Realgymnasium, Berlin) 1904, pp. 21–27; H. JORDAN, *Top*

I, 3, pp. 608–610 (Bibl: p. 609); E. STRONG, *SR* II, pp. 237–241; P-A, p. 250; J. M. C. TOYNBEE, *The Hadrianic School*, 1934, pp. 152–159; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 164–168; V. PASSARELLI, *Atti III StorArch*, pp. 123–130; D. E. STRONG, *BSR* XXI, 1953, pp. 123–126; H. KÄHLER, *Festschrift B. Schweitzer*, 1955, p. 328²¹; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 382; G. ZORZI, *Palladio*, p. 76, figg. 162–164.



558 The cella wall and columns of the northern long side of the Hadrianeum in the Piazza di Pietra.

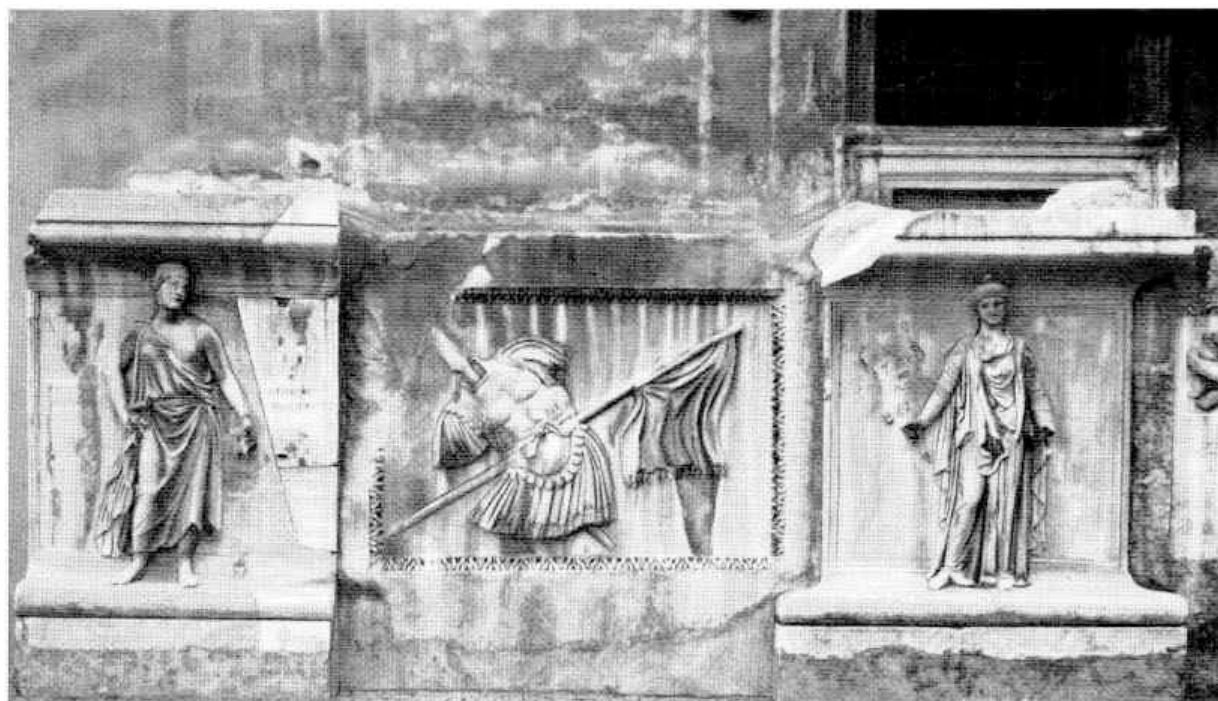
Anderson 544



559 Marble balustrade composed of provinces and trophies collected in the courtyard of the Palazzo dei Conservatori. Fot 3678



560 Pedestal with representations of provinces; left Mauretania, right Aegyptos (according to Toynbee). Fot 949

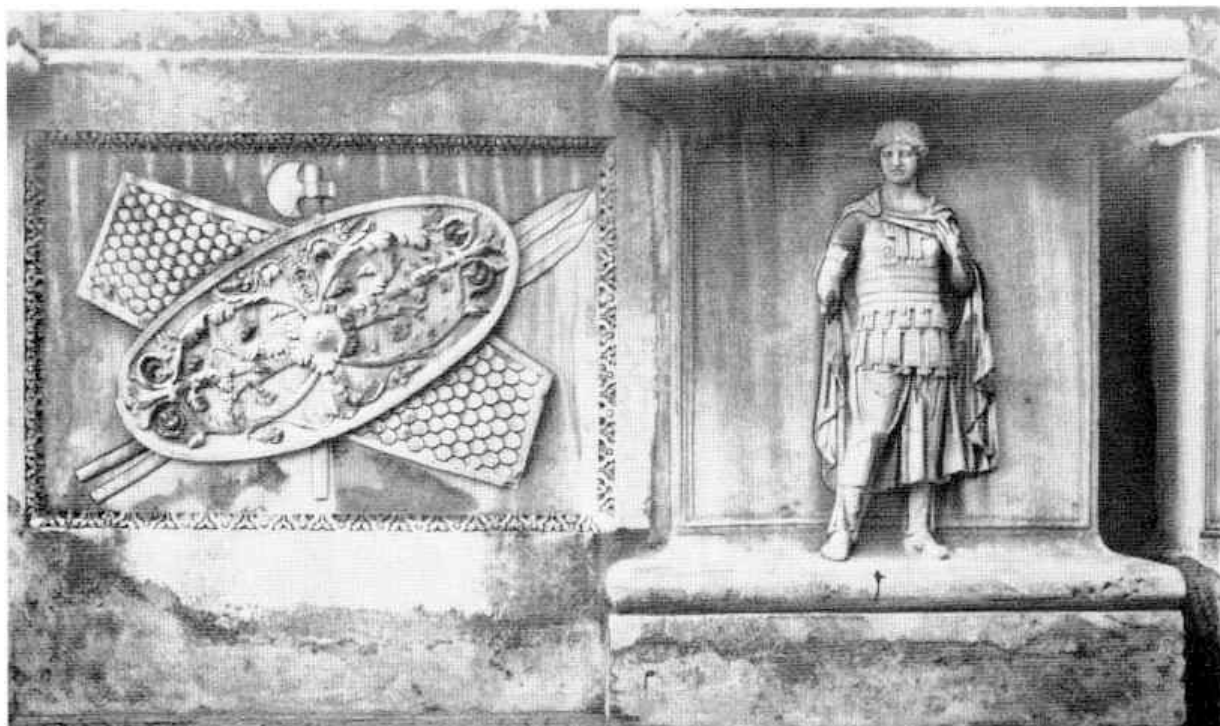


561 Part of the marble balustrade with the provinces of Vindelicia on the left and Dacia on the right (according to Toynbee).
 Fot 947



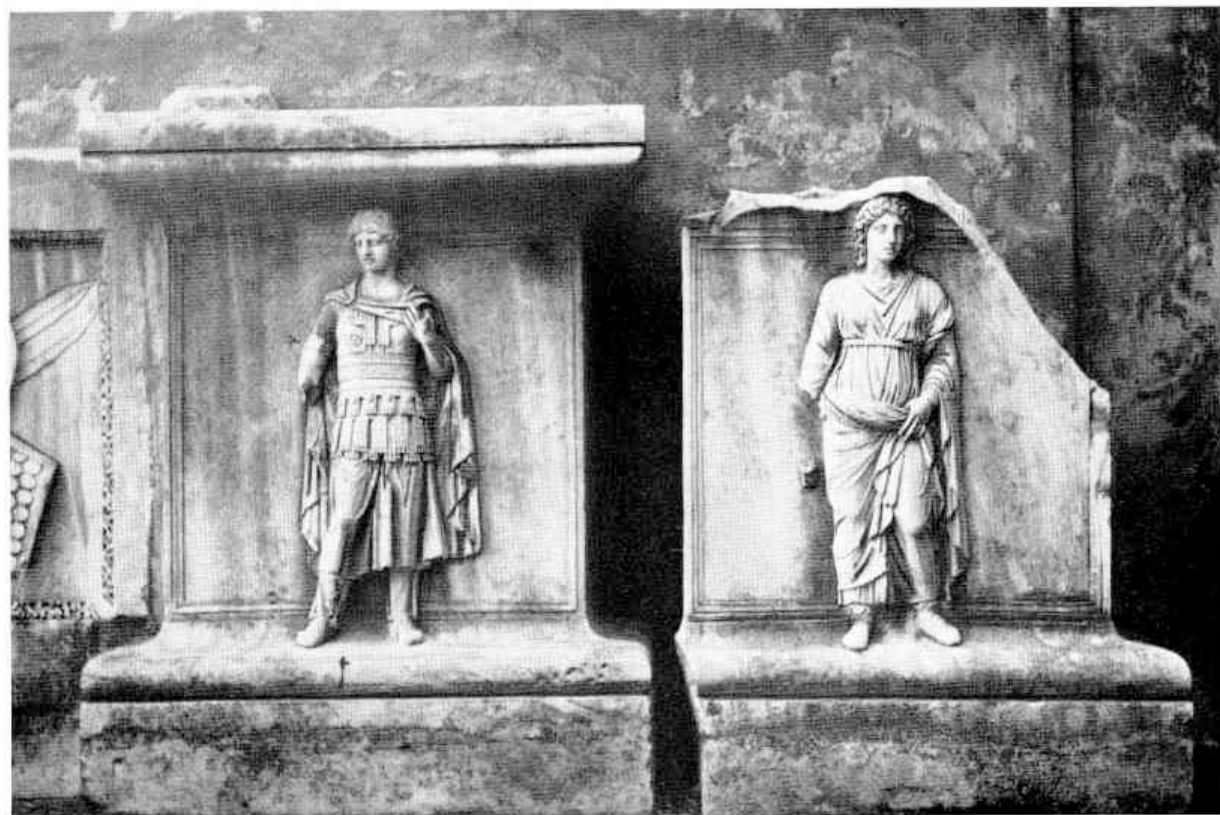
562 A marble-slab with trophies and pedestal with the province of Gallia (according to Toynbee).

Fot 948



563 Marble-slab with crossed shields and a pedestal with the province of Hispania (according to Lucas).

Fot 951



564 Marble pedestal with the provinces of Hispania and Libya (according to Lucas and Toynbee).

Fot 952



565 Scythia

Mus Napoli A 5



566 Phrygia

Mus Napoli A 2

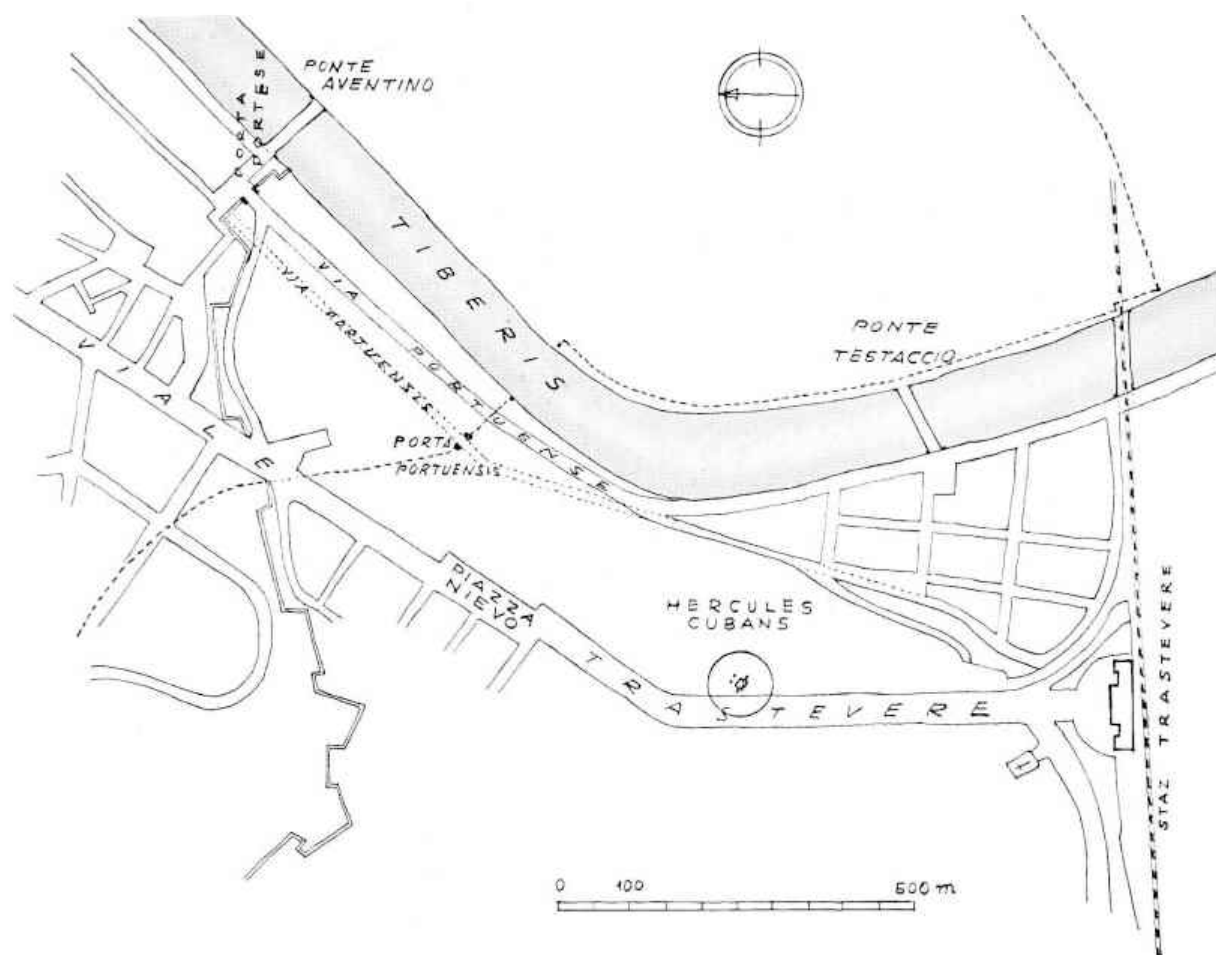


567 The pedestal with the provinces of Scythia, Phrygia and Parthia (according to Toynbee) discovered in the time of Paul III (1534–50) and now in the Museo Nazionale in Naples. Mus Napoli A 7

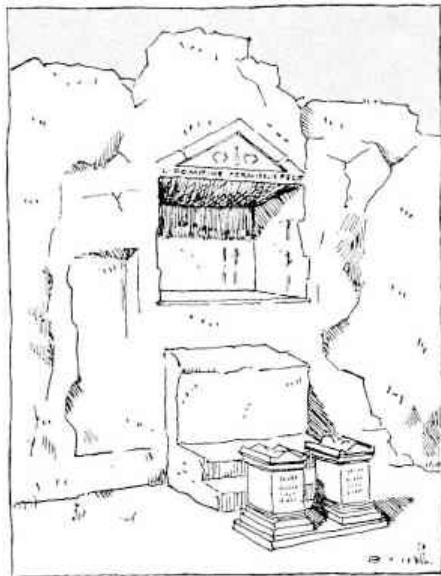
HERCULES CUBANS. In 1889 a sanctuary dedicated to Hercules was discovered on the right bank of the Tiber, within the confines of Caesar's gardens. On the evidence of a statuette representing Hercules reclining at a table, which was found in a niche of the aedicula, the sanctuary has been identified with the Hercules Cubans, mentioned in the Regionary Catalogue (regio XIV). The epistyle of the niche and two altars standing in front of it bear the inscriptions of its dedication by L. Domitius Permissus. (CIL VI, 30891, 30892). At the sides of the shrine, which was cut into the tufa, there were seven busts of charioteers, set on hermae. The sanctuary was destroyed, but the tufa statuette of Hercules Cubans, the two altars and the seven busts are conserved in the Museo Nazionale Romano.

D. MARCHETTI, NSc, 1889, pp. 243–247; L. BORSARI, BCom XVIII, 1890, p. 9; CH. HÜLSEN, RM VI, 1891, p. 149 f.; VII, 1892, p. 331; E. LOEWY, RM XII, 1897, pp. 67–70; R. LANCIANI, Ruins, p. 457 f.; H. JORDAN, Top I, 3, p. 644; P-A, p. 251; G. LUGLI, Mon III, p. 640; R. WEST, Römische Portrait Plastik,

1933, I, pp. 213, 237, Taf. LVIII; 254–256, Taf. LXIV; 284, 289; R. PARIBENI, Il ritratto nell'arte antica, 1934, p. 38, Tavv. 221–225; id., MusNaz, pp. 249–251; B. M. FELLETTI MAJ, Mus. Naz. Romano, I Ritratti, 1953, Ni. 115, 126–130, 193.



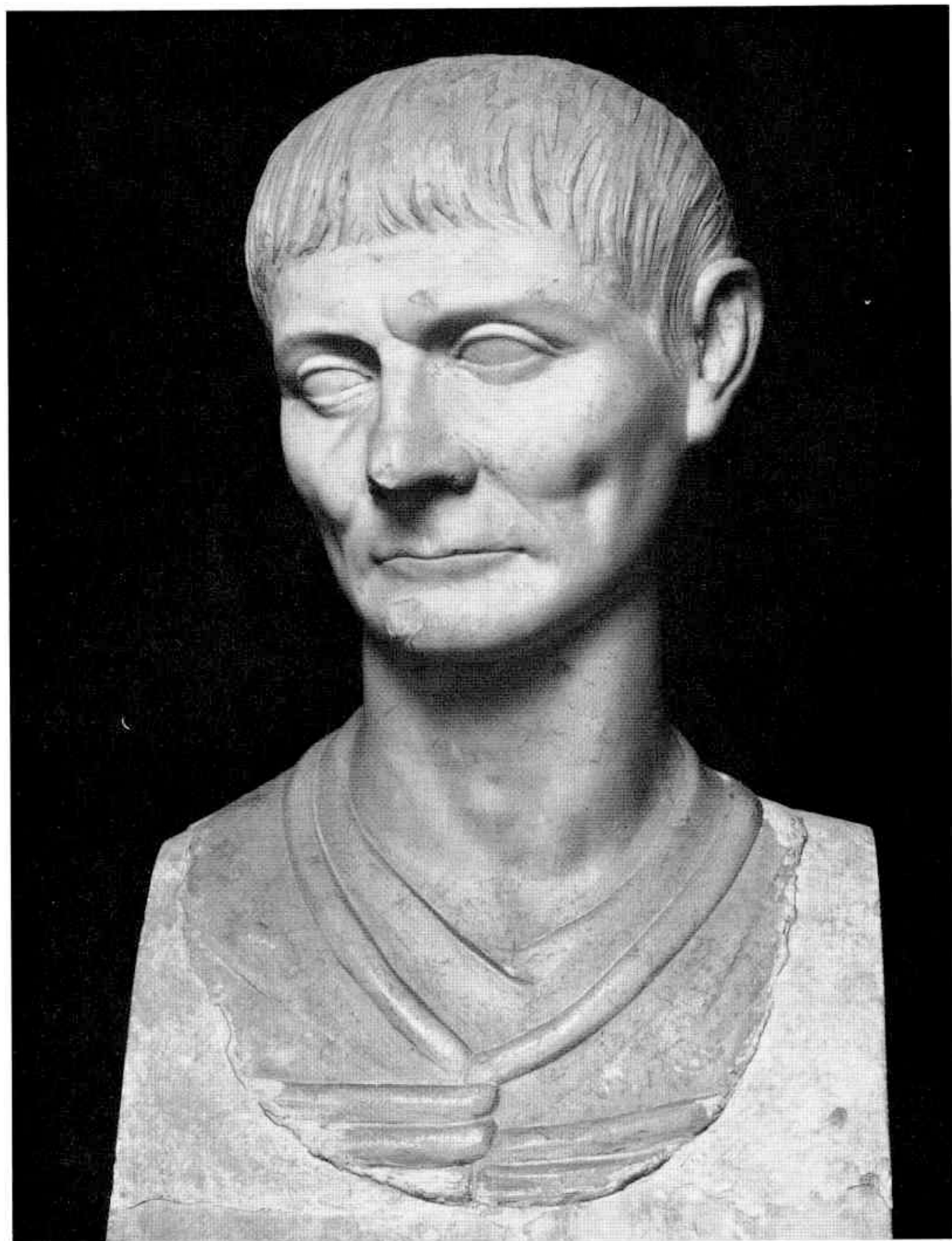
568 Site of the sanctuary of Hercules Cubans near the Viale Trastevere.



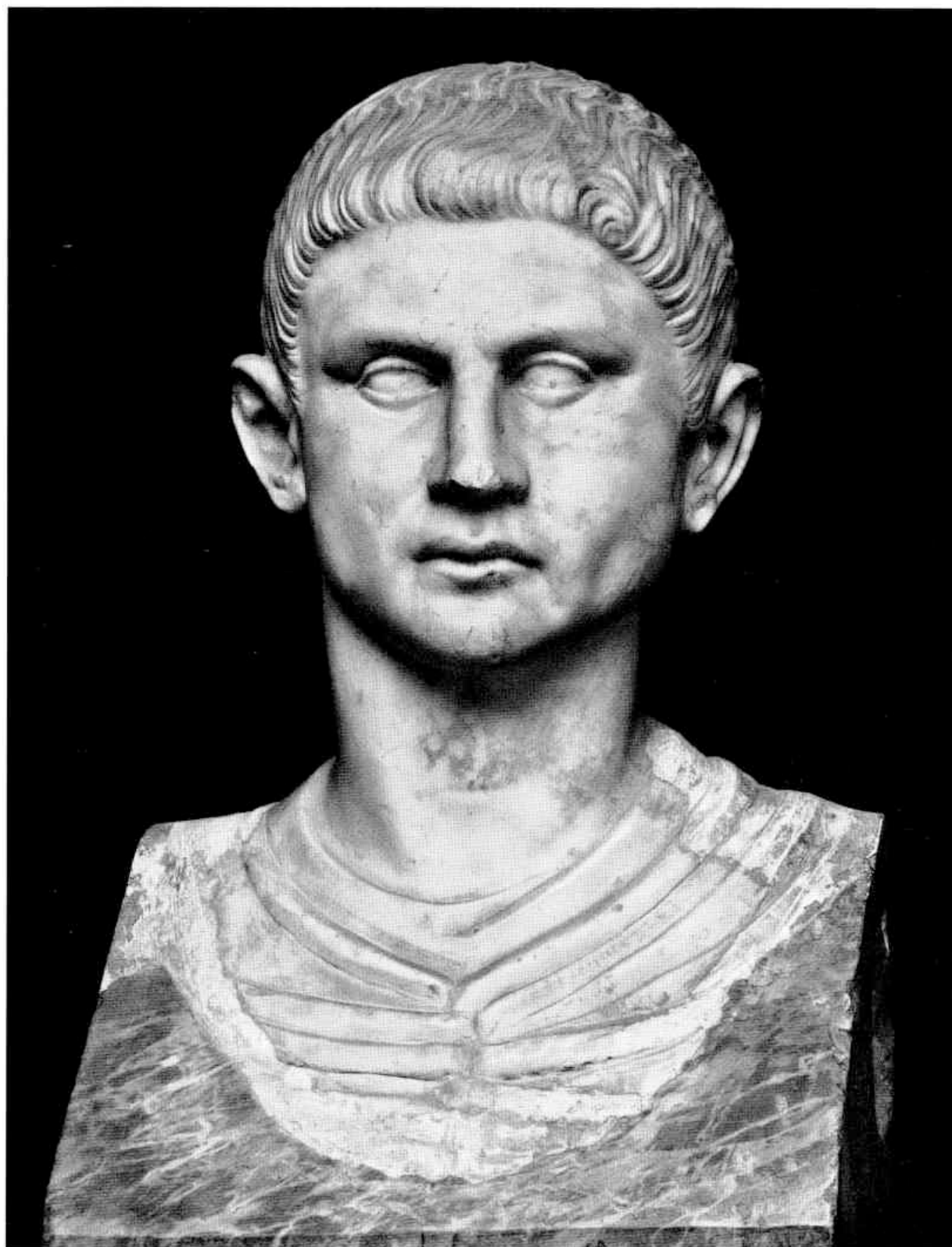
569 View of the sanctuary of Hercules during the excavation in 1889 (after NSc, 1889, p. 244).



570 Tufa statuette of Hercules Cubans, now in the store-rooms of the Museo Nazionale Romano.

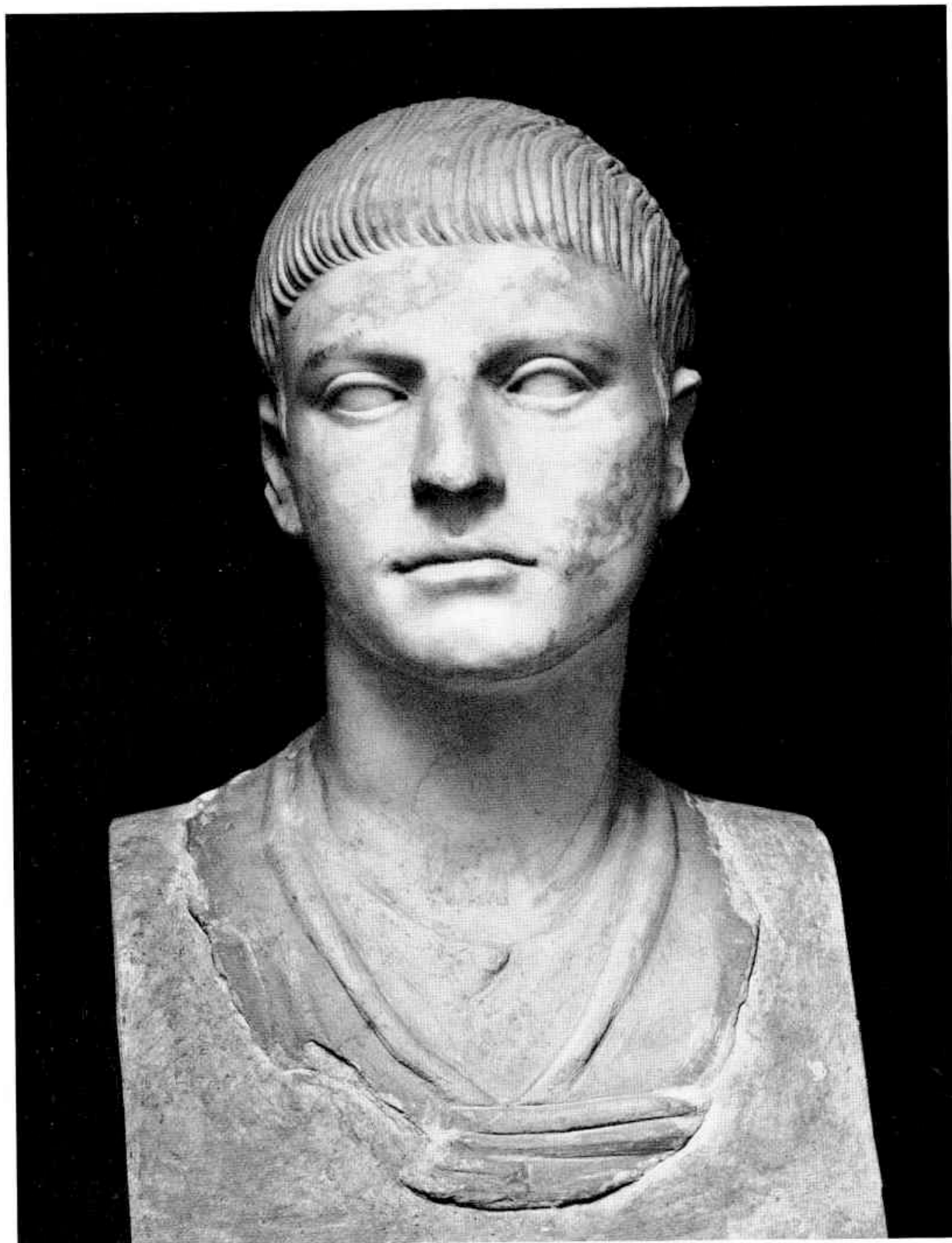


571 Charioteer from the sanctuary of Hercules Cubans, now in the store-rooms of the Museo Nazionale Romano Inv. No. 287 (Felletti Maj No. 115). Anderson 2289



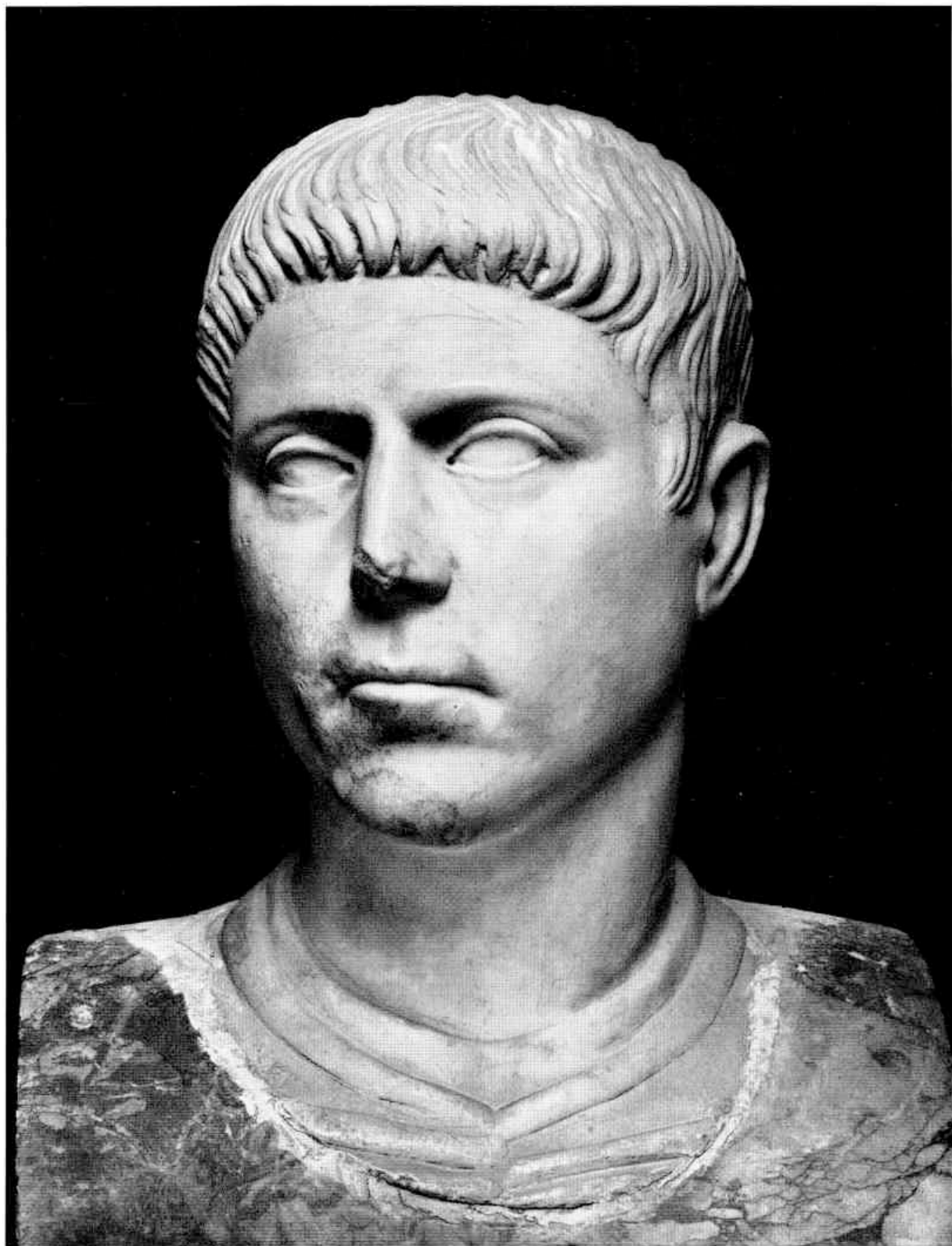
572 Charioteer, Museo Nazionale Romano Inv. No. 310 (Felletti Maj No. 126).

Anderson 2287



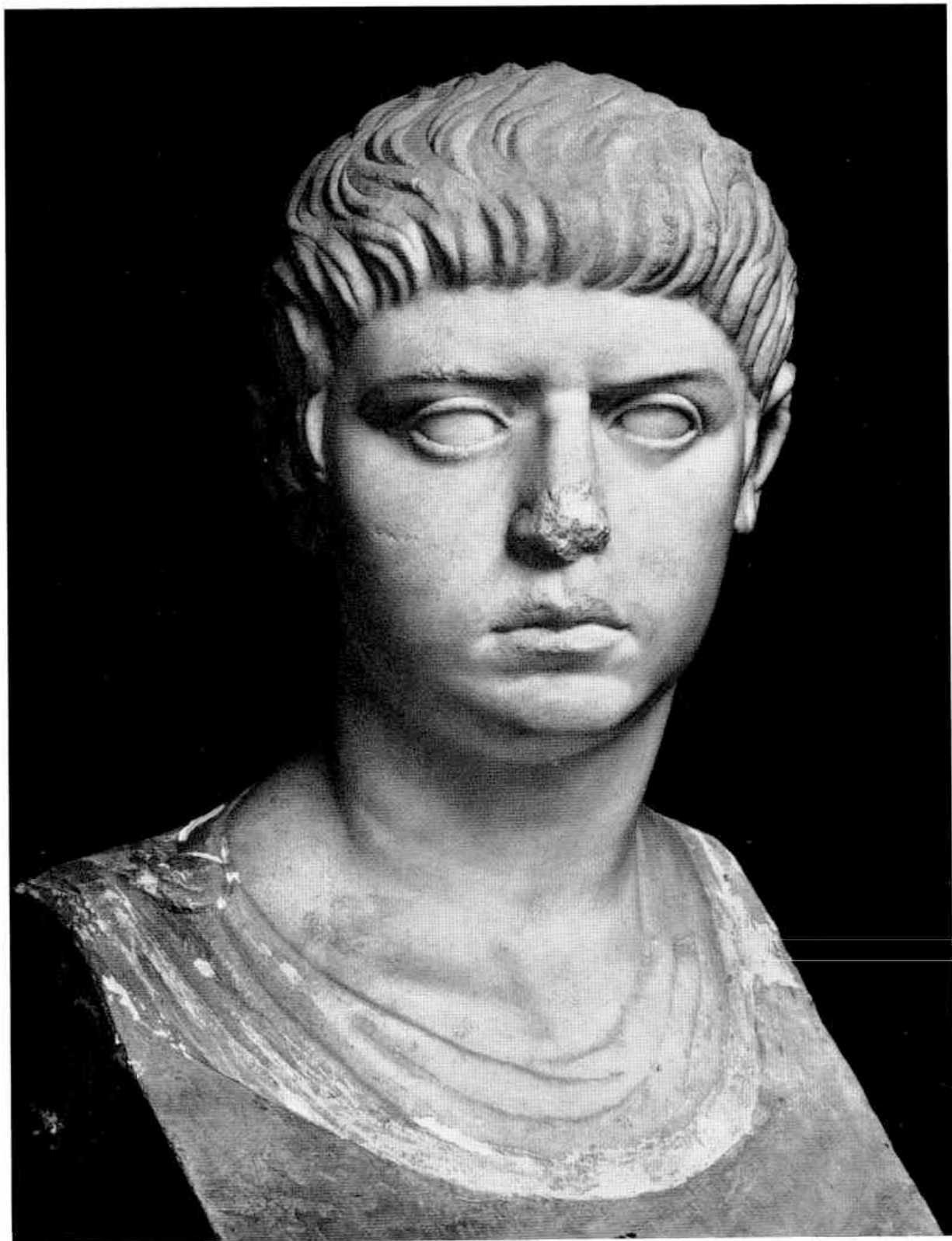
573 Charioteer, Museo Nazionale Romano Inv. No. 317 (Felletti Maj No. 127).

Anderson 2285



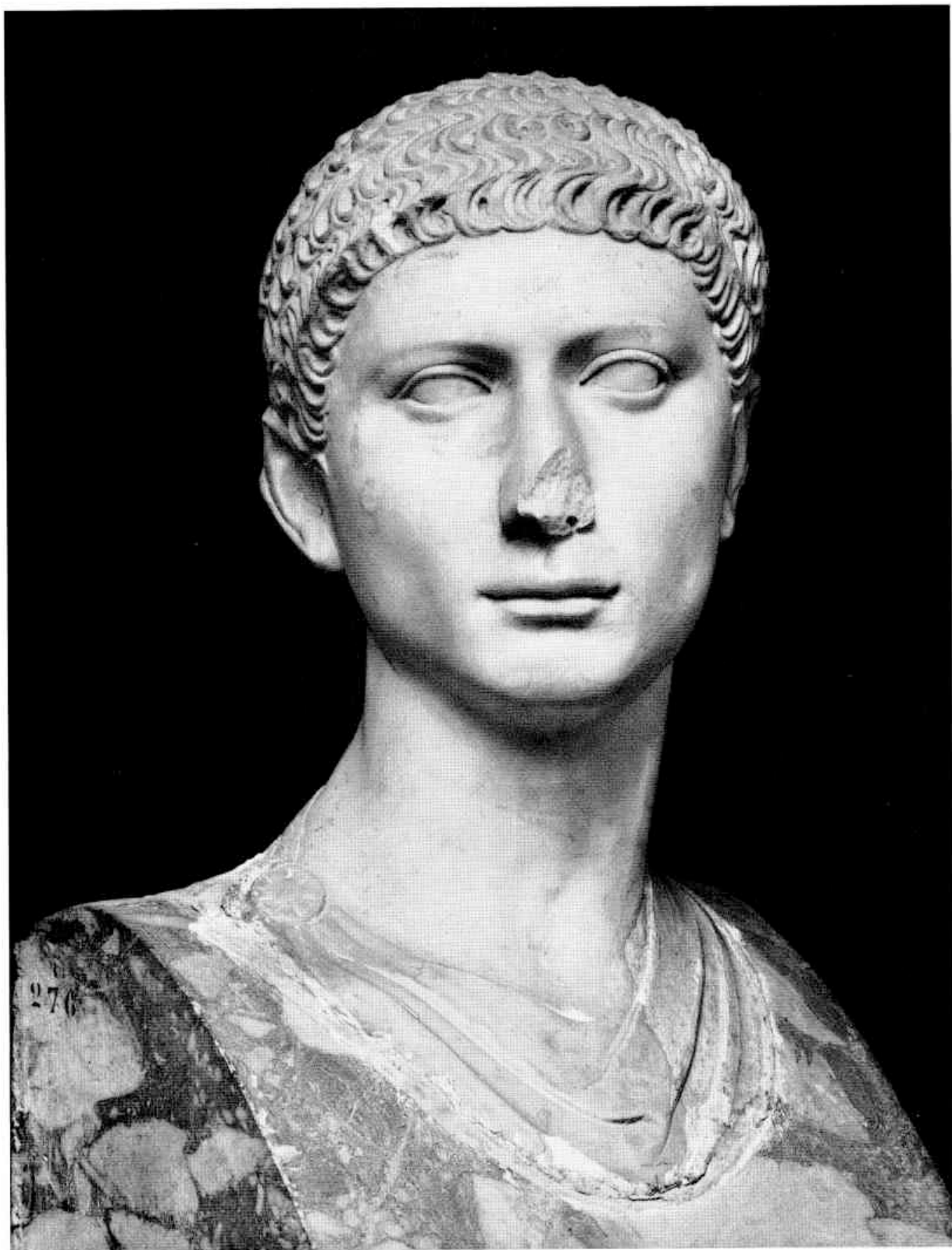
574 Charioteer, Museo Nazionale Romano Inv. No. 290 (Felletri Maj No. 128).

Anderson 2286



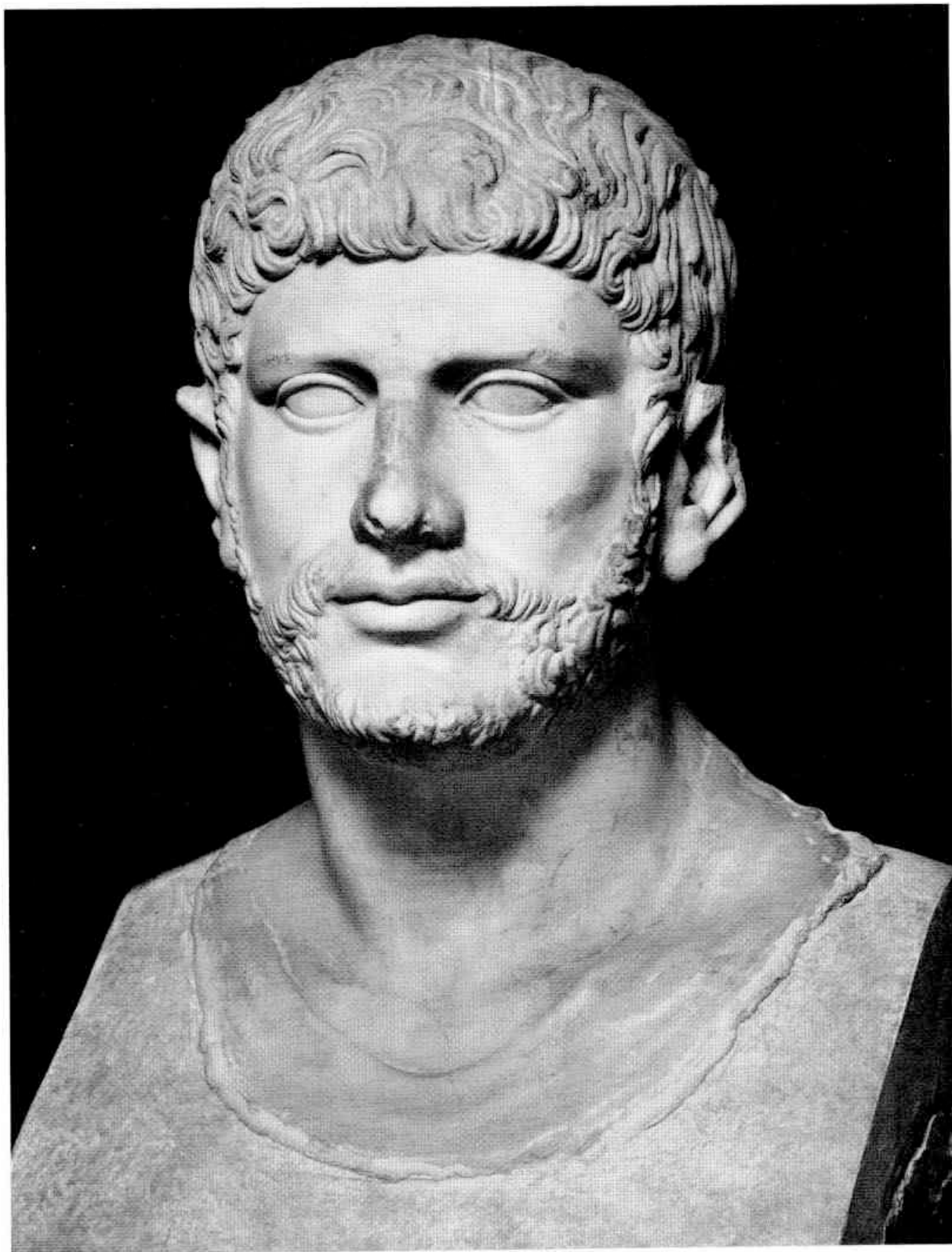
575 Charioteer, Museo Nazionale Romano Inv. No. 281 (Felletti Maj No. 129).

Anderson 2288



576 Charioteer, Museo Nazionale Romano Inv. No. 276 (Felletti Maj No. 130).

Anderson 2283



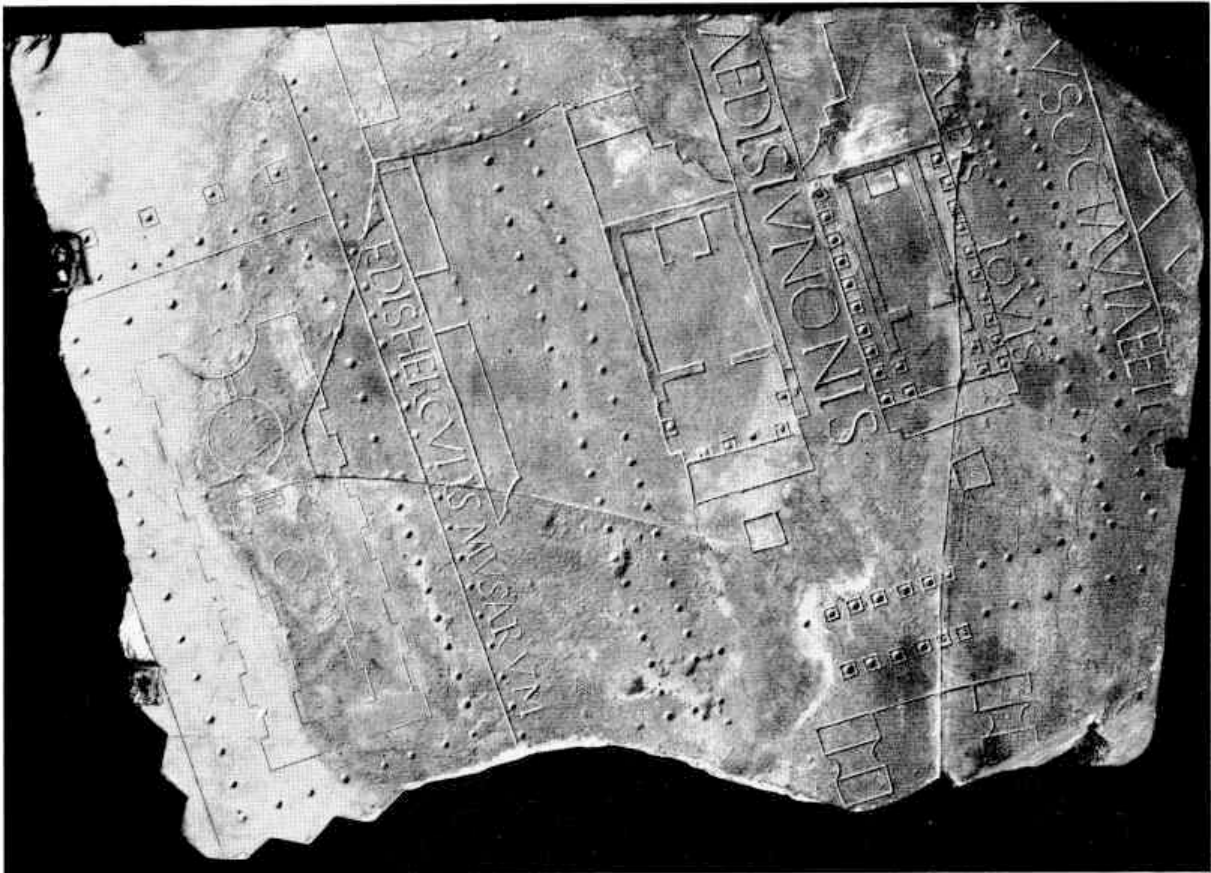
577 Charioteer, Museo Nazionale Romano Inv. No. 301 (Felletti Maj No. 193).

Anderson 2284

HERCULES MUSARUM. After the victory over the Aetolians and the conquest of Ambracia in Epirus in 189 B. C., M. Fulvius Nobilior erected a temple of Hercules Musarum in the Campus Martius, "in circo Flaminio". This temple was restored in 29 B. C. by L. Marcius Philippus, the stepfather of Augustus, who surrounded it with the PORTICUS PHILIPPI, named in his honour. The location of the temple and of the porticus appears from a fragment of the Severan marble plan (FUR Tav. XXIX). It stood immediately next to the Porticus Ottaviae, on its north-west side.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, pp. 607–609; G. B. DE ROSSI, *BullInst*, 1869, pp. 3–12; P. ROSA, *Relazione*, p. 75; G. GATTI, *NSc*, 1890, p. 31; id., *BCom* XVIII, 1890, p. 66 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* VI, 1891, p. 126; W. H. ROSCHER I, 2, pp. 2970–2976; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3,

p. 544 f.; *DizEpigr* III, p. 703 f.; P-A, pp. 255, 428; V. LUNDSTRÖM, pp. 89–109; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 65 f., 92 f.; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 131, 158 f.; FUR, p. 92, Tav. XXIX.

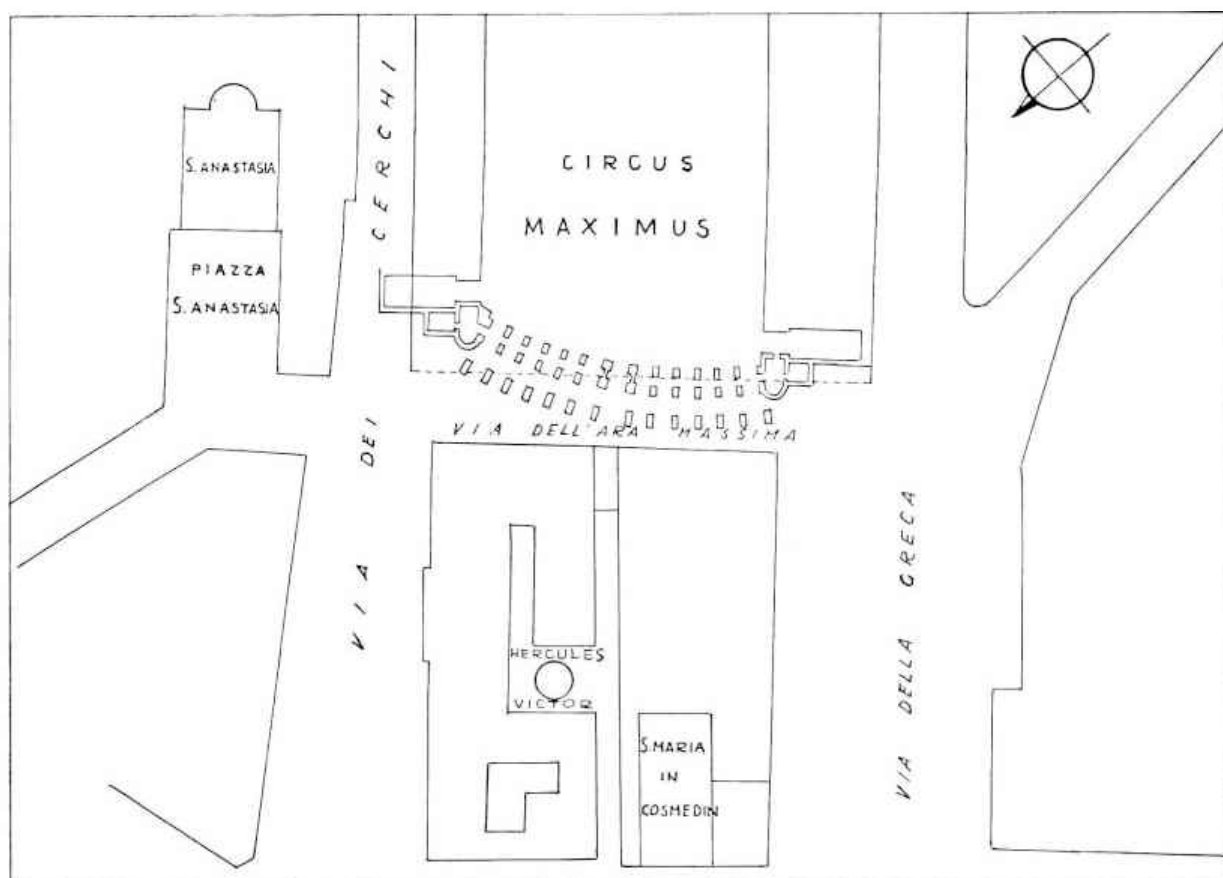


578 Fragment of the Severan marble plan with the inscription "AEDIS HERCULIS MUSARVM". Rip X B/1390

HERCULES VICTOR. A round temple dedicated to Hercules Victor stood in the Forum Boarium, between Piazza Bocca della Verità and Via dell'Ara Massima. Its remains were removed under Sixtus IV (1471–1484) and, at this time, the cult image of gilded bronze was discovered. A reconstruction of the temple is shown in a drawing by Baldassare Peruzzi.

G. B. DE ROSSI, *AnnInst*, 1854, pp. 28–38; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, p. 479 f.; W. H. ROSCHER *I*, 2, pp. 2905–2915; R. LANCIANI, *Pagan and Christian Rome*, 1893, p. 69 f.; *id.*, *Storia I*, p. 76; CH. HÜLSEN, *Diss PontAcc* 2, VI, 1896, pp. 241–244; G. LUGLI, *Boll. Ass. Archeologia Rom.* V, 1915, pp. 108–129; TH.

ASHBY, *JRS IX*, 1919, p. 180 f.; G. CULTRERA, *Mem Linc* 5, XVII, 1923, pp. 535–537; W. ALTMANN, *Rundbauten*, pp. 33–36; P-A, p. 257 f.; D. MUSTILLI, p. 17 f.; C. PIETRANGELI, *BCom LXVIII*, 1940, p. 164 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 588; H. LYNGBY, *For Boarium*, pp. 7–19.

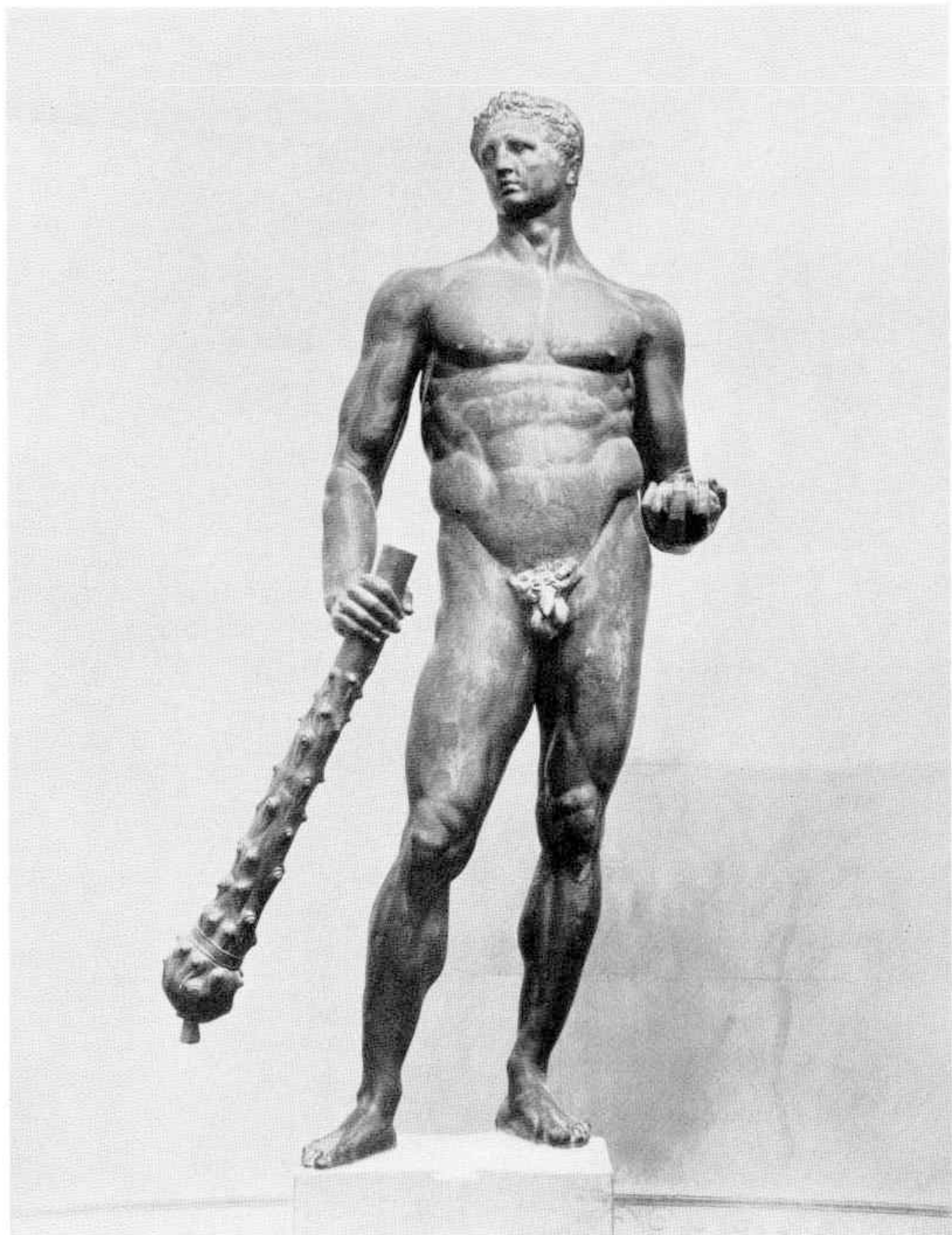


579 Site-plan of the Temple of Hercules Victor (after Pietrangeli).



Baldassarre da essere al tempo di Giulio.

*La camera è spessa di capelle d'oro trauati anelli / circa m. 12 in capo al vestibolo del suo luogo
 di tempio era circolare di un portico intorno / largo p. 7. di fronte trauati anelli molto grossi tra
 di muro delle alte tra m. 12 di m. 12 tra porta una colonna / la quale ha base alta p. 12 m. di
 9 m. colonne / p. 12 m. di file di fucosono intorno portico nel sommitate della che era una sola di base
 molto tocca più picciola nel mezzo del portico 3.*



581 Bronze statue of Hercules Victor excavated near S. Maria in Cosmedin, now in the Palazzo dei Conservatori.

Inst Neg 7381

HORREA AGRIPPIANA. A warehouse identified by the inscription on an altar as Horrea Agrippiana has been excavated since 1903, on the Vicus Tuscus, south west of Domitian's vestibule to the Domus Tiberiana. The building was erected either by Agrippa himself or in his honour. The main court was surrounded by tabernae, all built of tufa blocks, while the smaller rooms of an inner court were built of brick. Arcades resting on columns and half columns surrounded the court.

s. a. Domus Tiberiana I, 455

CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* XX, 1905, p. 84; G. SCHNEIDER – GRAZIOSI, *BCom* XXXIX, 1911, pp. 158–172; XLII, 1914, pp. 25–33; A. BARTOLI, *MAInc* XXVII, 1921, pp. 373–402; L. WICKERT, *RM* XL, 1925, p. 213 f.; P-A, p. 260; F. W. SHIPLEY, *Agrippa*, pp. 81–83;

G. LUGLI, *BCom* LXIX, 1941, p. 56 f.; id., *Centro*, p. 195 f.; id., *Tecnica* I, pp. 196, 311; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 162 f.; II, p. 114; M. BERUCCI, *Palladio* NS IV, 1954, pp. 145–149; *FUR*, pp. 109–111.

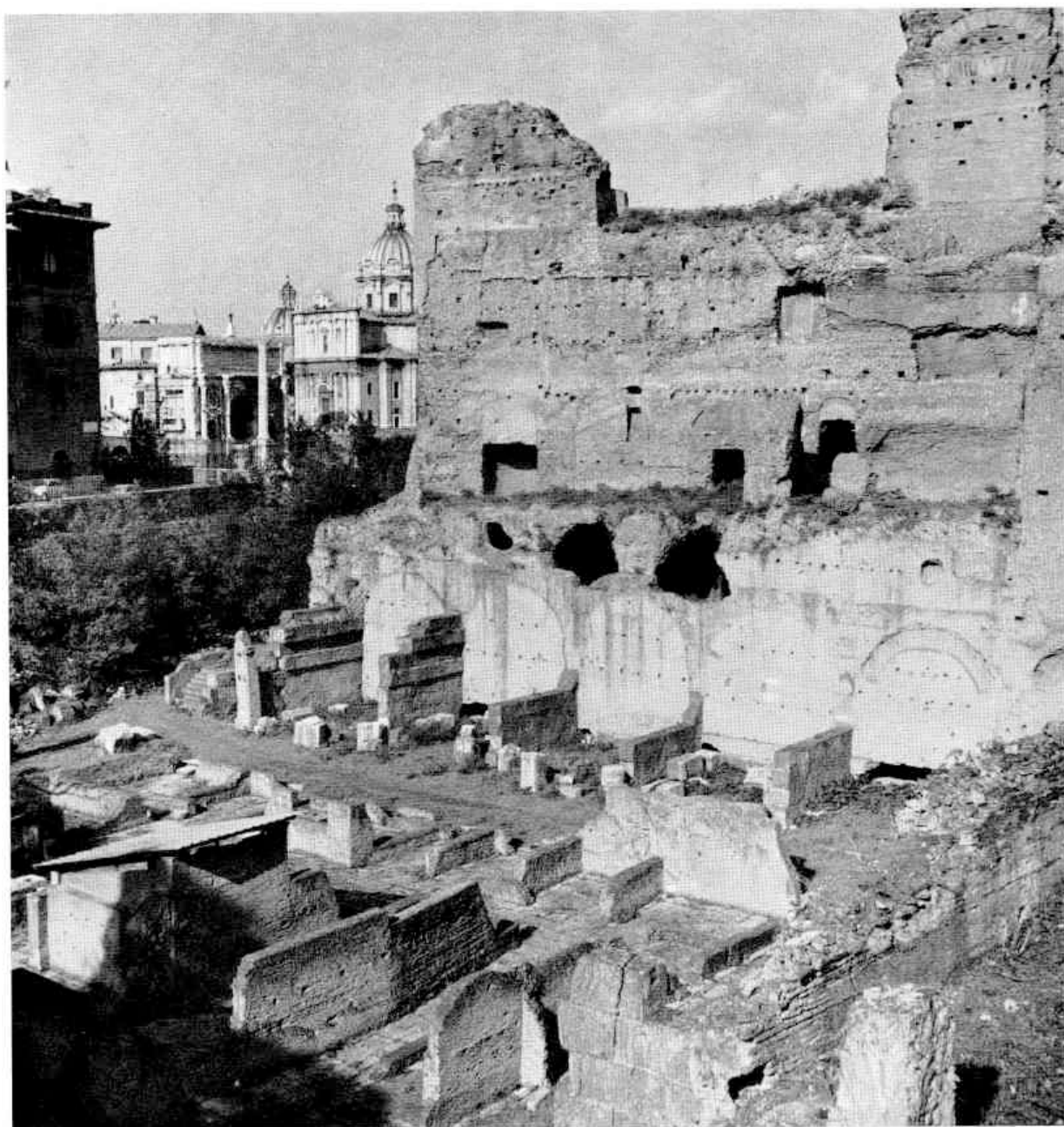


582 The altar dedicated to the Genius Horreorum Agrippianorum in the middle of the inner courtyard of the Horrea (CIL VI, 39417). For 785



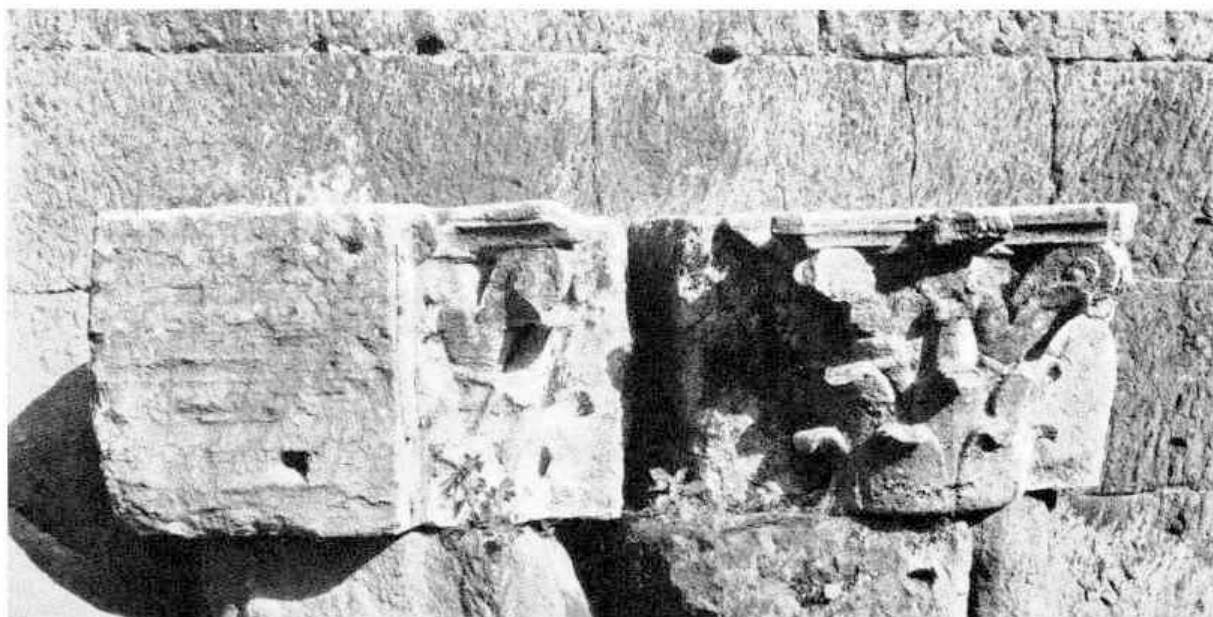
583 View of the inner court of the Horrea Agrippiana.

Fot. 787



584 The north-eastern perimeter wall, which was rebuilt in brick at the time of the building of the Domitianic vestibule of the Domus Tiberiana.

Fot 4187



585 Capitals of an engaged column and a corner pilaster from the travertine arcade surrounding the courtyard. Fot 3659



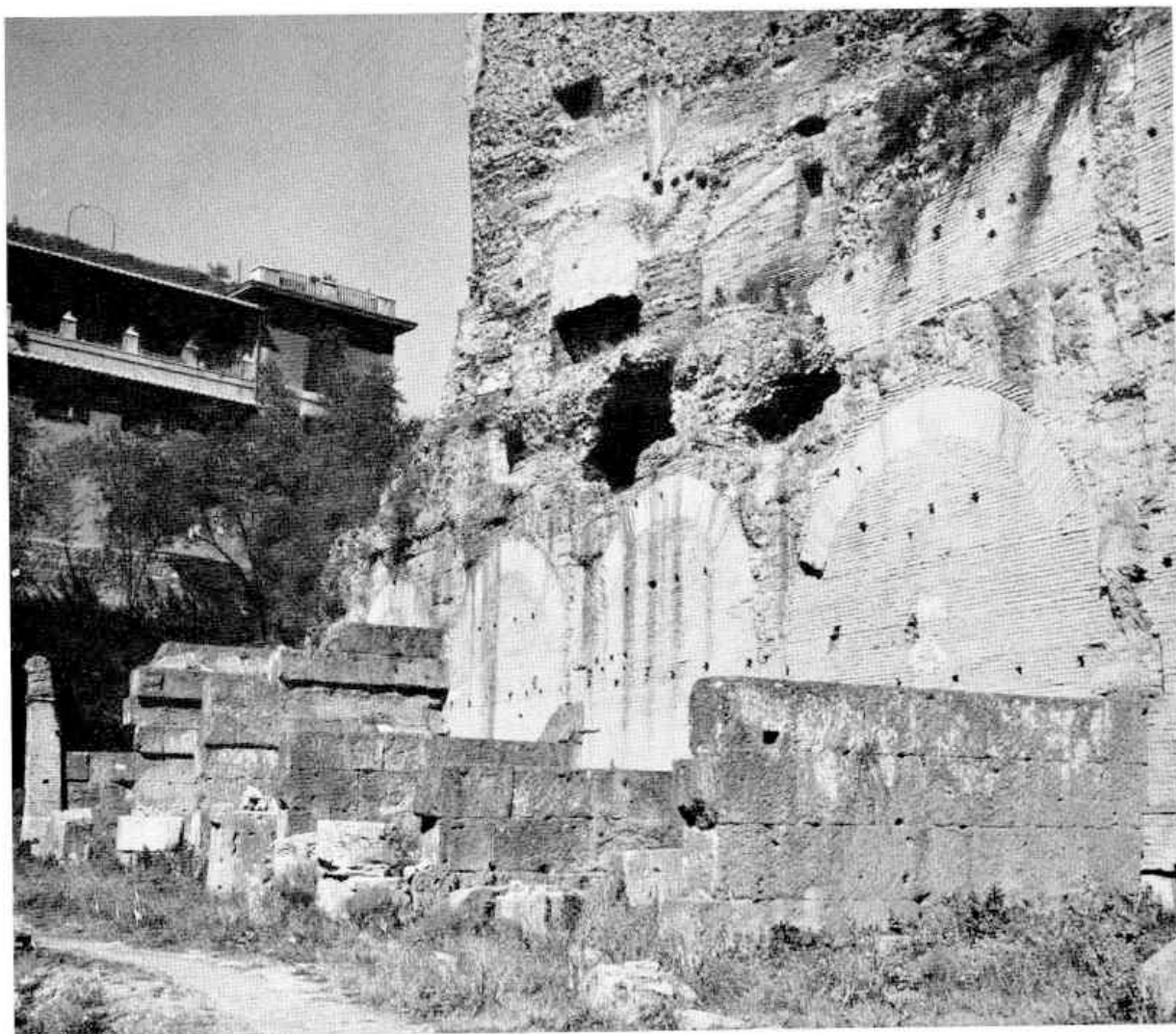
586 Capital of a column of the arcade.

Fot 6210



587 South-eastern perimeter wall and tabernae built against the slope of the Palatine.

Fot 4192



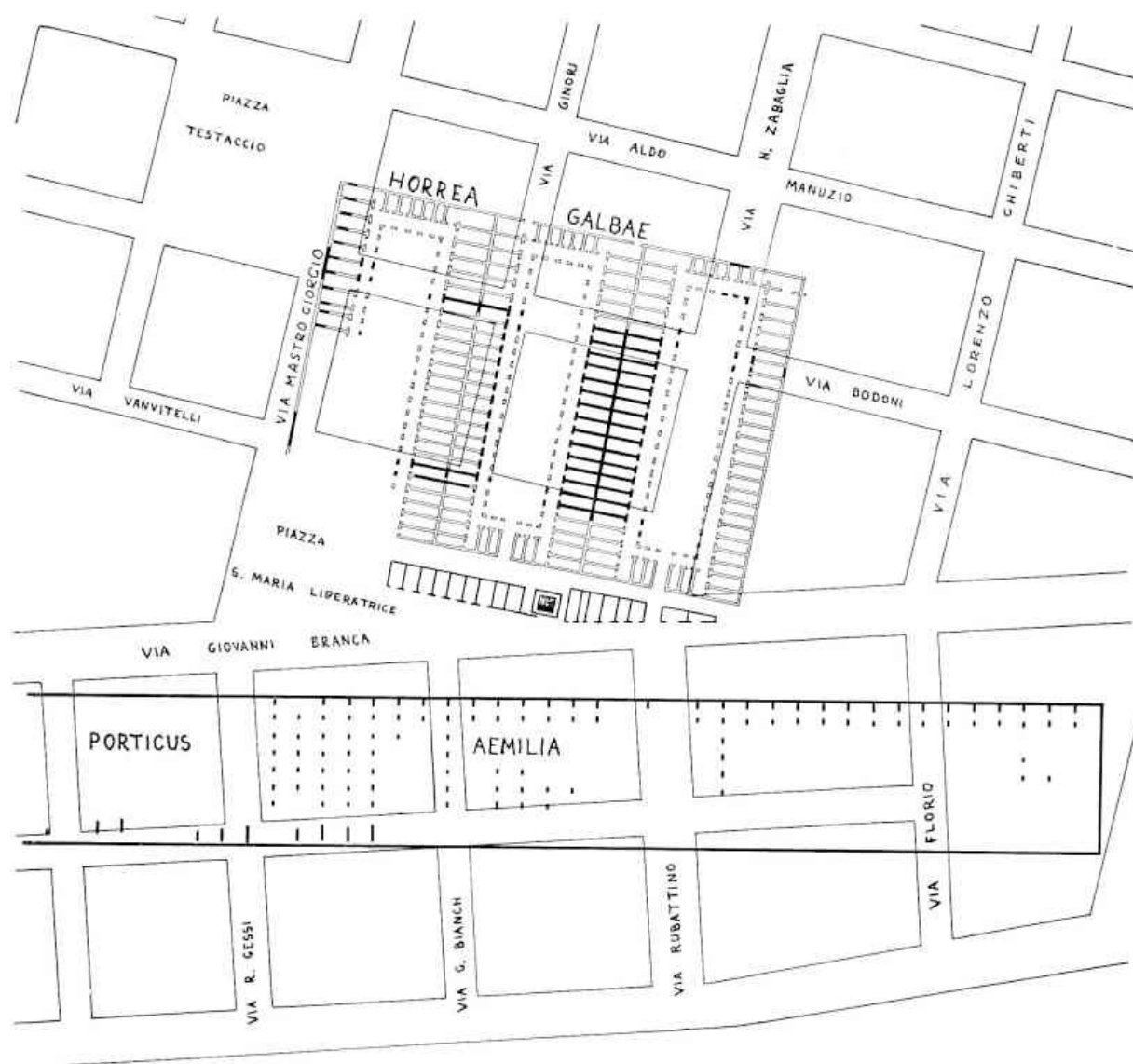
588 Tabernae on the north-east side with remains of the travertine arcade.

Fot 784

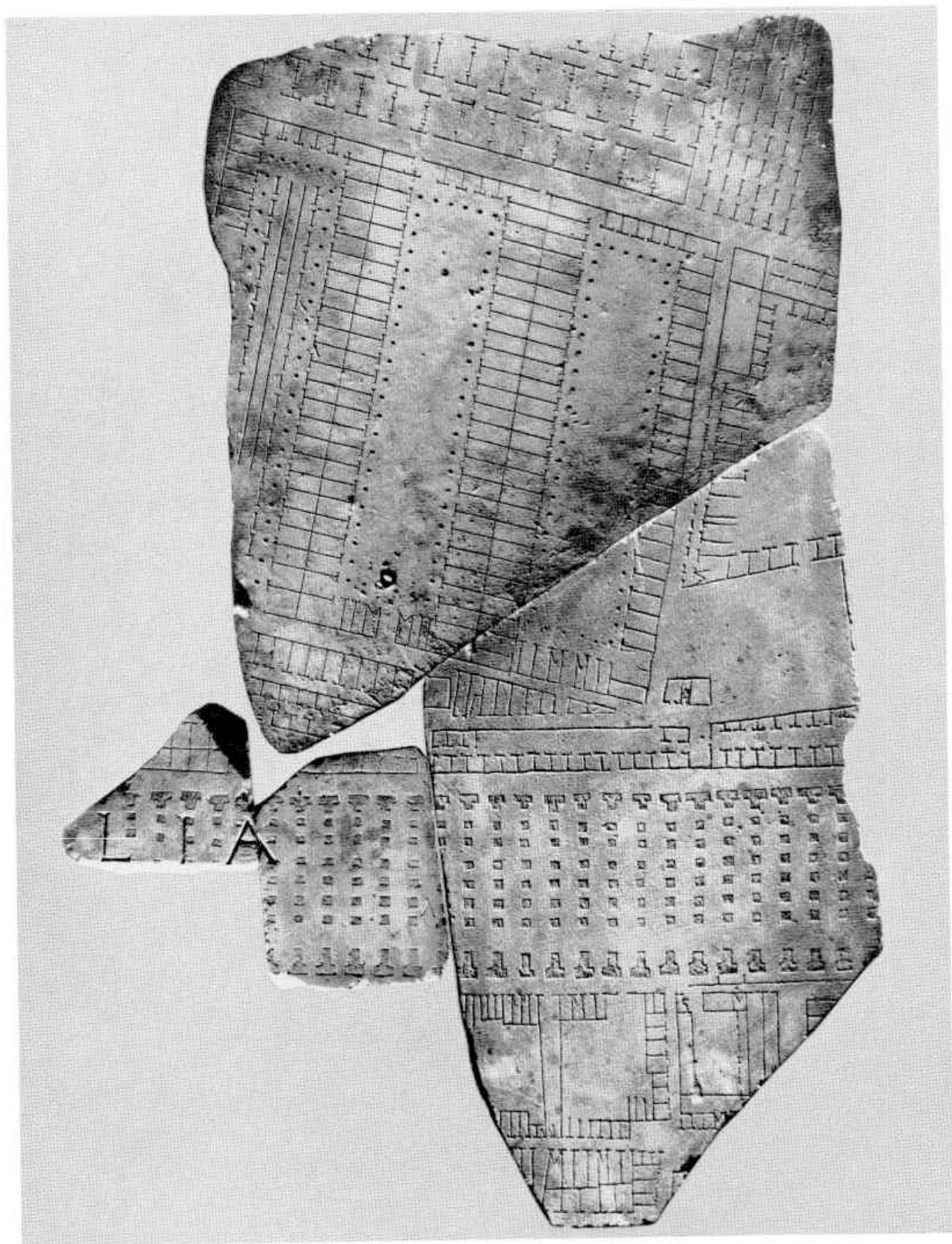
HORREA GALBAE. The warehouses known as Horrea Galbae were located immediately behind the Porticus Aemilia (q. v.) together with which they are recorded on a slab of the Severan marble plan (FUR Tav. XXIV). They date from the republican period and were restored by the Emperor Galba. Between 1885 and 1925, when the city district of Monte Testaccio was built, remains of the Horrea have repeatedly come to light. A row of connected chambers and the foundations of the portico surrounding the western court were uncovered in 1955 when the foundations of a house were being excavated at the corner of the via Zabaglia and Piazza S. Maria Liberatrice.

G. GATTI, BCom XIII, 1885, pp. 112–117; R. LANCIANI, Ruins, p. 524 (Bibl: p. 524); id., Storia III, p. 175; H. JORDAN, Top I, 3, p. 175 f.; G. GATTI, BCom XXXIX, 1911, pp. 206–208; G. MANCINI, ib., pp.

246–260; E. GATTI, BCom LIV, 1926, p. 267 f.; P-A, p. 261 f.; G. LUGLI, Mon III, p. 607 f.; id., Tecnica II, Tav. CXLI, 2; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 135; II, p. 87; FUR, p. 81 f., Tav. XXIV.



589 Location of the Horrea Galbae in the modern street plan.

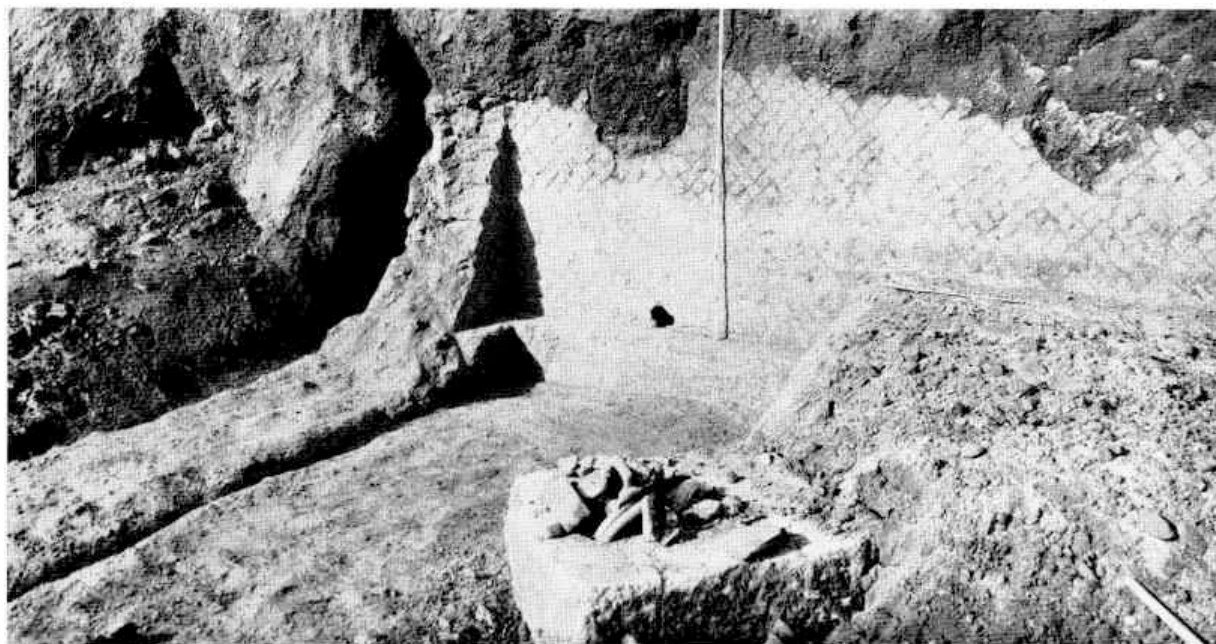


590 Fragment of the Severan marble plan with the Horrea Galbae and the Porticus Aemilia.

For 3045



591 Excavation in the Via Nicola Zabaglia: north-west corner of the western courtyards of the Horrea. Four rooms with a portico in front of them. Rip X B/3199



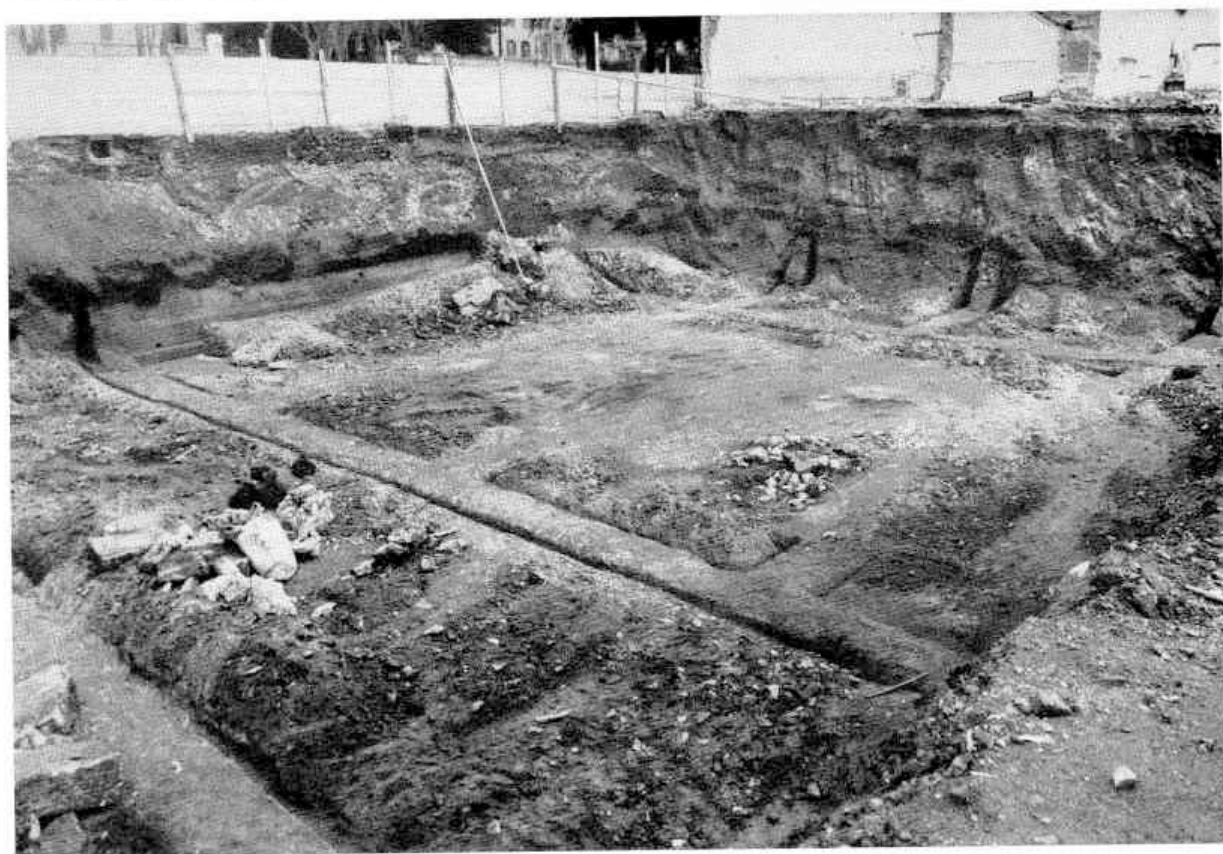
592 Outer wall of the first room of the western courtyard in opus reticulatum.

Rip X B/3201



593 The rear wall of seven rooms excavated on the Via Nicola Zabaglia in 1955.

Rip X B/3197



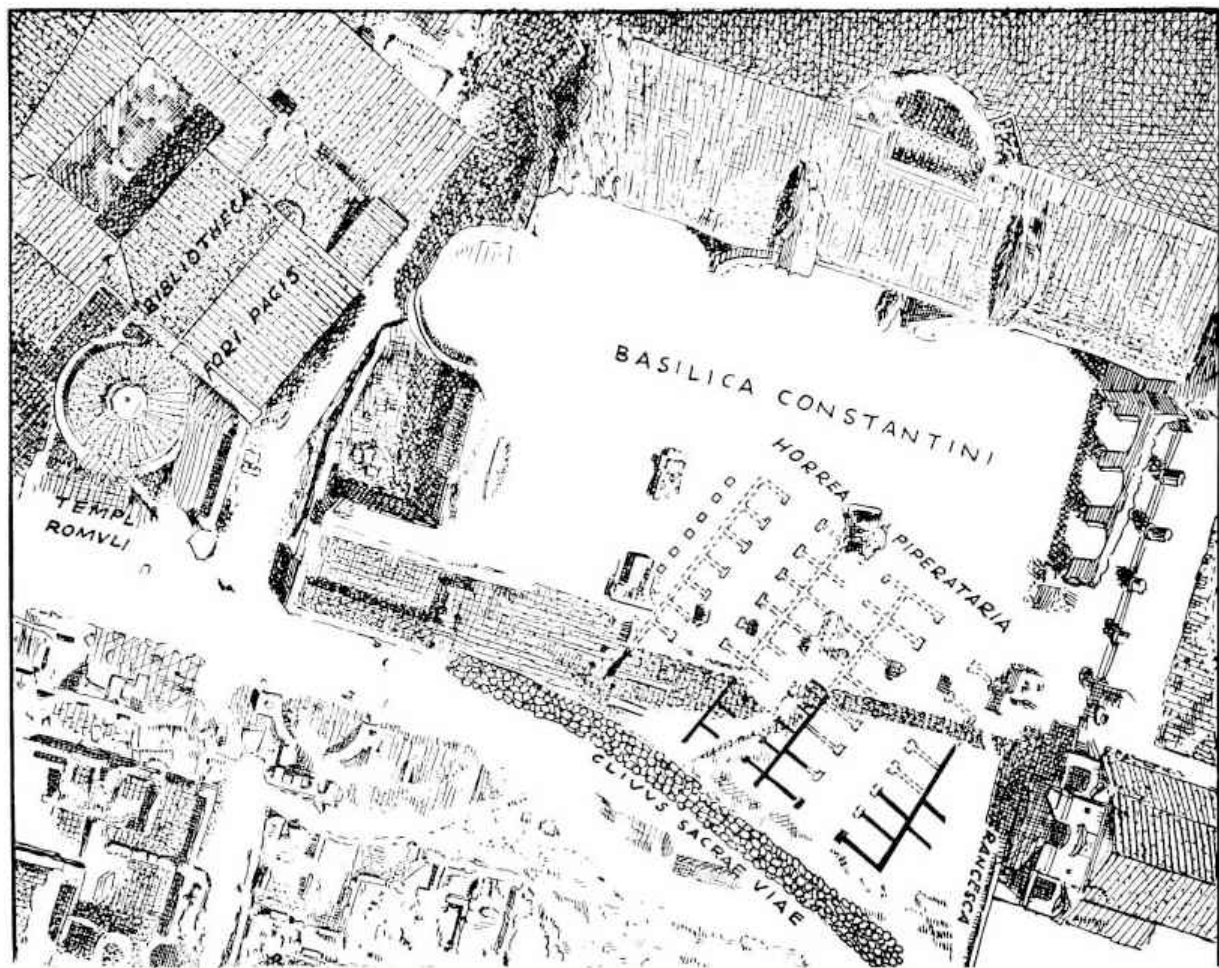
594 The first four rooms at the north-west corner of the Horrea seen from the portico.

Rip X B/3196

HORREA PIPERATARIA. In 1899 the Sacra Via was excavated in front of the Basilica of Constantine to pre-Neronian levels. On the north side rows of shops were found, with a travertine portico lying in front and to the west which continued under the basilica. This complex of warehouses and shops was covered by Nero's Sacra Via and the colonnades lying on either side of the entrance to the Domus Aurea. In place of the demolished tabernae Domitian built the Horrea Piperataria in the Neronian portico on the north side of the Sacra Via. It was a bazaar for eastern goods, pepper and spices; the westernmost tabernae bordered on the Forum Pacis (q. v. I, 536, 541). The building was twice destroyed by fire, in 191 A. D. under Commodus and in 284 A. D. under Carinus. The Basilica of Constantine was built on its ruins.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, pp. 243, 247; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* IV, 1876, p. 50 f.; id., *Ruins*, p. 202; id., *BCom* XXVIII, 1900, pp. 8-13; D. VAGLIERI, *BCom* XXXI, 1903, pp. 25-27; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, p. 7; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *AJA* XXVII, 1923, p. 386; P-A, p. 262 f.; A. MINOPRIO, *BSR* XII, 1932, p. 23 f.;

A. M. COLINI, *BCom* LXV, 1937, p. 38; LXVIII, 1940, p. 223 f.; M. BAROSSO, *Atti* 5 CStR II, pp. 58-62; G. LUGLI, *MonMin*, p. 160 f.; id., *Tecnica* I, p. 590 f., II, *Tav.* CLXVII, 2; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 114; *FUR*, p. 213.



595 Pre-Neronian tabernae between the Sacra Via and the Basilica of Constantine (after an air photo *BCom* XXVIII, 1900, plate I-II).

- 596 The pre-Neronian tabernae with rear wall and travertine thresholds north of the Sacra Via.
Fot 793



- 597 The pre-Neronian Sacra Via after the excavation in the summer of 1899; in the foreground are tabernae, on the right on the other side of the street one sees the piece of entablature of the sacellum of Bacchus (q. v.). Anderson 3194

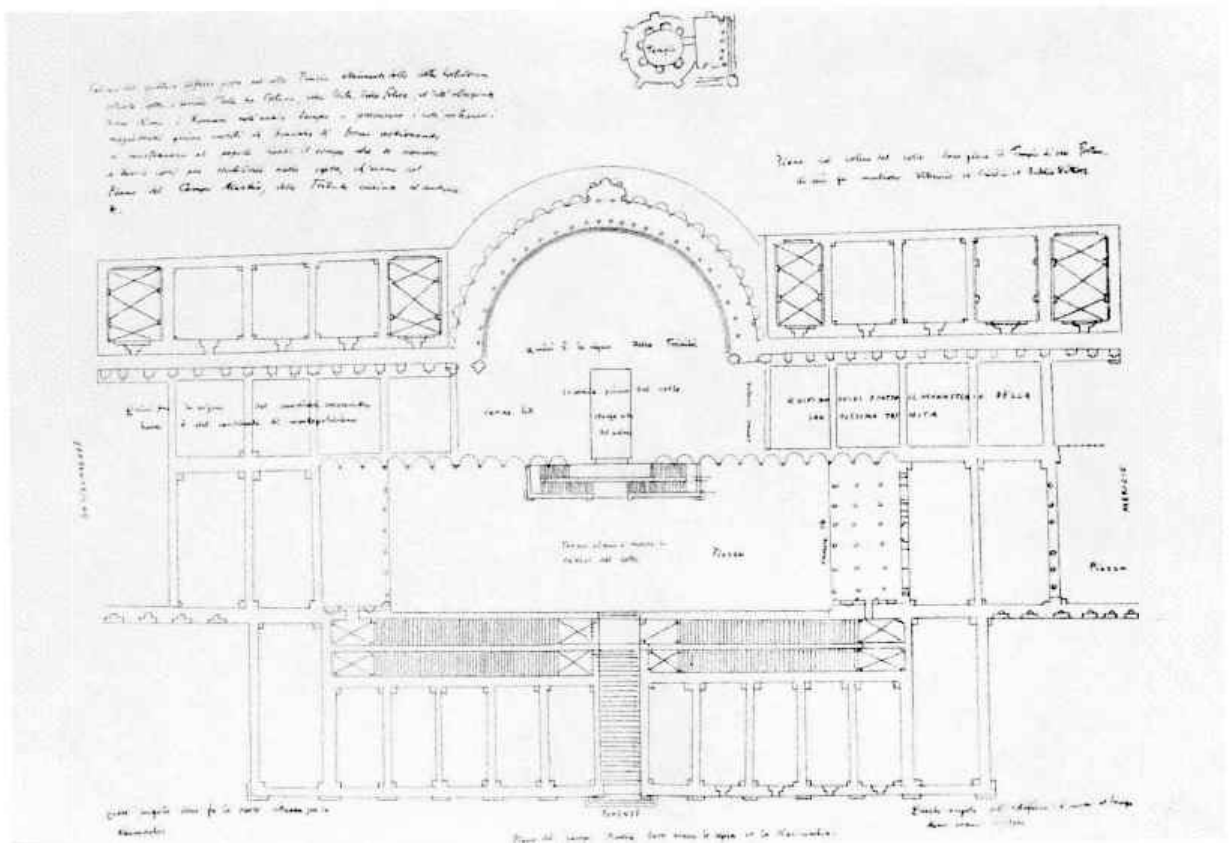


598 Part of the Horrea Piperataria, discovered in 1935 under the nave of the Basilica of Constantine. Brunner 1/234

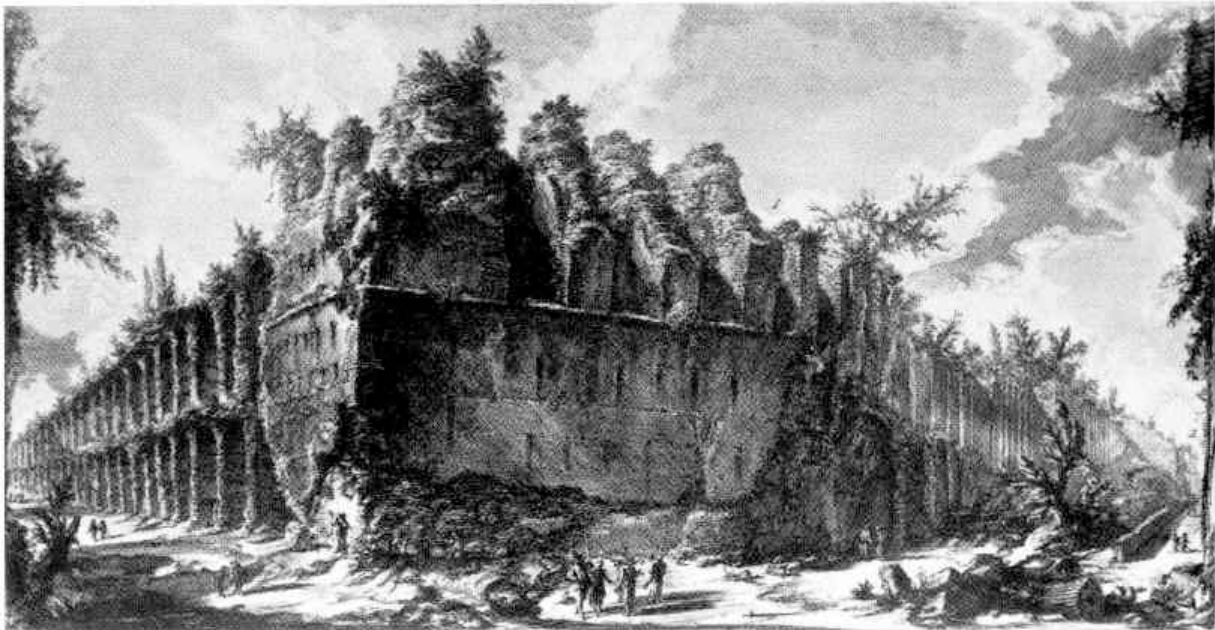
HORTI ACILIORUM. These gardens on the Pincio belonged to the family of the Acilii Glabrones in the 2nd century A. D. The exact dimensions are not known, but architectural remains reach from the Church of SS. Trinità dei Monti to the Aurelian Wall between Porta del Popolo and Muro Torto. In the south-eastern part of the Villa Medici a Belvedere is built on an octagonal ancient building which may well have belonged to the Horti Aciliorum. A semi-circular nymphaeum with a stair-way immediately north of SS. Trinità dei Monti is known from 16th century documents and drawings. The foundation walls of the gardens on the north and east with the so-called Muro Torto were incorporated in Aurelian's fortifications. Their 1st century B. C. walls were re-faced between 1860 and 1870.

R. LANCIANI, *BullInst*, 1868, pp. 119-128; id., *BCom* XIX, 1891, pp. 132-155; id., *Ruins*, pp. 419-427; id., *Storia* II, p. 131 f.; III, pp. 101-103; id., *MALinc* I, 1889, pp. 456-459; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 446-449; TH. ASHBY, *JRS* IX, 1919, p. 174; P-A, p. 264; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 286-291; M. CAGIANO DE

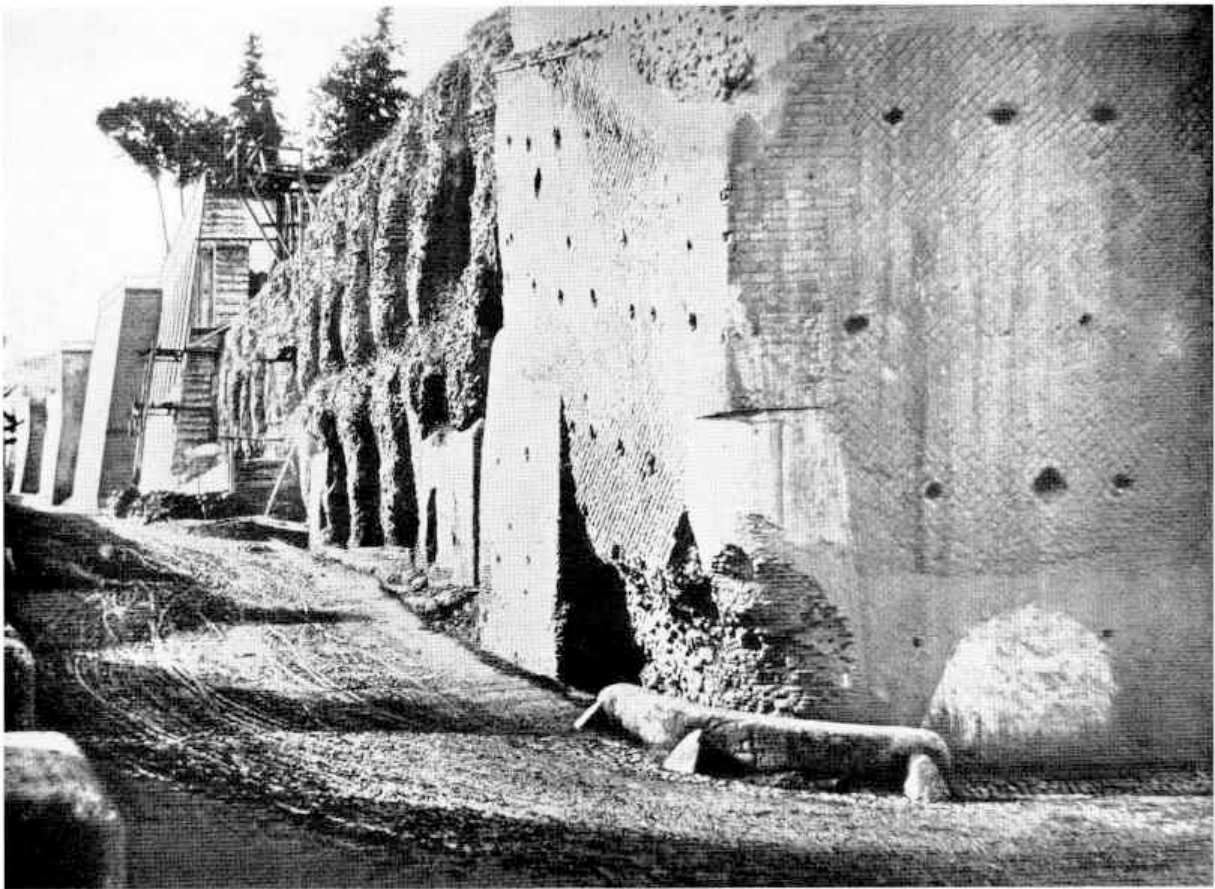
AZEVEDO, *Riv. Ist. d'Archeologia e Storia dell'Arte* VII, 1940, pp. 189-204; R. VIGHI, *Palladio* V, 1941, p. 155 f.; G. MATTHIAE, *Roma* XX, 1942, p. 119 f.; P. GRIMAL, *Les Jardins Romains*, 1943, pp. 133, 172; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 269; E. NASH, *RM* LXIV, 1957, p. 246 f.



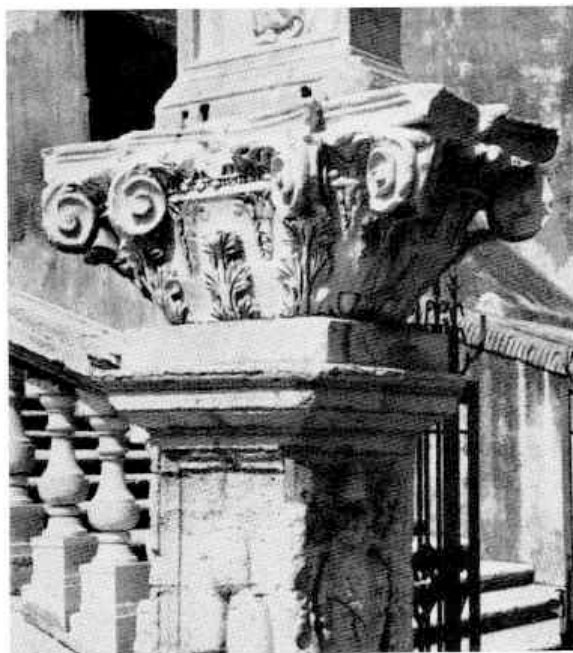
599 The nymphaeum of the Horti Aciliorum, north of SS. Trinità dei Monti, with stairways leading down to the Campus Martius. Drawing by Pirro Ligorio, cod. Taurin. XIV. Fot 3533



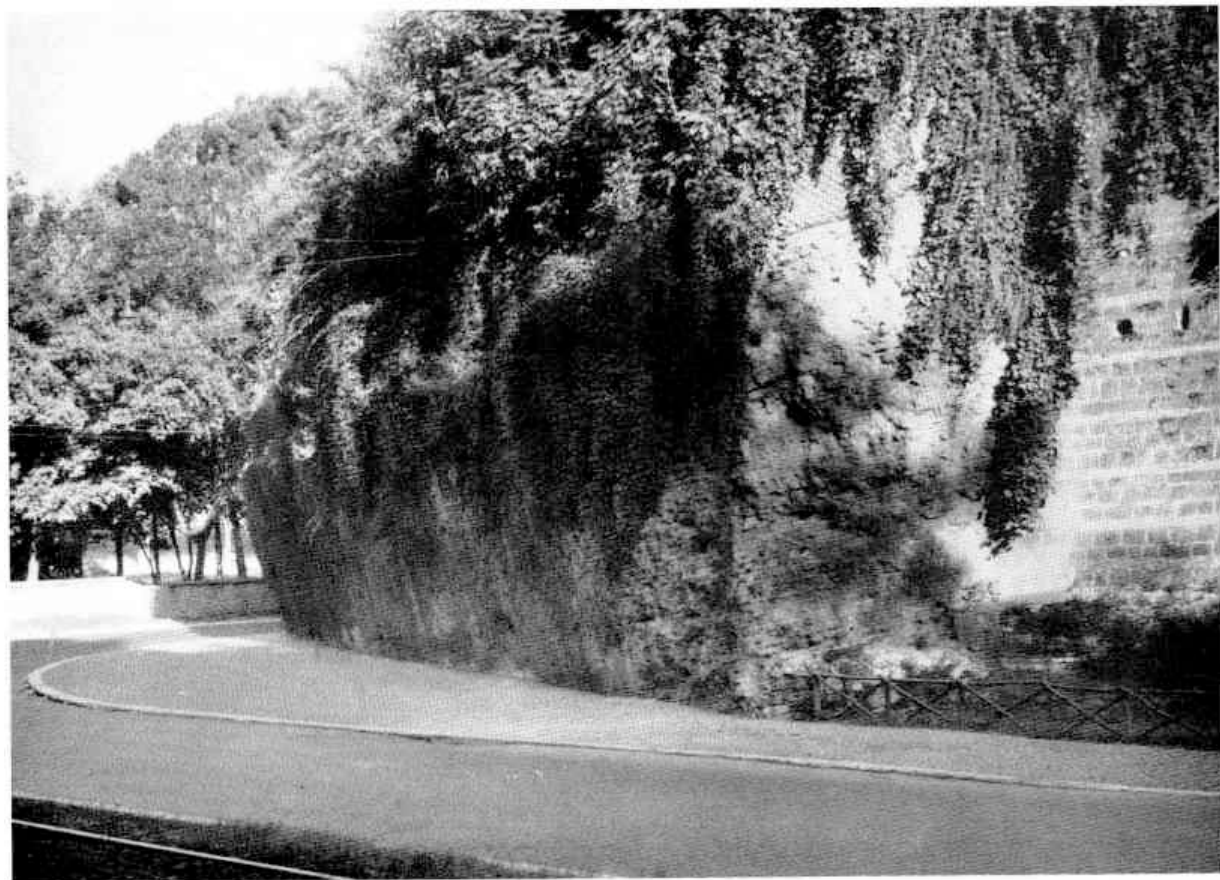
600 The “Muro Torto” with the northern and southern buttresses of the Horti Aciliorum in an engraving by Piranesi (Campus Martius, Tab. XXII). Fot 3095



601 The eastern buttress wall with the “Muro Torto” during the building of the modern wall (about 1868). Parker 364



602, 603. Capitals from the nymphaeum of the gardens arranged on both sides of the steps leading to the Church of SS. Trinità dei Monti.
 Fot 5610, 5612



604. The north-east corner of the buttress walls, Muro Torto, which was later incorporated into the Aurelian Wall.
 Fot 1238

HORTI SALLUSTIANI. The gardens which were laid out in 40 B. C. by the historian C. Sallustius Crispus stretched from the northern slope of the Quirinal to the line of the later Aurelian wall, and in the east as far as Via Piave (formerly Via di Porta Salaria); the western boundary is uncertain. The palace stood in the valley between the Quirinal and the Pincio, which was filled up in 1883. Its remains are still visible in the middle of Piazza Sallustio 14 m. below street level. A casino in the Egyptian style stood on the Pincio with an obelisk (s. *Obeliscus Hortorum Sallustianorum*) to the west of it; and beyond Via Lucullo was a 2nd century cryptoporticus. A wall with niches, dating from the time of Sulla, closed the valley and had no architectural connection with the buildings on the hill. The **TEMPLE OF VENUS ERUCINA** of 181 B. C., after having been included in the gardens was known as **VENUS HORTORUM SALLUSTIANORUM** and probably stood at the intersection of Via Lucania and Via Sicilia.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, pp. 348–358; F. GORI, *Arch Stor* II, 1883, pp. 65–92; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* XV, 1888, pp. 3–11; id., *Mél* XI, 1891, pp. 167–170, pl. II; id., *Ruins*, pp. 413–419 (Bibl: pp. 415, 419); id., *BCom* XXXIV, 1906, pp. 157–185; J. H. MIDDLETON II, pp. 241–247; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 430–436; E. KATTERFELD, *RM* XXVIII, 1913, pp. 92–112; G. T. RIVOIRA, *RomArch*, p. 96 f.; P-A, pp. 271 f., 551 f.; K. LEHMANN-HARTLEBEN – J. LIN-

DROS, *ActaInstSueciae* IV, 1935, pp. 196–227 (Bibl: p. 196); I. H. OLIVER, *MAARome* X, 1932, p. 159 f.; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 320–337; M. SANTANGELO, *Quirinale*, pp. 138–140, 177–191; P. GRIMAL, *Les Jardins Romains*, 1943, pp. 135–138; H. BLOCH, *Bolli*, p. 184 f.; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 262; D. FACENNA, *NSc*, 1951, pp. 107–114; M. CAGIANO DE AZEVEDO, *NSc*, 1952, pp. 253–256; E. NASH, *RM* LXIV, 1957, pp. 239–250; LXVI, 1959, pp. 132–137.



605 Horti Sallustiani, the valley between the Quirinal and the Pincio (L. Rossini, *I sette colli di Roma*, 1828/29, plate X).

Fot 3068



606 Palace of the gardens of Sallust in the Piazza Sallustio, south wing.

Fot 3232



607 Palace of the gardens of Sallust, north wing.

Fot 3231



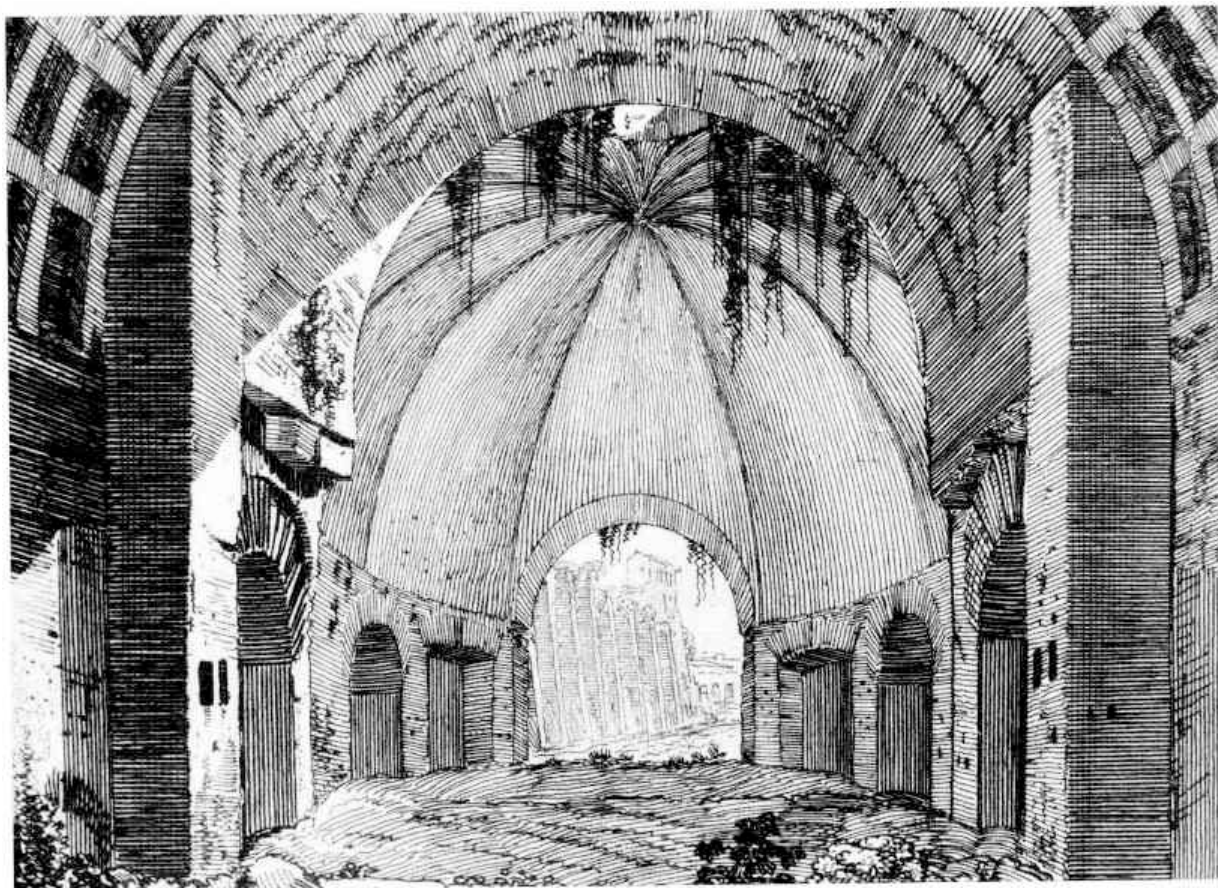
608 Rooms of the north wing, seen from the north.

Fot 3234

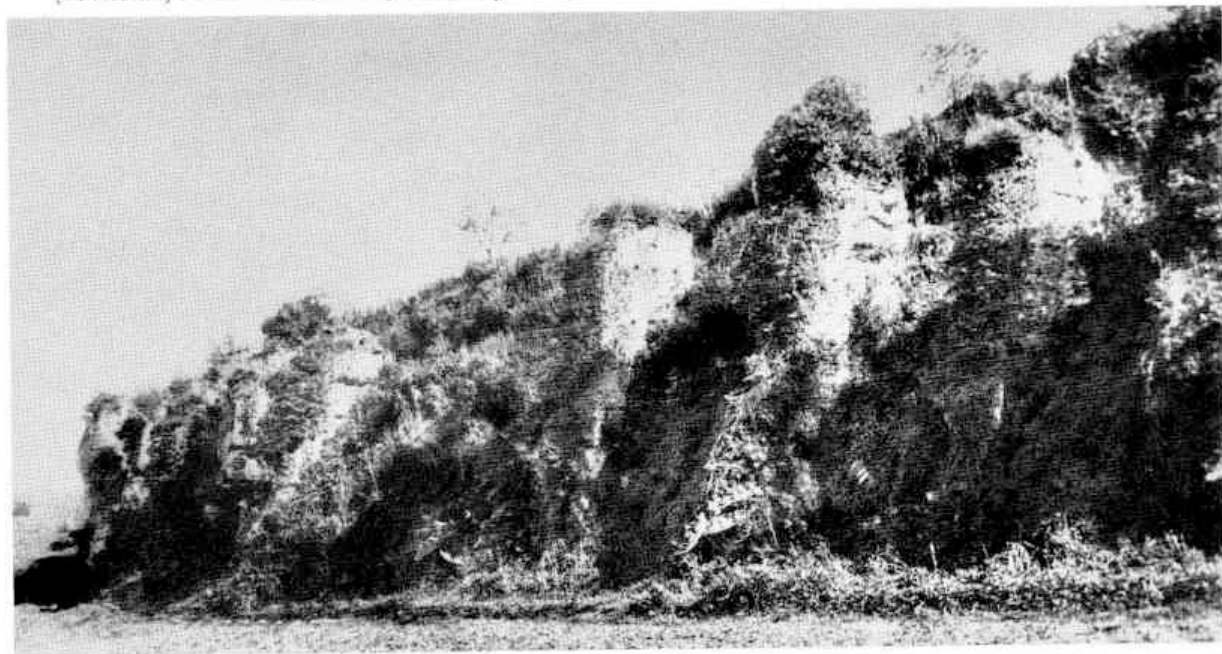


609 Entrance to the central domed hall.

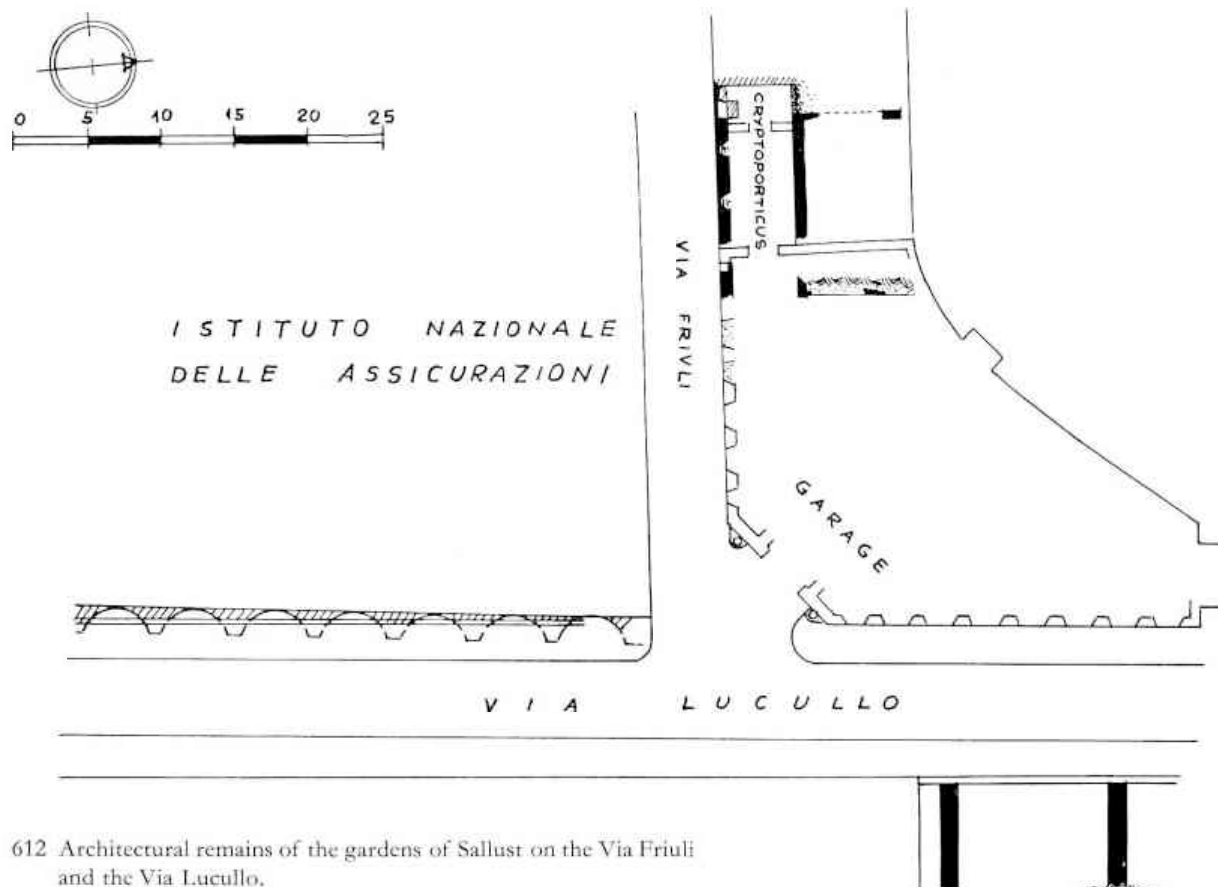
Fot 2952



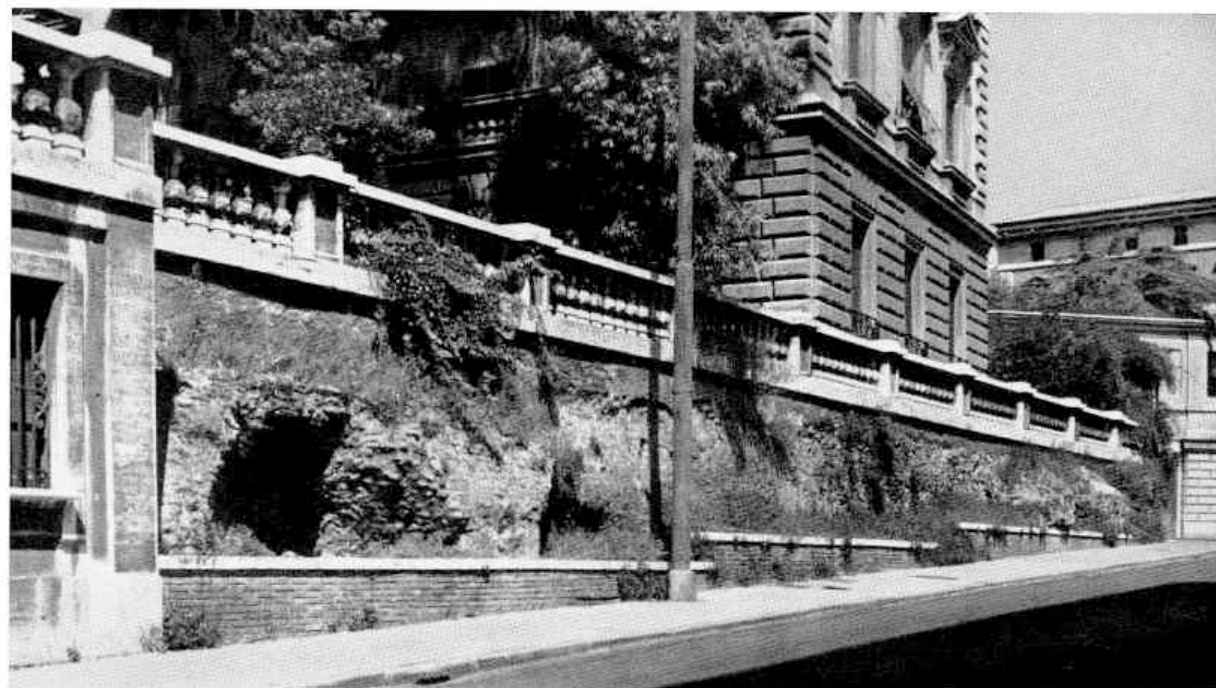
610 View from the domed hall into the valley of the gardens of Sallust; on the left the buttress wall of the Quirinal (L. Rossini, *I sette colli di Roma*, 1828/29, plate X). Fot 3069



611 The buttress wall of the Quirinal in the valley of the gardens of Sallust, which was destroyed in 1883, photographed in 1869. Parker 153



612 Architectural remains of the gardens of Sallust on the Via Friuli and the Via Lucullo.



613 Wall with niches on the Via Lucullo.

Fot 5608



614 Cryptoporticus under the garage of the American Embassy in Via Friuli, north side.

Fot 5207



615 Cryptoporticus, south side.

Fot 5208

IANUS, TEMPLUM. After his victory over the Carthaginians at Mylae (260 B. C.), C. Duilius dedicated a temple to Janus in the Forum Holitorium. It was restored by Tiberius in 17 A. D. Its location as recorded in ancient sources "ad theatrum Marcelli", corresponds with the remains of a temple built in Augustan masonry, which was excavated in 1932/33 immediately to the east of the Apollo Sosianus. A porticus of peperino columns on the east and north sides is at a lower level, near the podium.

H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 2, p. 347; I, 3, p. 508; R. DELBRÜCK, *Die drei Tempel am Forum Holitorium*, 1903, p. 2 f.; P-A, p. 277 f.; A. M. COLINI, *BCom* LXI, 1933, p. 269; LXVII, 1939, p. 203; LXVIII, 1940, p. 14¹⁴; id., *Capitolium* XVI, 1941, pp. 385-391; H. FUHRMANN, *AA*, 1941, p. 516 f.; G. MARCHETTI-

LONGHI, *RendPontAcc* XX, 1943/44, pp. 30-32; id., *BCom* LXXV, 1953/55, p. 57 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 542; F. CASTAGNOLI, *CM*, p. 168; M. GUARDUCCI, *BCom* LXXIII, 1949/50, pp. 72-74; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 12³¹; *FUR*, p. 92.



616 The Temple of Janus opposite the Theatre of Marcellus, seen between the columns of the Temple of Apollo and the Church of S. Rita da Cascia.
 Fot 944



617 The podium of the temple with the foundations of the cella.

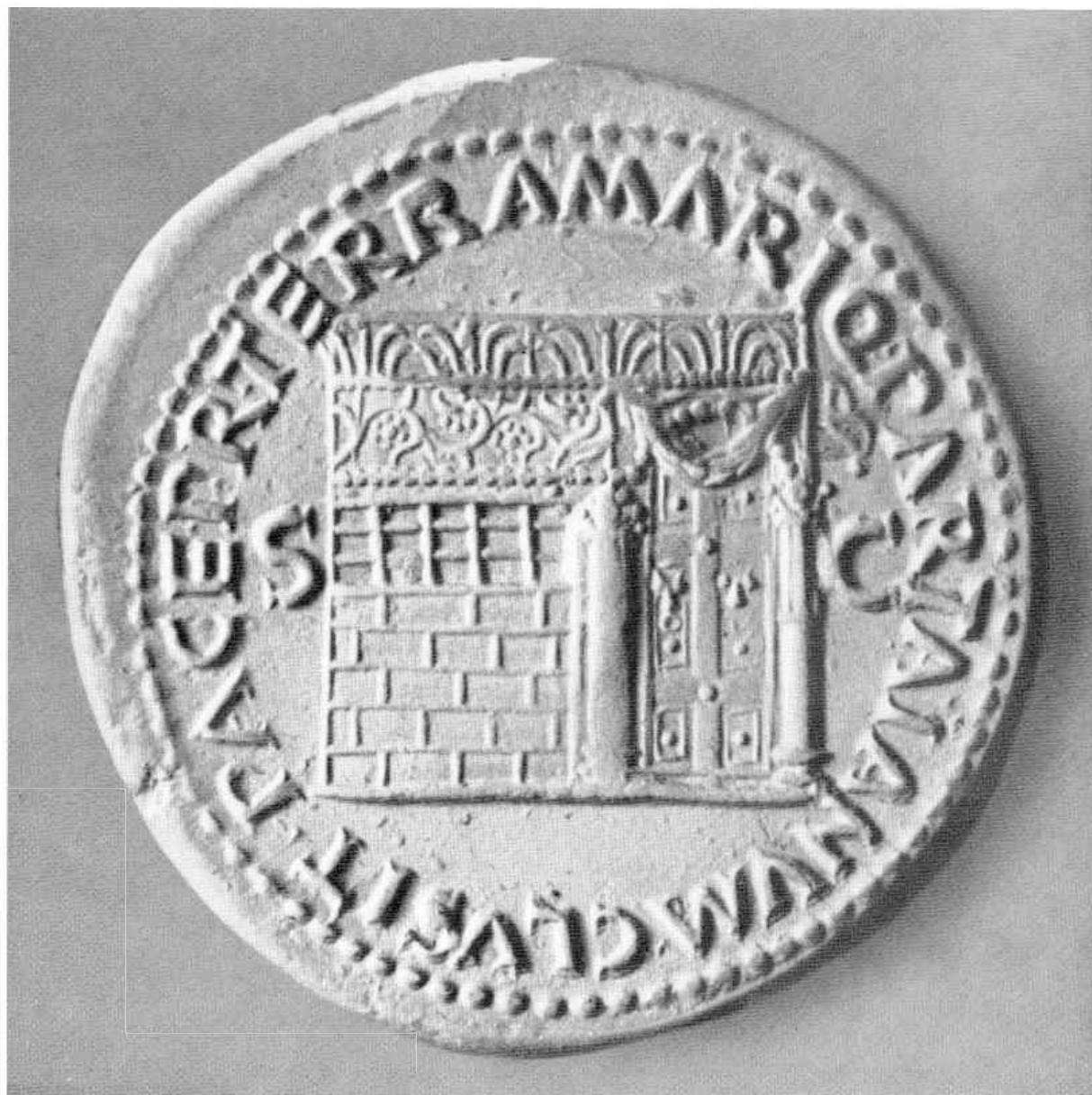
IANUS GEMINUS. A shrine with two gates dedicated to Ianus in the Forum Romanum "ad infimum Argiletum" (Liv. I, 19). Its foundation goes back to the legendary period of the first Roman kings, and in the 6th century A. D. Procopius, the historian of Justinian, saw the Ianus Geminus still in the same place (bellum Gothicum I, 25). His description of the shrine corresponds, on the whole, with its representation on a coin of Nero; it was a small rectangular building with folding doors at both ends and bronze side walls. Inside stood the two-faced bronze statue facing east and west.

H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, pp. 345–352; A. SCHNEIDER, *RM X*, 1895, pp. 172–178; CH. HÜLSEN, *FR*, p. 127 f.; J. BINDER, *Die Plebs*, 1909, pp. 61–72; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 145–150; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 71–74; L. DEUBNER, *RM XXXVI–XXXVII*, 1921/22, pp. 14–17; H. W. WRIGHT, *AJA*, XXIX, 1925, pp. 79–81; P-A, pp. 278–280; D. F. BROWN, *AN*, pp. 113

–117; A. VON GERKAN, *RendAccNapoli XXI*, 1941, pp. 263–271; V. MÜLLER, *AJA XLVII*, 1943, pp. 437–440; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 82–85 (Bibl: p. 85); M. E. BLAKE I, p. 63; A. BOETHIUS, *Acta Univ. Göttingensis LVI*, 1950, 3, pp. 25–34; P. GRIMAL, *Mél LXIV*, 1952, pp. 39–58; G. DE SANCTIS, *Storia dei Romani IV*, 2, I, 1953, pp. 205–209.



618 The entrance of the Argiletum into the Forum, the place where, according to literary tradition, the Ianus Geminus stood. Fot 127



619 Coin of Nero with the closed Ianus (Bernhart, Münzkunde, plate 91, 4).

Fot 6108

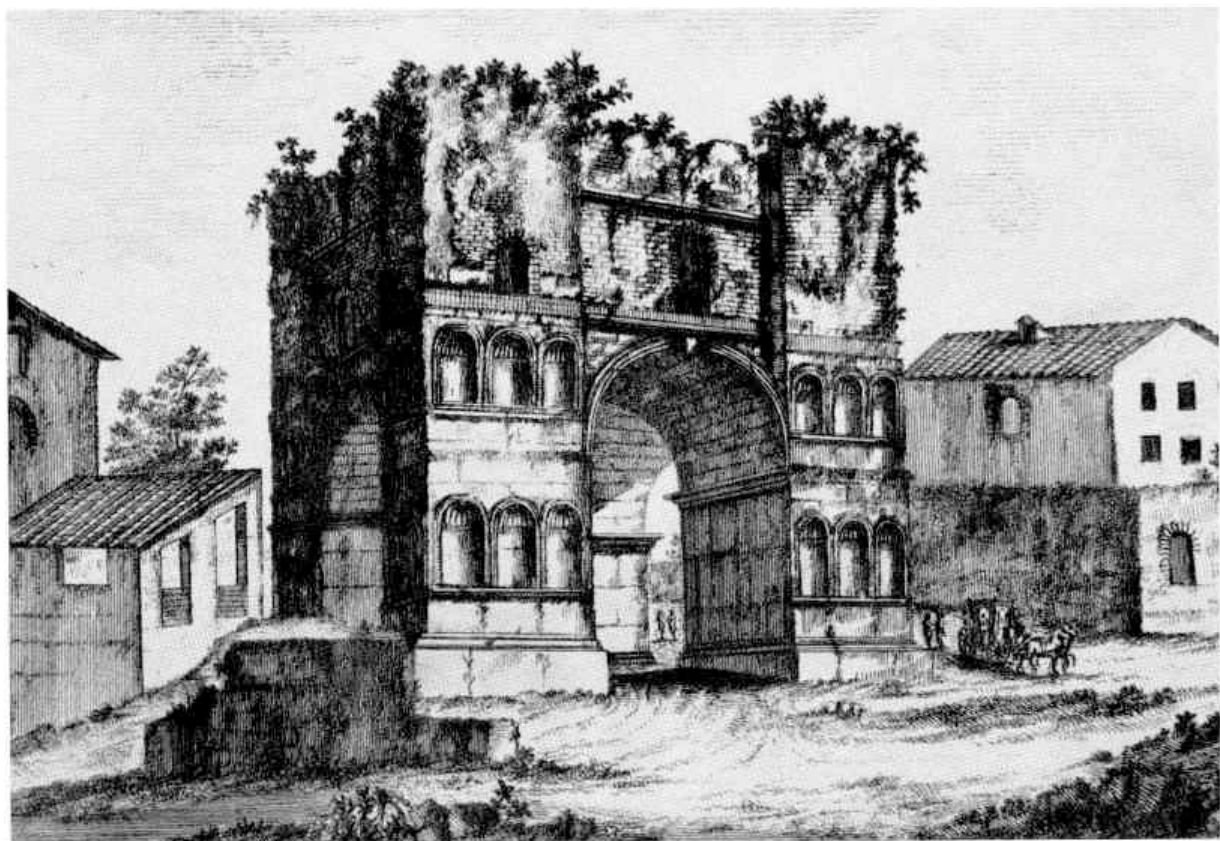
IANUS QUADRIFRONS. A four-sided marble arch in the Forum Boarium, standing over the Cloaca Maxima (s. Doliola I, 362). On architectural and stylistic evidence, it belongs to the first half of the fourth century A. D. The "Ianus Quadrifrons" is identified with an "Arcus Constantini" which is listed in the Regionary Catalogue of the Region XI, following "Velabrum". A brick-superstructure, the remains of a 13th-century tower belonging to the fortress of the Frangipani, was removed in 1830.*

s. a. Doliola I, 363, 364.

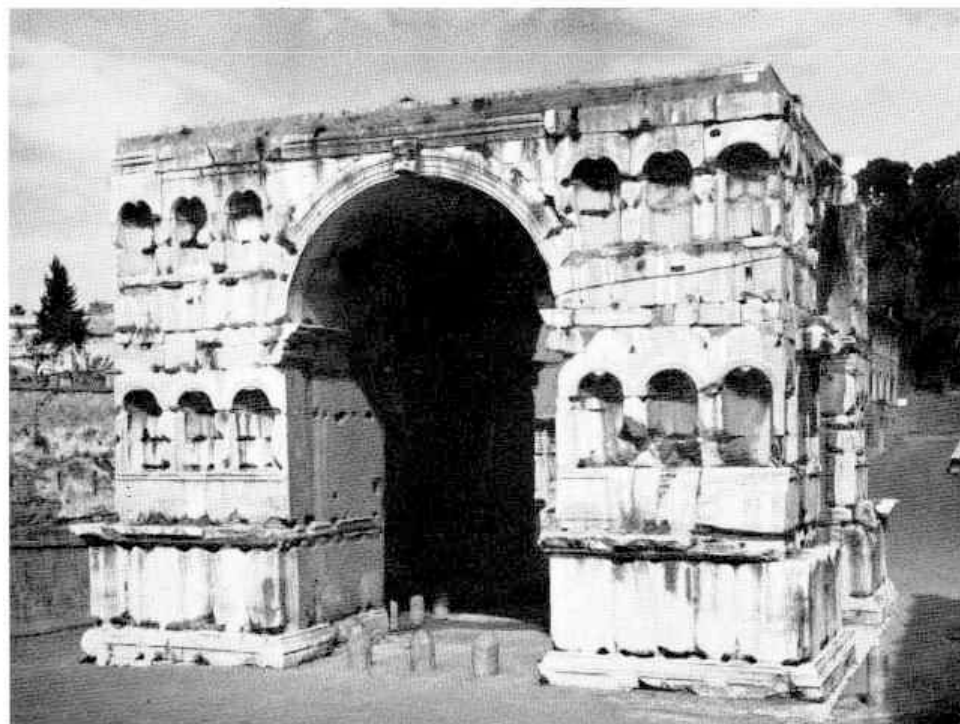
B. D'OVERBEKE I, pl. a 26; L. ROSSINI, *Archi*, p. 10, Tavv. LXII, LXIII, LXIV; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, pp. 467–470; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 2, p. 471 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *DissPontAcc* 2, VI, 1896, p. 261; C. D. CURTIS, *Arches*, p. 80, No. 77; *Röm Gebälke* I, pp. 131–135; P-A, p. 280; H. KÄHLER, *RE*, *Triumphbogen*, 1939,

p. 395 f., No. 39; H. P. L'ORANGE – A. VON GERKAN, *Der spätantike Bildschmuck des Konstantinsbogens*, 1939, pp. 147 f., 149; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 592–595; id., *Tecnica* II, Tav. LXXIX, 3; L. CREMA, *Arch Rom*, p. 602.

* The year 1827 generally quoted by topographers, after Jordan, is erroneous (cf. A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, p. 470, L. ROSSINI, *Archi*, p. 10, E. BURTON, *Description of Rome*, 1828, I, p. 225).



620 The Ianus Quadrifrons in the Forum Boarium before the removal of the medieval brick superstructure (G. Cassini, *Nuova raccolta delle migliori vedute antiche e moderne di Roma*, 1775. fol. 62). Fot 4774



621 Janus Quadrifrons,
west side. Fot 755



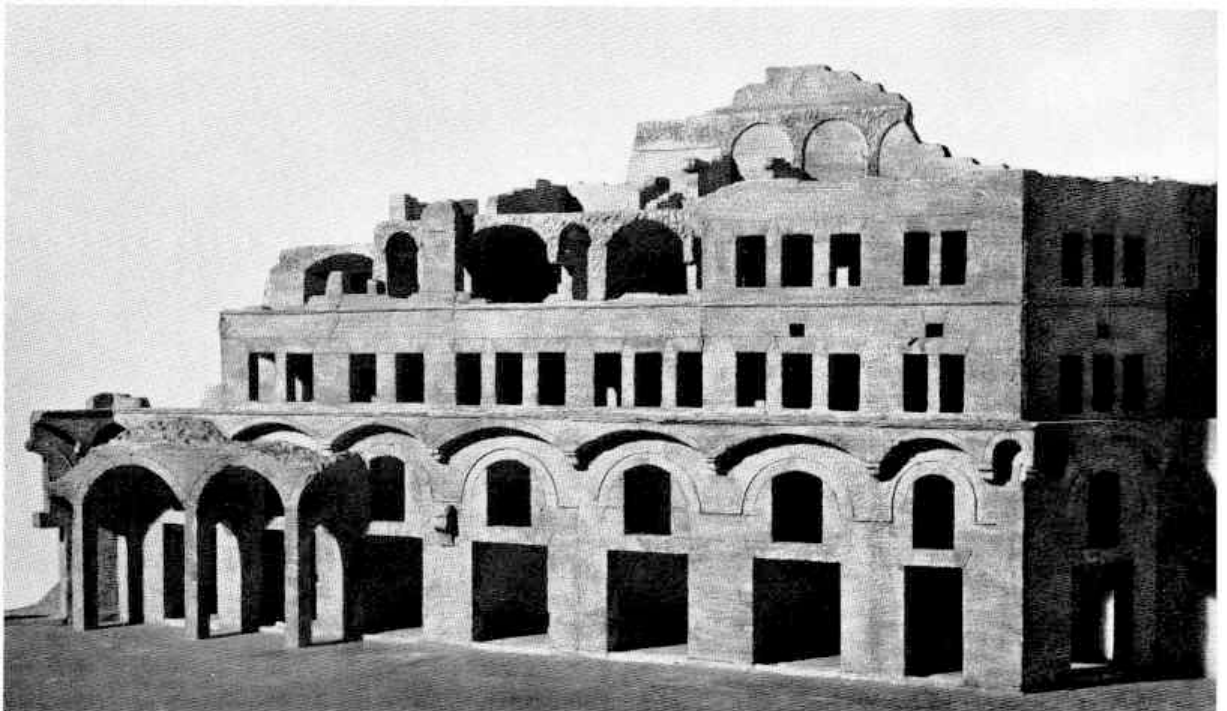
622 Janus Quadrifrons, east side.

Fot 754

INSULA. In 1927, when the north slope of the Capitol was being cleared of relatively modern buildings, the Church of S. Rita da Cáscia on the Via Giulio Romano was removed. This exposed the campanile and a chapel of the Church of S. Biagio de Mercato, which were built into a large dwelling-house of the first half of the 2nd century A. D. The six-storey "insula", which extends southward as far as the steps of S. Maria in Aracoeli and eastward almost as far as the Capitoline Museum, was excavated in 1928/29. The front of the house which now faces Via di Teatro Marcello displays the second, third and fourth storeys, while a row of shops with mezzanines above them are seen below the modern street level. In front of the second-storey wall, with its double and triple window openings, there was a projecting balcony of brick-work on travertine consoles. This façade of the insula originally faced an interior court, while the southern street-front stood parallel with the Cordonnata which now leads up to the Capitol. The building was also accessible from another street on the north side.

A. NIBBY, *Roma nell'1838*, p. I moderna, p. 685; R. LANCIANI, *BCom I*, 1872/73, p. 145; CH. HÜLSEN, *Chiese*, p. 218; P-A, p. 281; A. MÜFID, *Stockwerkbau der Griechen und Römer*, 1932; A. M. COLINI in A.

MUÑOZ, *Campidoglio*, 1930, pp. 30, 45-52; P. HARSCH, *MAARome XII*, 1935, p. 61; E. NASH, *Roman Towns*, 1944, p. 23 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 47 f.



623 Model of the Insula showing the whole of the right corner which now lies below the steps leading up to S. Maria in Aracoeli.
Alinari 47034



624 Insula at the foot of the Capitol, beside the Via di Teatro Marcello.

Fot 706

INSULA TIBERINA. South of the Campus Martius a small island lies between two arms of the Tiber, 270 m. long and 70 m. wide. In ancient times it was known as the Insula Tiberina, the Insula Aesculapii or just the Insula. On the advice of a sibylline oracle a snake was brought from the Aesculapium at Epidaurus in 292 B. C. On arriving in Rome it escaped from the ship and swam to the island, where a temple was built to the god. It lay at the south end of the island, where the Church of S. Bartolomeo now stands. No architectural remains of this temple have been found nor of any of the sanctuaries of Iuppiter Iurarius, Veiovis, Faunus, Semo Sancus, and Tiberinus with which the island was covered. Remains of a 1st century B. C. embankment wall in the form of a ship are visible on the southernmost point of the island. An obelisk stood in front of the Church of S. Bartolomeo until the early part of the 16th century; two fragments of it are now in the Museo Nazionale in Naples and a third is in Munich.

s. a. Pons Cestius II, 920, Pons Fabricius II, 922.

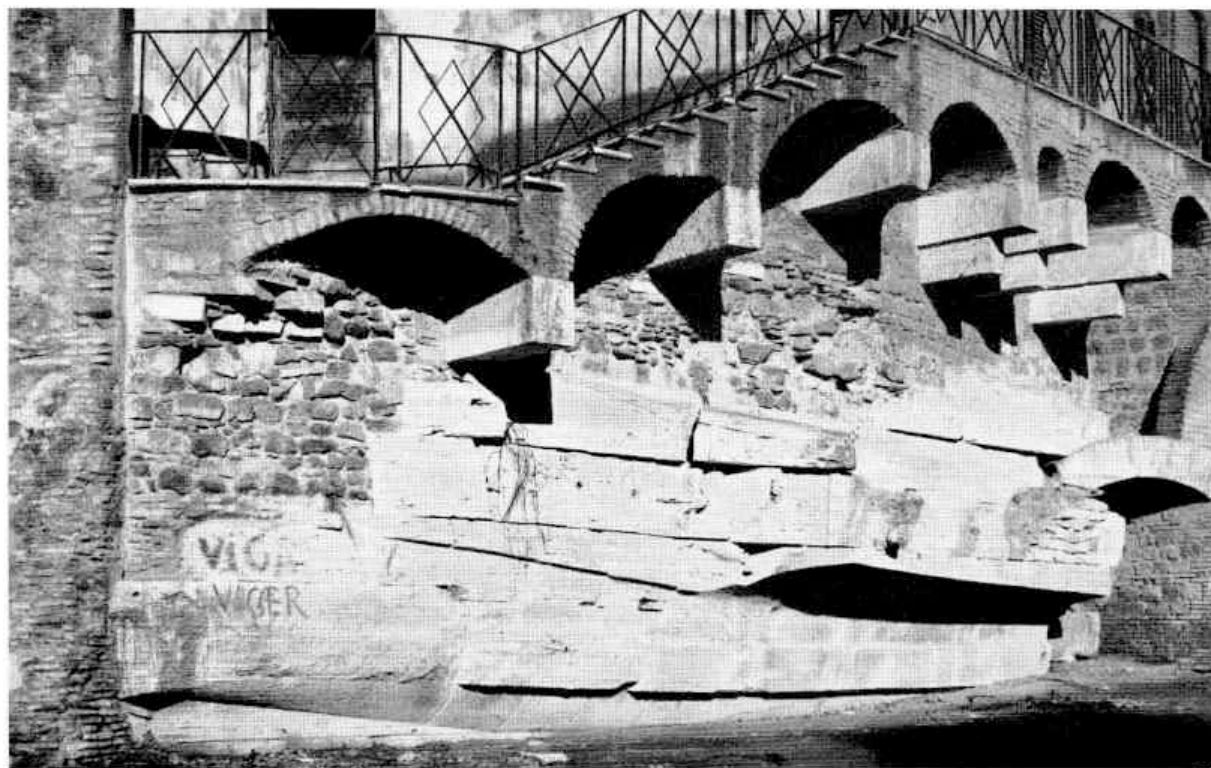
G. ZOEGA, pp. 82, 188; H. JORDAN, *AnnInst*, 1867, pp. 389–398; R. LANCIANI, *Pagan and Christian Rome* 1893, p. 62; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 1, pp. 402–405; I, 3, pp. 630–638; M. BESNIER, *L'Île Tibérine dans l'antiquité*, 1902; R. LANCIANI, *Storia III*, p. 246 f.; IV, p. 79; TH. ASHBY, *Top* 1581, pp. 59–69; P-A,

p. 281 f.; L. HUETTER, *Capitolium VI*, 1930, pp. 601–613; G. COZZO, *Il luogo primitivo di Roma*, 1935, pp. 87–103; G. LUGLI, *Mon III*, pp. 617–628; F. KRAUSS, *RM LIX*, 1944, pp. 159–172; J. LE GALL, *Recherches sur le culte du Tibre*, 1953, pp. 102–110; FUR, p. 93; C. KERÉNYI, *Asklepios*, 1960, pp. 3–17.



625 The Tiber island, "inter duos pontes", Pons Fabricius on the right, and Pons Cestius on the left.

Fot 506



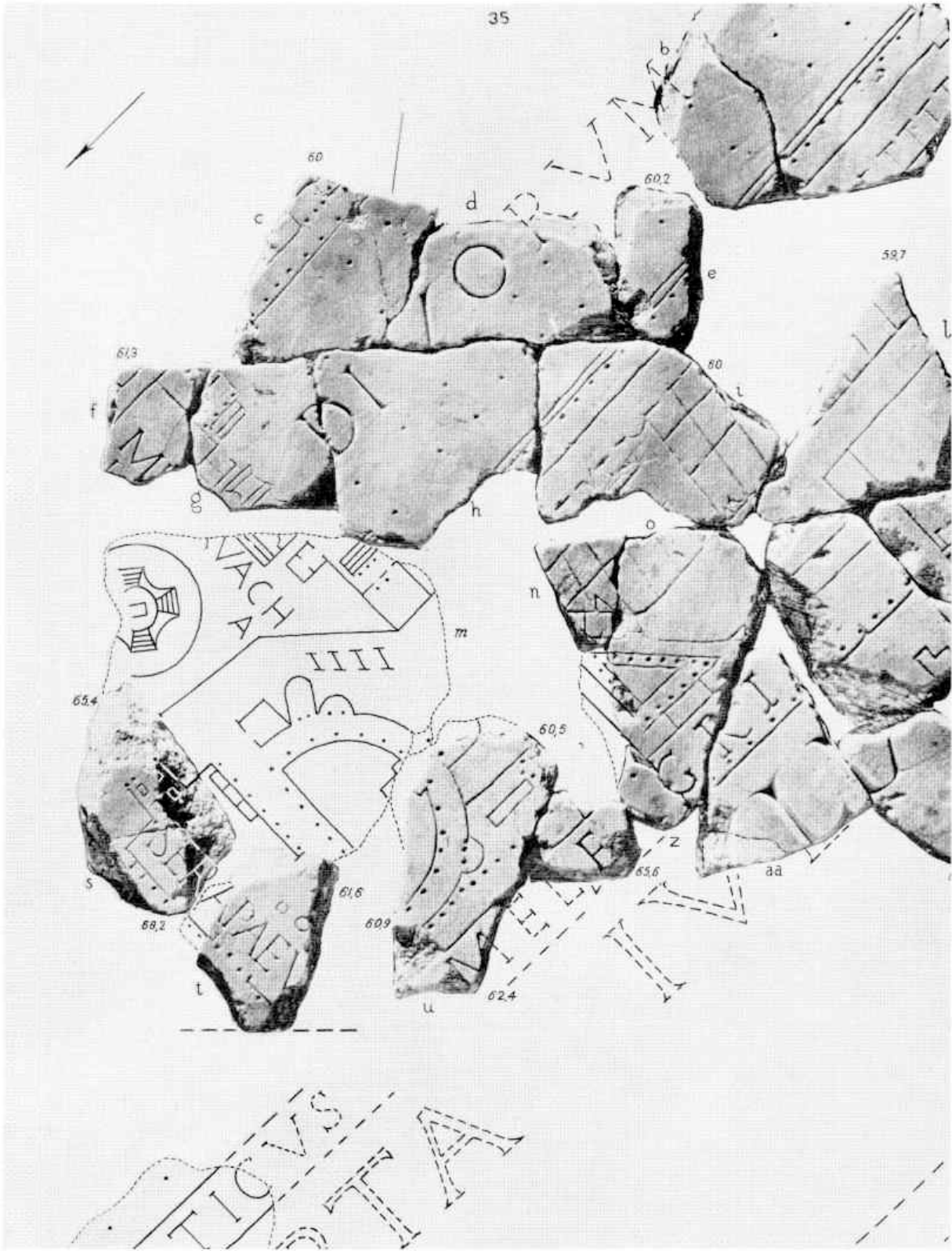
626 Travertine embankment in the form of a ship.

Fot 566



627 The bow of the ship with a bull's head and the snake of Aesculapius.

Fot 564



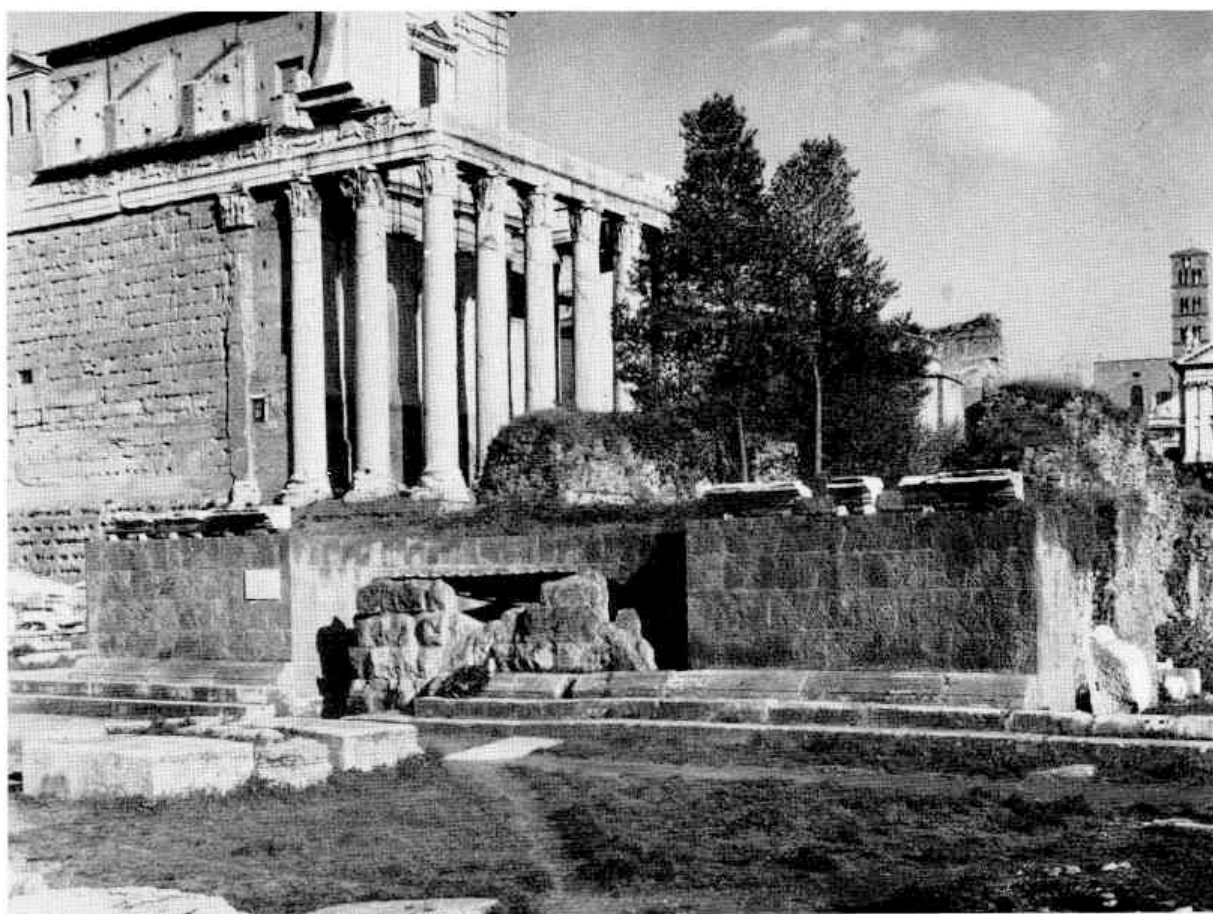
629 The location of the Iseum et Serapaeum in the Severan marble plan (section from plate XXXI FUR). For 5918

IULIUS DIVUS, TEMPLUM. The temple to the deified Caesar was built in the Forum Romanum on the site where, after the Ides of March in 44 B. C., his body was burned. In the year 42 B. C. the triumvirs Octavius, Antonius and Lepidus resolved to build the temple, which was dedicated by Augustus on the 18th August 29 B. C. In front of the temple connected with it by steps is a platform "Rostra Aedis Divi Iuli" with an altar in the centre of the front – this marks the place where Caesar was cremated. The Rostra was adorned by the beaks of the ships captured at the battle of Actium.

s. a. Arcus Augusti I, 94, Porticus Iulia II, 998, 1001.

E. BRIZIO, *BullInst*, 1872, pp. 257–264; P. ROSA, *Relazione*, pp. 59–62; H. JORDAN, *Hermes* IX, 1875, pp. 342–359; id., *Top I*, 2, pp. 406–409; O. RICHTER, *Jdl IV*, 1889, pp. 137–151; TH. ASHBY, *CR XIII*, 1899, pp. 185 f., 466; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM XVII*, 1902, p. 61 f.; id., *FR*, pp. 137–140; D. VAGLIERI, *BCom XXXI*, 1903, pp. 81–83; G. BONI, *AttiScStor*, pp. 563–566; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 153–156, 270–273;

E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 191–201; E. R. FIECHTER, *RM XXI*, 1906, p. 276; T. FRANK, *Buildings*, p. 77; P-A, pp. 286–288; D. F. BROWN, *AN*, pp. 69–73; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 198–201 (*Bibl*: p. 201); id., *Tecnica II*, *Tav. XCVIII*, 2; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 163 f.; B. ANDREAE, *AA*, 1957, pp. 158–166; S. STUCCHI, *Mon*, pp. 33–38; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 174.



630 The Temple of Divus Iulius with its Rostra in the foreground.

For 3653



631 The core of the temple with the speaker's platform on the left.



632 Niche in the centre of the Rostra for the altar, erected at the place where Caesar's body was burnt.

Fot 247



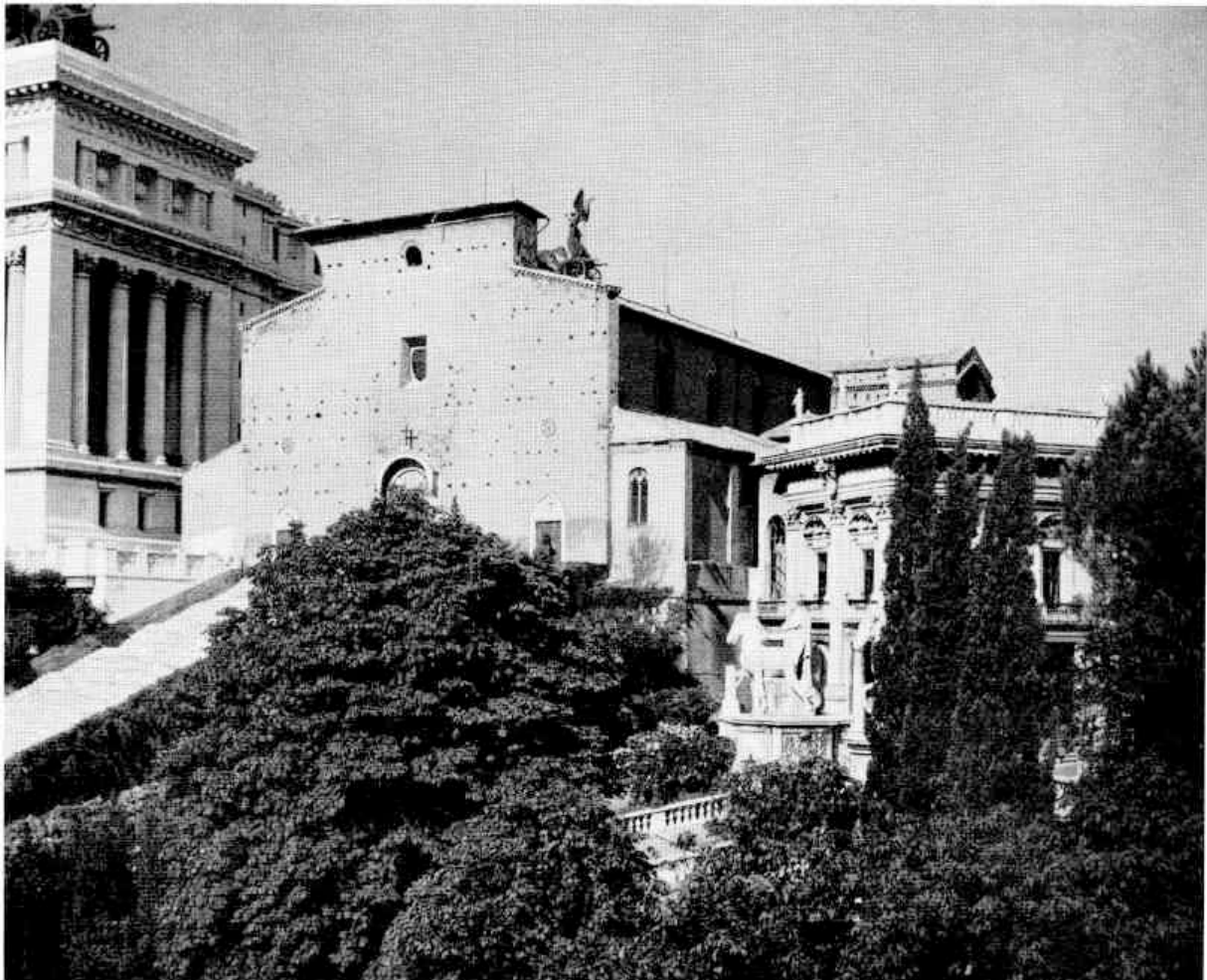
633 The remains of the altar.

Anderson 40009

IUNO MONETA. On the northern summit of the Capitoline hill was the citadel (arx) containing the Temple of Iuno Moneta. The temple was vowed in 345 B. C. by L. Furius Camillus and dedicated in the following year. According to Senator Sacconi, the builder of the monument to King Victor Emanuel, the remains of the temple lie beneath the transept of S. Maria in Aracoeli. In the last centuries of the republic, possibly after 269 B. C. when silver coinage was introduced, a building adjoining the temple contained the mint which was called "Moneta" or "ad Monetam" after the temple. A relief from Ostia depicts a temple which may be identified as that of Iuno Moneta by the geese which spread their wings in front of it. According to ancient legend, the sacred geese which were kept on the arx once saved the city by their cackling, which gave warning of a raid on the fortress and thus saved the last point of resistance during the invasion of Rome by the Gauls.

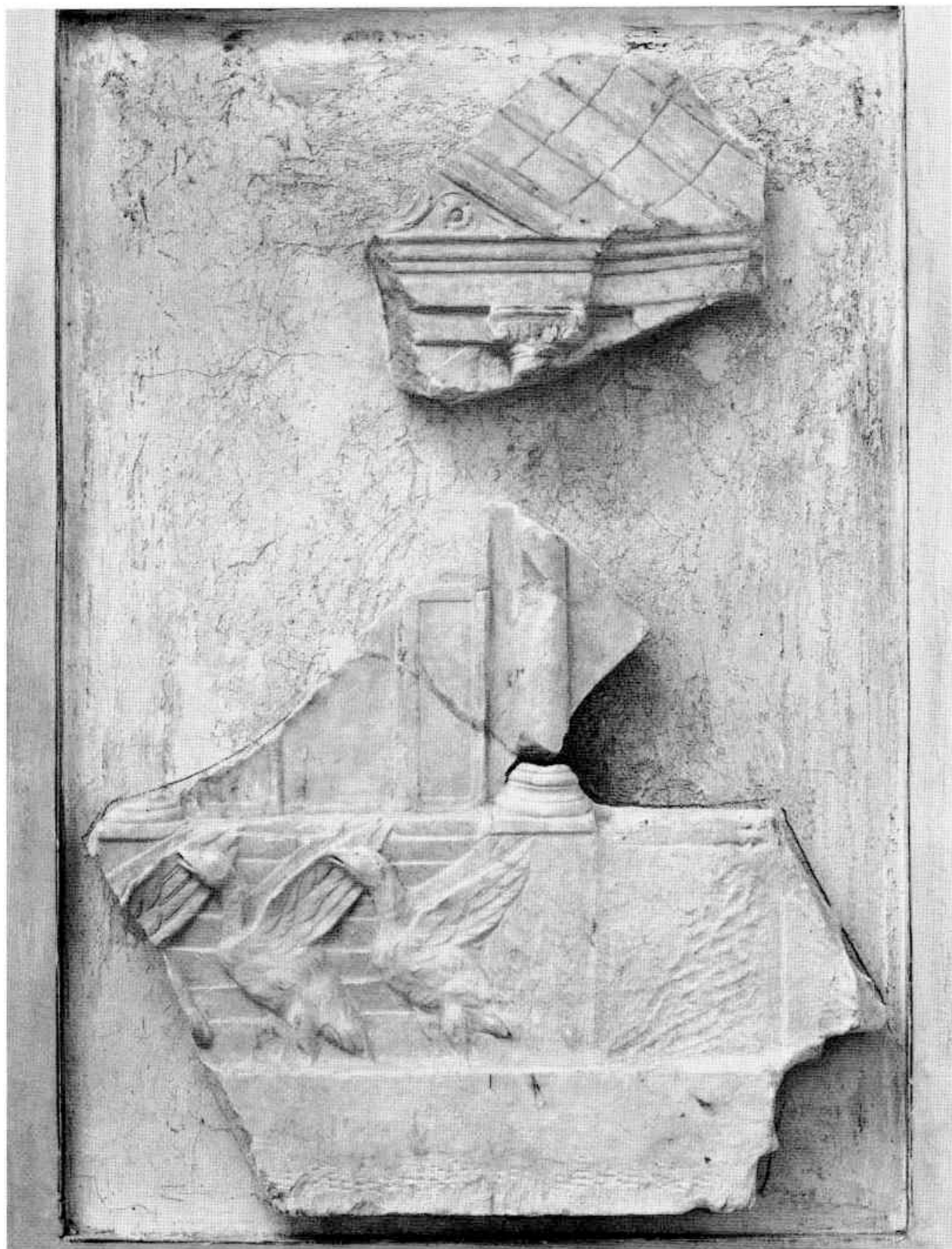
H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, pp. 108–111; CH. HÜLSEN, *Bilder aus der Geschichte des Kapitols*, 1899, p. 31; E. RODOCANACHI, *Le Capitole Romain* (3), 1912, pp. 18, 237; P-A, p. 289 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 37 f.;

M. E. BLAKE *I*, pp. 27, 126; G. BECATTI, *BCom* LXXI, 1943/45, pp. 31–46; P. MINGAZZINI, *AA*, 1950/51, p. 225 f.; P. HOMMEL, *Giebel*, pp. 47, 107¹⁵⁷.



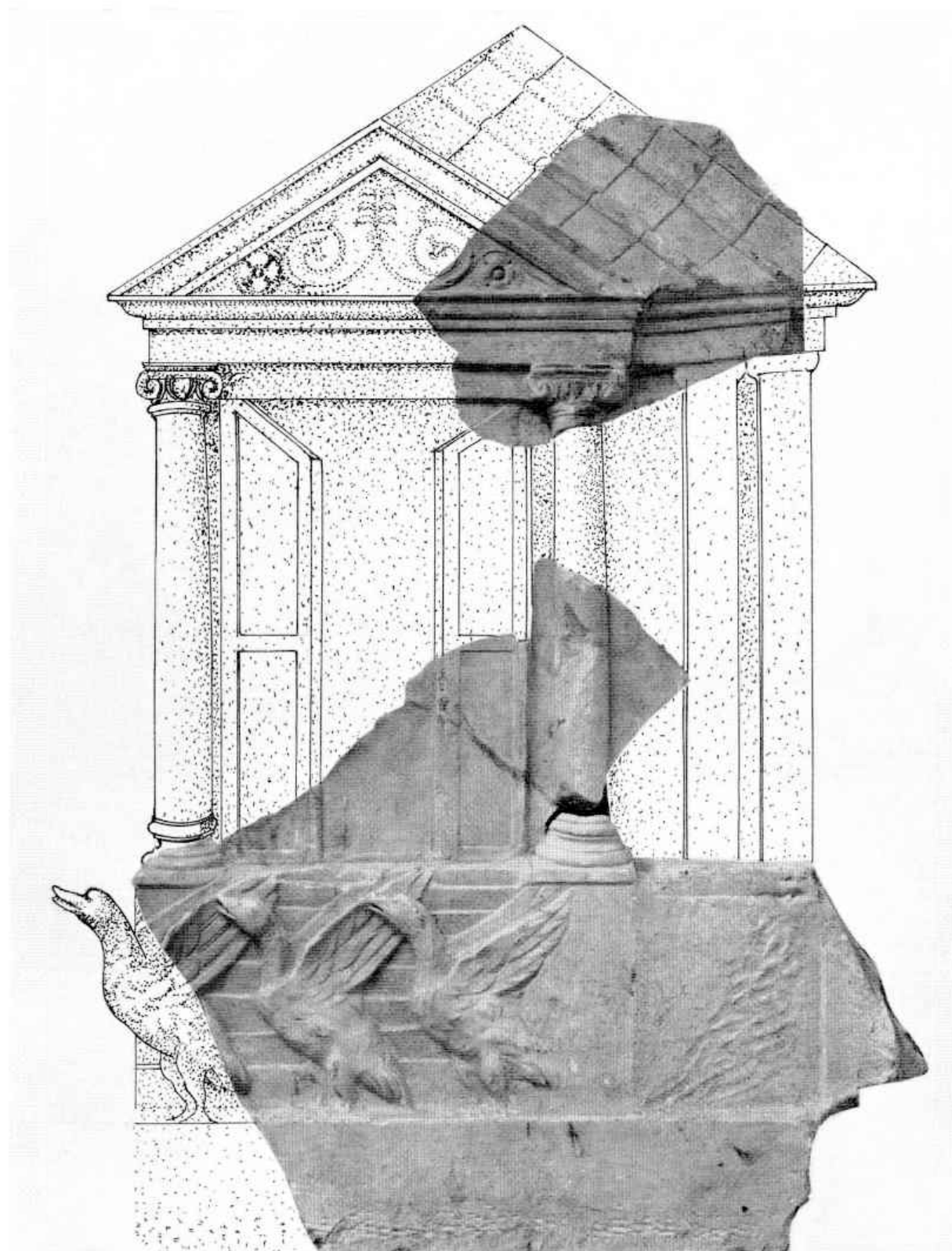
634 The north elevation of the Capitol, with S. Maria in Aracoeli under the transept of which lay the temple of Iuno Moneta.

Fot 940



635 Fragments of a marble relief of the end of the 2nd century A. D. which was found in Ostia. It depicts the Temple of Iuno Moneta and the geese with out-stretched flapping wings.

Fot 6160



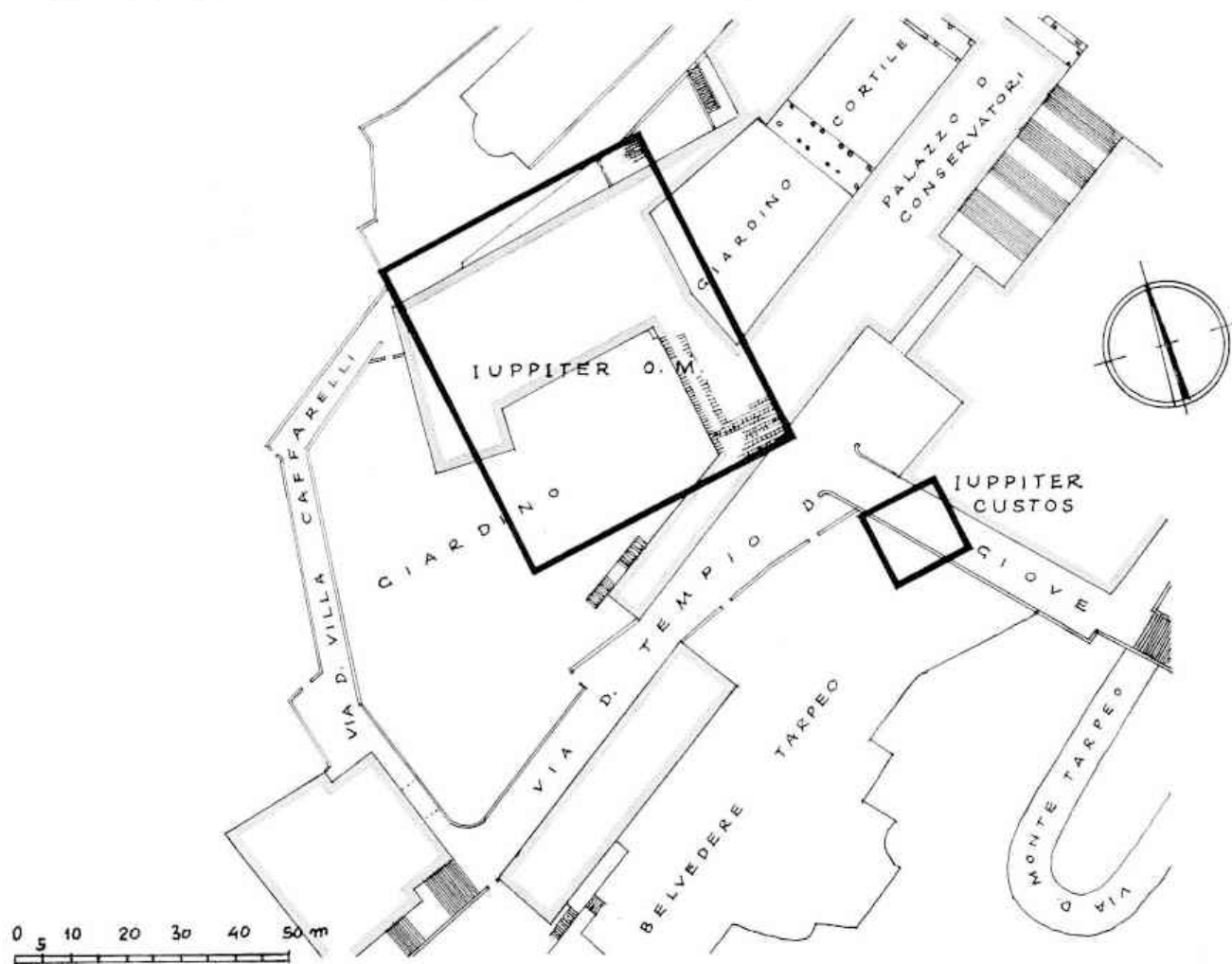
636 Reconstruction of the temple with the fragments of the relief (after Gismondi).

IUNO REGINA S. Porticus Octaviae
IUNO SOSPITA S. Forum Holitorium

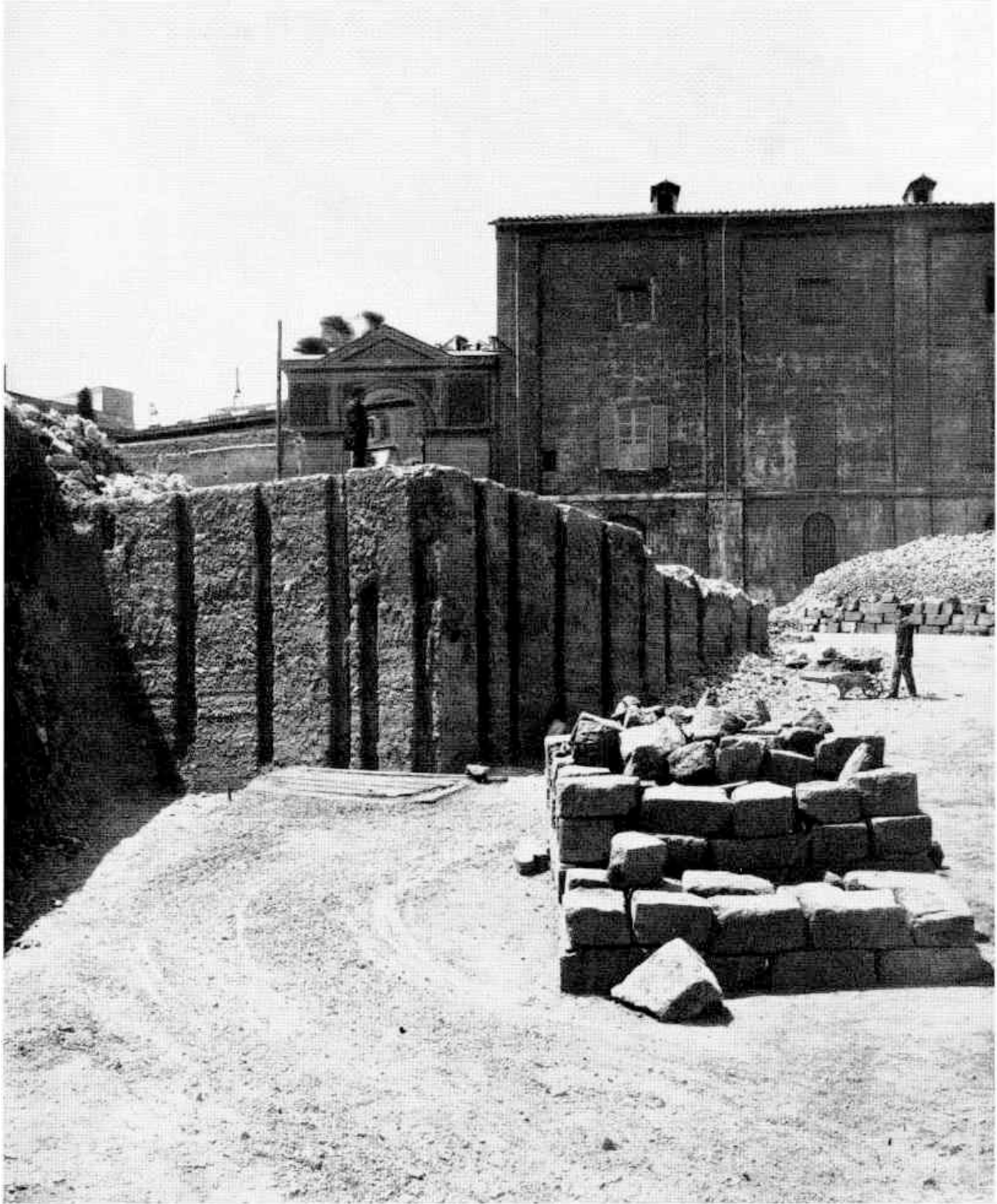
IUPPITER CUSTOS. Domitian built a sacellum to Iuppiter Conservator on the exact spot where he hid from the supporters of Vitellius in 69 A. D. When he became emperor he replaced it with a large temple to Iuppiter Custos. The temple was less than 20 metres from the southeast corner of the Temple of Iuppiter Optimus Maximus. Its podium, which came to light in 1896, when the Via di Monte Tarpeo (now Via del Tempio di Giove) was built, was cut through by the new street. Ancient representations of the Temple can be seen on the right hand attic relief on the town side of the Arch of Trajan in Benevento, and possible also on one of the Marcus Aurelius reliefs in the stairwell of the Palazzo dei Conservatori (H. St. Jones, *Cons. Scala II*, 7).

G. GATTI, *NSc*, 1896, p. 185; id., *BCom XXIV*, 1896, pp. 116–120, 187–190; CH. HÜLSEN, *Festschrift f. H. Kiepert*, 1898, pp. 216–219; R. PARIBENI, *NSc*, 1921, pp. 44–47; E. RODOCANACHI, *Le Capitole Romain* (3), 1912, p. 41; A. VON DOMASZEWSKI, *ÖJh II*, 1899,

p. 177; H. ST. JONES, *BSR III*, 1906, p. 265; E. STRONG, *SR II*, p. 194, *Tav. XXXVIII*; P-A, p. 292; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 32 f.; id., *Capitolium XVIII*, 1943, p. 104; P. HOMMEL, *Giebel*, p. 46 f.; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 101.



637 Site-plan of the Temple of Iuppiter Custos and of Iuppiter Optimus Maximus (after Paribeni).



638 The concrete core of the podium of the Temple of Iuppiter Custos before its destruction in July 1896. InstNeg 713



639 South side of the Via del Tempio di Giove showing in its side wall the remains of the temple podium. Fot 963

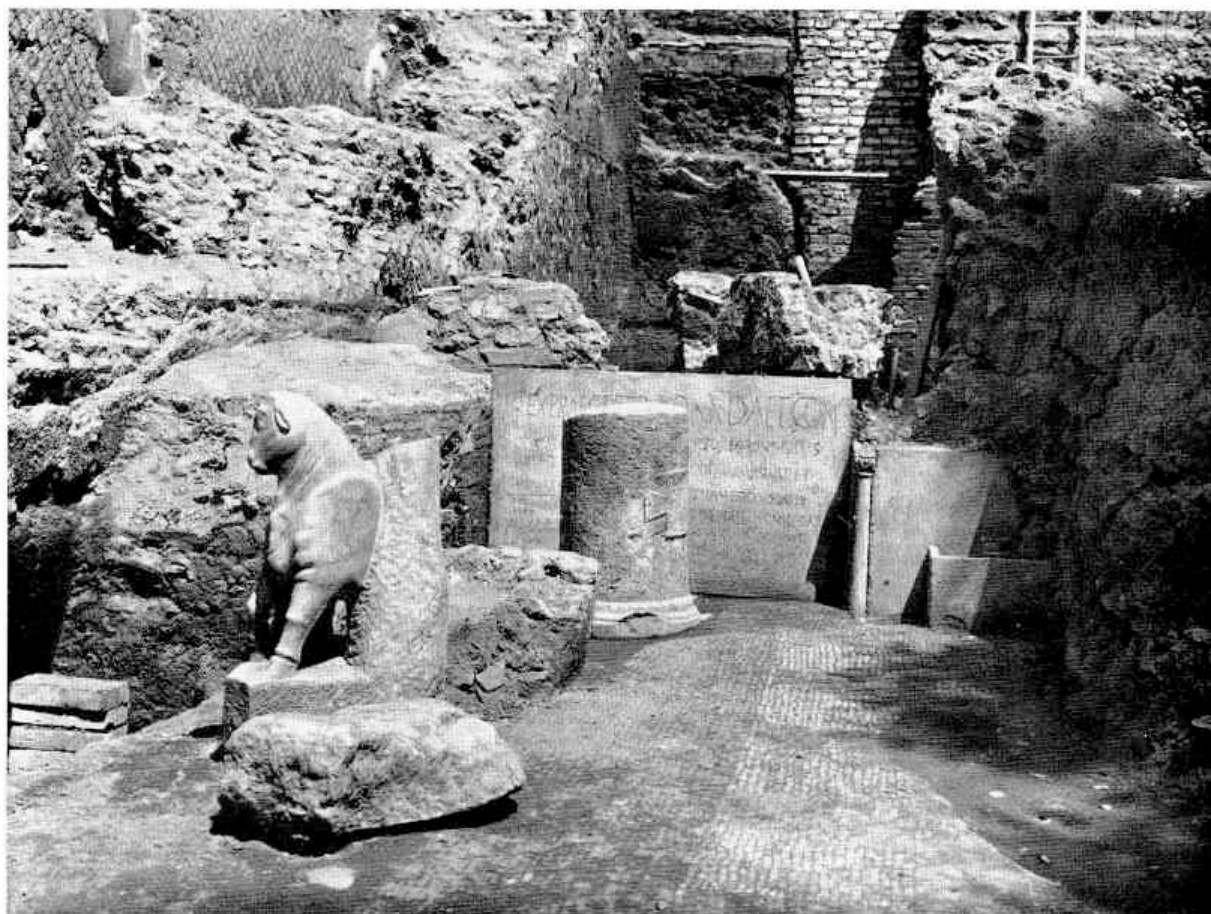


640 The north corner of the temple podium, incorporated into a municipal building which was erected in 1896 on the north side of the Via del Tempio di Giove. Fot 965

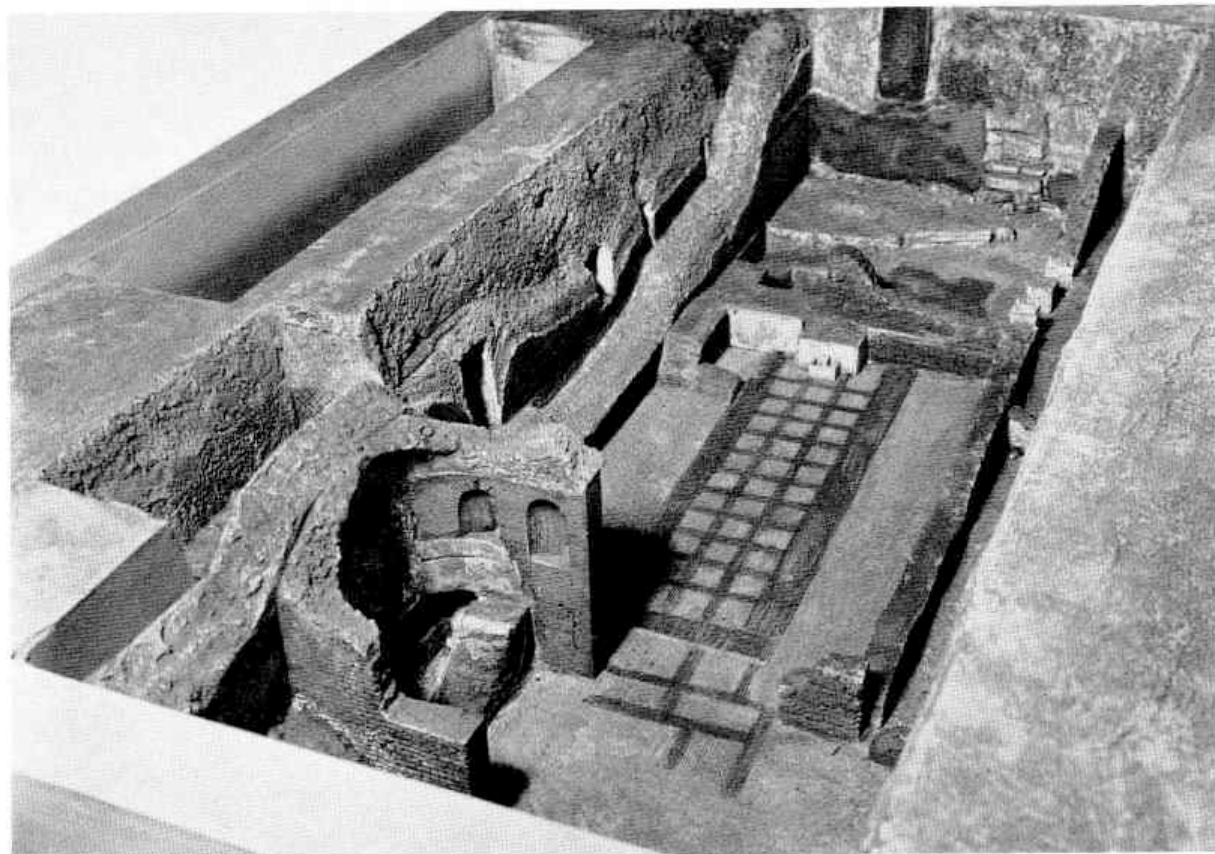
IUPPITER DOLICHENUS. The temple dedicated to the Syrian Baal under his Roman name of Iuppiter Dolichenus, also called **DOLOCENUM**, was found in 1935 on the Aventine. It was under the Via di S. Domenico in front of the houses numbered 18–22 between Via di S. Alessio and Via Raimondo da Capua. The temple was originally built during the first years of Antoninus Pius after 138 A. D. and was restored between 238 and 244 A. D. After the excavation, the Dolocenum was again covered; the sculptural and epigraphical finds are exhibited in the Capitoline Museum, room 3 of the Oriental cults.

R. LANCIANI, *BCom* XXI, 1893, pp. 5–7; A. MERLIN, *L'Aventin dans l'antiquité*, 1906, pp. 317 f., 373–376; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, p. 176 f.; *DizEpigr* II, pp. 1930, 1935; P-A, p. 292; O. BRENDÉL, *AA*, 1935, pp. 550–556; A. M. COLINI, *BCom* LXIII, 1935, pp. 145–159; id., *Epigraphica* I, 1939, pp. 119–141; id., *Atti* 4 *CStR* I, pp. 126–135; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 590–

594; A. H. KAN, *Juppiter Dolichenus*, 1943, pp. 92–121; P. MERLAT, *Répertoire des inscriptions et monuments figurés du culte de Jupiter Dolichenus*, 1951, pp. 155–211; id., *Jupiter Dolichenus*, 1960, pp. 147–152; C. PIETRANGELI, *Musei Capitolini, Monumenti dei culti orientali*, 1951, pp. 34–46.

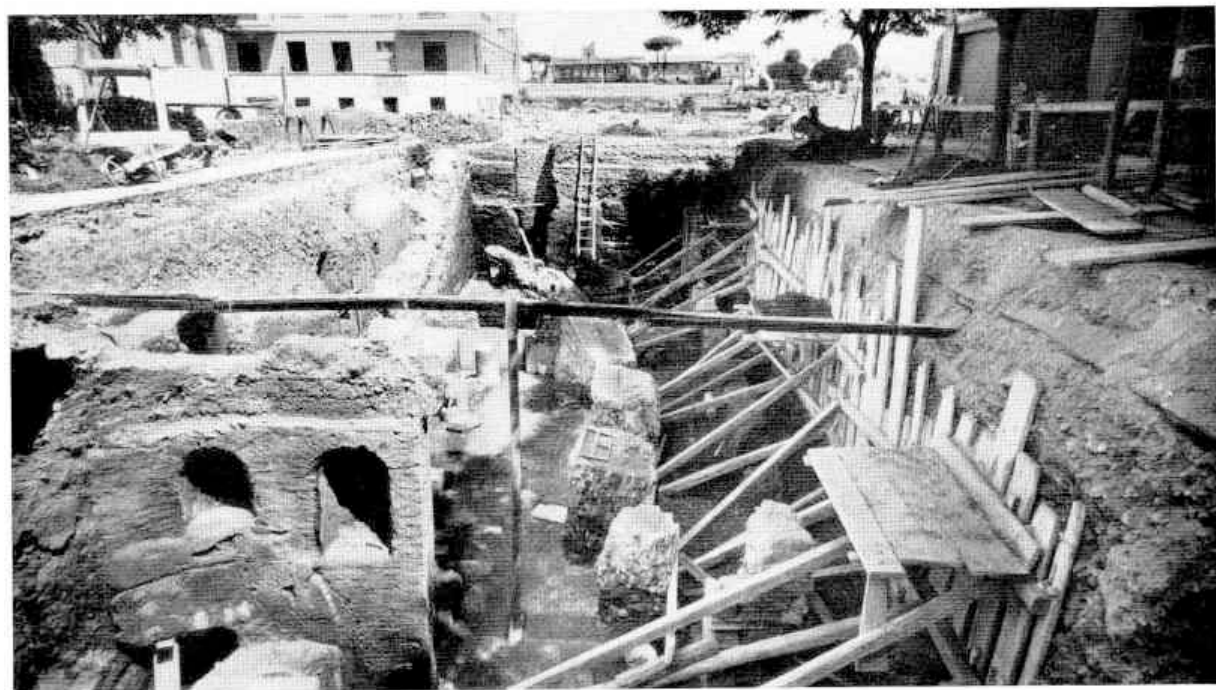


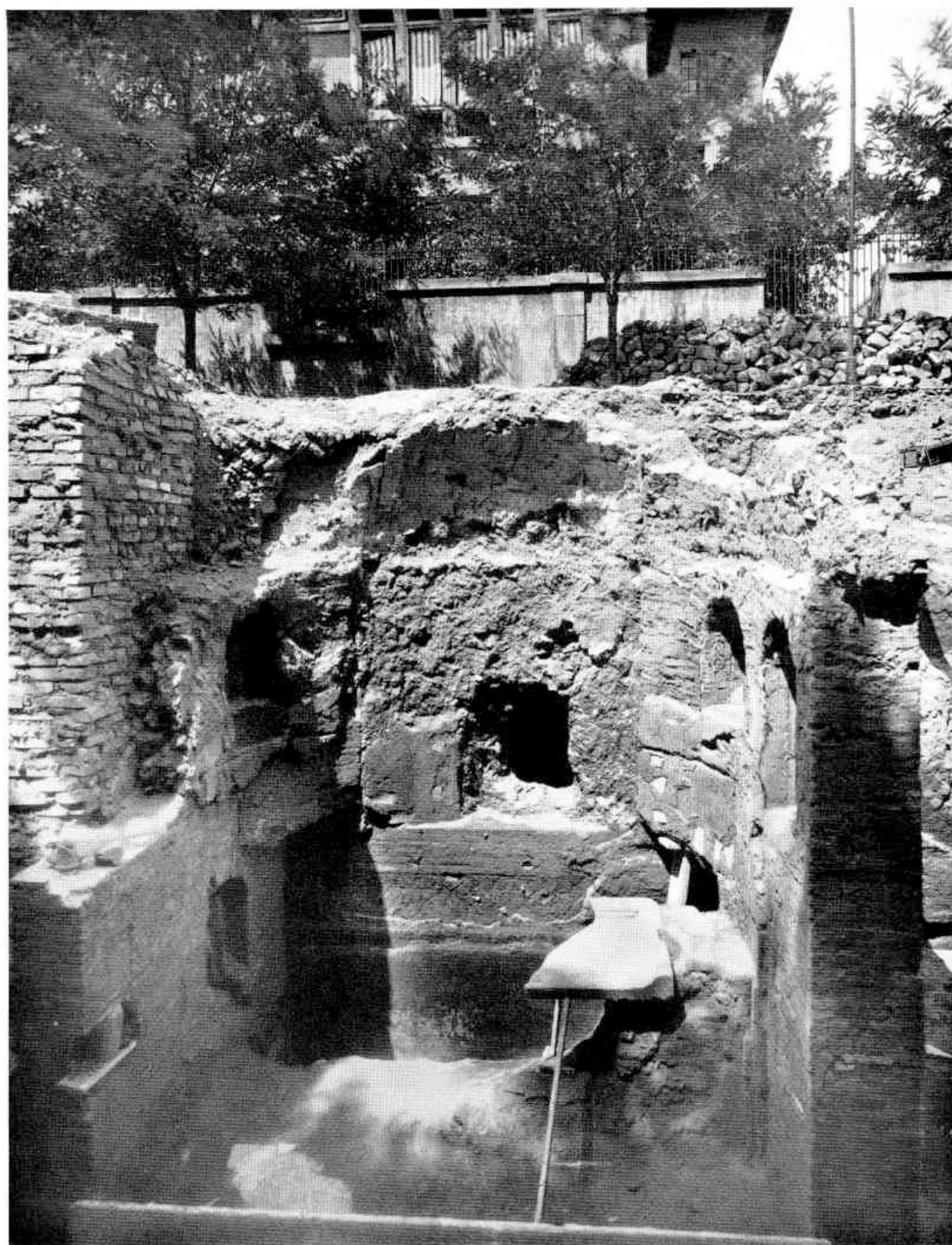
641 Iuppiter Dolichenus, north-east end of the rectangular hall with the altar and a votive inscription. Rip X C/2978



642 A model of the excavation.

Inst Neg 54.32

643 The temple during the excavation under the road of the Via di S. Domenico. It was 12 m wide and 22.60 m long.
Rip X C/2976



644 Apsē of the vestibule.

Rip X C/2977

- 645 Relief with Iuppiter Dolichenus on a bull and Iuno Regina on a doe (C. Pietrangeli, Catalogue, p. 42, No. 33).

Rip X C/3038



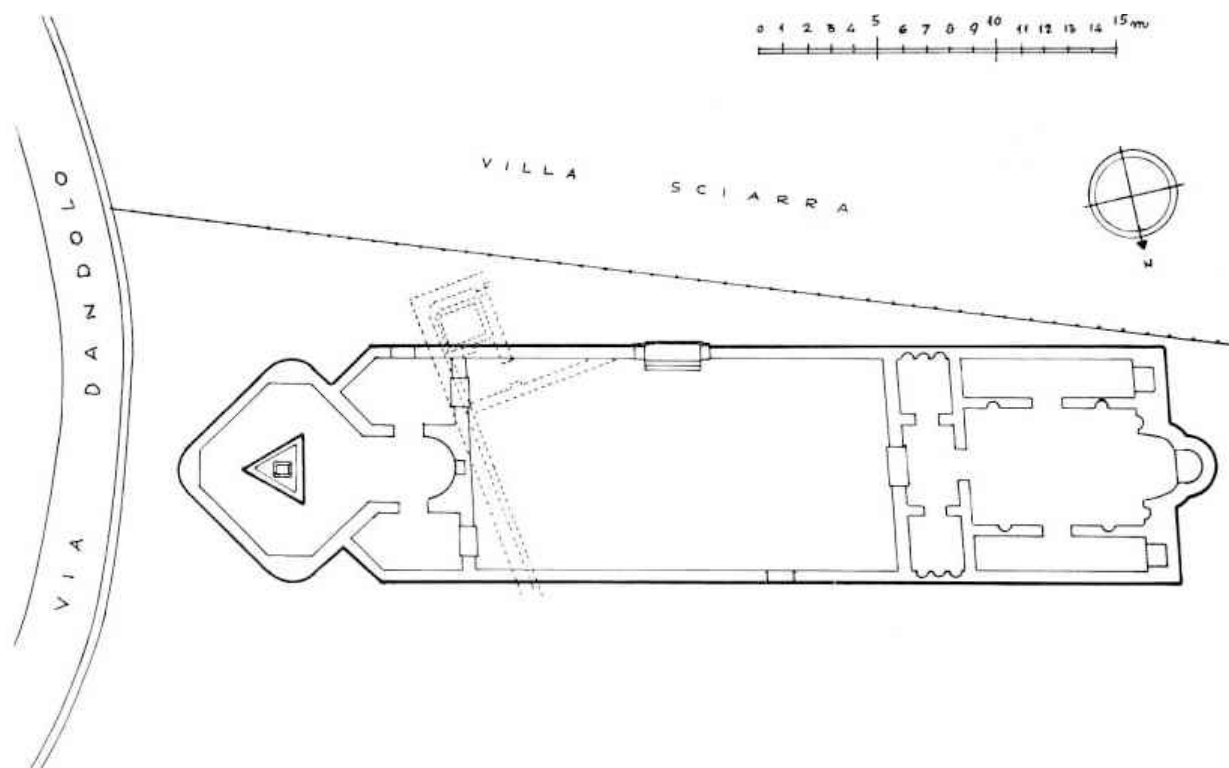
- 646 Relief with Iuppiter Dolichenus and Iuno Regina, in the centre over the altar are Serapis and Isis and at either end the Dioscuri (C. Pietrangeli, Catalogue, p. 40, No. 24).

Rip X C/3043

IUPPITER HELIOPOLITANUS. The sanctuary of the Syrian Gods on the Janiculum was excavated in 1908/1909 in the grounds of the Villa Sciarra-Wurts which in antiquity was the holy grove of the Nymph Furrina, *Lucus Furrinae*. It was dedicated to Iuppiter Optimus Maximus Heliopolitanus (CIL VI, 422), the head of the Syrian divine trinity. Except for some remains of the perimeter wall, nothing remains of the first temple, which possibly belonged to the middle of the first century A. D. It was orientated east-west. Between 176 and 180 A. D. a new sanctuary was built over the first by one M. Antonius Gaionas, which had the same orientation. The reconstruction is dated by inscriptions with dedications to Marcus Aurelius and Commodus (CIL VI, 420, 30764, 36793, XIV, 24). After the destruction of the second temple another one was erected in the 4th century under Iulianus Apostata (361–363 A. D.) with a different orientation. It consisted of a temple with a nave and two aisles and a vestibule divided in three parts at the west end; there was a rectangular court in the middle, and a polygonal sanctuary at the east end. In this sanctuary a triangular altar containing a bronze idol was found swathed in serpents and surrounded by seven hens' eggs. The numerous statues, altars and inscriptions were brought to the Museo Nazionale Romano.

P. GAUCKLER, BCom XXXV, 1907, pp. 45–81; CH. HÜLSEN, RM XXII, 1907, pp. 227–254; D. VAGLIERI, NSc, 1908, p. 262 f.; A. PASQUI, NSc, 1909, pp. 389–410; id., StRom I, 1913, pp. 343–350; G. NICOLE – G. DARIER, Mél XXIX, 1909, pp. 3–86; P. GAUCKLER, Le sanctuaire syrien du Janicule, 1912; R. LANCIANI, Wanderings in the Roman Campagna, 1909, pp. 172–178; G. DARIER, Les fouilles du Janicule, bibliographie chronologique de 1906 à 1918, 1920; F. CUMONT,

Les religions orientales dans le paganisme romain, 1929, pl. XI, 3, p. 251¹¹; P-A, pp. 294–296, 317 f.; R. PARIBENI, MusNaz, pp. 135–137; S. M. SAVAGE, MAARome XVII, 1940, pp. 44–52; G. LUGLI, Mon III, pp. 664–673; M. LEGLAY, Mél LX, 1948, pp. 129–151; E. WILL, Syria XXVI, 1949, pp. 161–168; B. M. FELLETTI MAJ, BCom LXXV, 1953/55, pp. 137–162; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 62.



647 Plan of the sanctuary of the Syrian gods in the Via Dandolo.



648 View of the 4th century temple from west to east. The rows of the amphorae show the different orientation of the earlier temple. Arch Vat VI-22-13



649 View from east to west; in the foreground is the polygonal sanctuary with adjoining rooms; walls of the 2nd temple with amphorae; in the background on the right is the entrance to the three-aisled Temple of Iuppiter. Arch Vat VI-21-2



650 The bronze idol at the time of it's discovery. Alinari 30194



651 The triangular altar immediately after its excavation,

Arch Vat VI-22-12



652 Entrance to the three-aisled sanctuary at the west end of the temple.

For 970



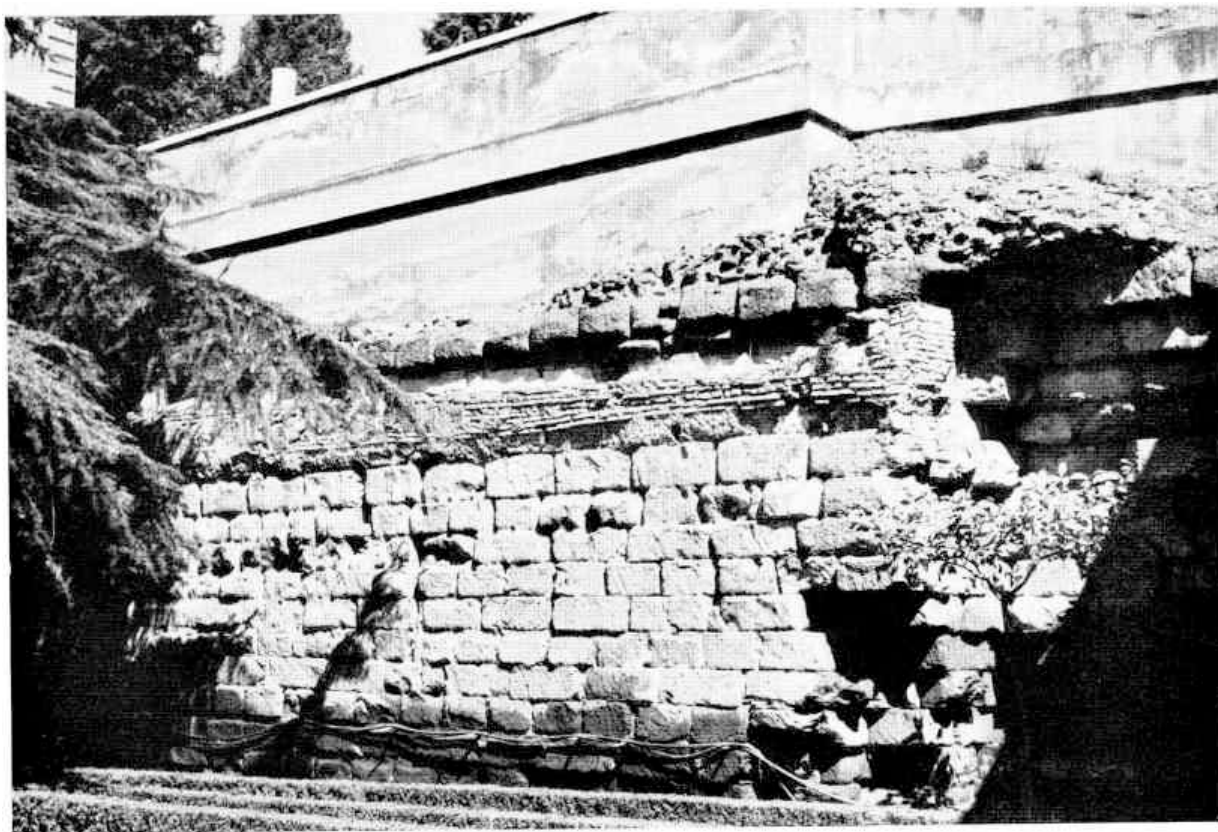
653 View of the vestibule and the north side of the three-aisled sanctuary.

Fot 972

IUPPITER OPTIMUS MAXIMUS CAPITOLINUS. According to tradition, the Capitoline Temple of Iuppiter was vowed by Tarquinius Priscus, completed by Tarquinius Superbus and dedicated in 509 B. C., the first year of the republic, by the consul Horatius Pulvillus. Three times it was destroyed by fire and each time it was rebuilt more magnificently than before. The first time it burnt down was in 83 B. C. The reconstructed temple was dedicated in 69 B. C. by Q. Lutatius Catulus. The second time was when the supporters of Vespasian were fighting against those of Vitellius. Vespasian restored the temple which is shown on coins, with six Corinthian columns, and statues of the Capitoline trinity Iuppiter, Iuno and Minerva within. This temple was also destroyed by fire in 80 A. D., but was immediately restored by Domitian. The measurements and the location of the temple between Via del Tempio di Giove, Via di Villa Cafarelli and Piazzale Cafarelli (s. Iuppiter Custos I, 637) have been ascertained by excavations in 1865, 1875/76 and 1919.

P. ROSA, *AnnInst*, 1865, pp. 382–386; H. JORDAN, *ib.*, 1876, pp. 145–172; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* III, 1875, pp. 165–189; IV, 1876, pp. 31–34; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 2, pp. 8–101; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* III, 1888, pp. 150–155; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 296–299 (Bibl. p. 300); E. RODOCANACHI, *Le capitole romain* (3), 1912, pp. 27–40; R. PARIBENI, *NSc*, 1921, pp. 38–44; A. M. COLINI, *BCom* LIII, 1925, pp. 161–200 (Bibl. p. 161); *id.*, in A. MUÑOZ, *Campidoglio*, 1930, p. 62, fig. 42; M. BERNHART, *Münzkunde*, p. 125 f.; I. G. SCOTT,

MAARome VII, 1929, pp. 95–112; P-A, pp. 297–302; A. ZADOKS JITTA, *JRS* XXVIII, 1938, pp. 50–55; A. ANDRÉN, *ActaInstSueciae* VI, 1940, pp. 335–347; M. CAGIANO DE AZEVEDO, *MemPontAcc* 3, V, 1940, pp. 2–8; G. LUGLI, *Capitolium* XVIII, 1943, pp. 101–104; *id.*, *Centro*, pp. 19–27 (Bibl. p. 27 f.); *id.*, *Tecnica* I, p. 248 f.; II, *Tav.* XXXVI, 1, XXXVII, 1; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 101; L. CREMA, *ArchRom* p. 37; E. GJERSTAD, *ActaInstSueciae* XVII, 3, 1960, pp. 168–190.

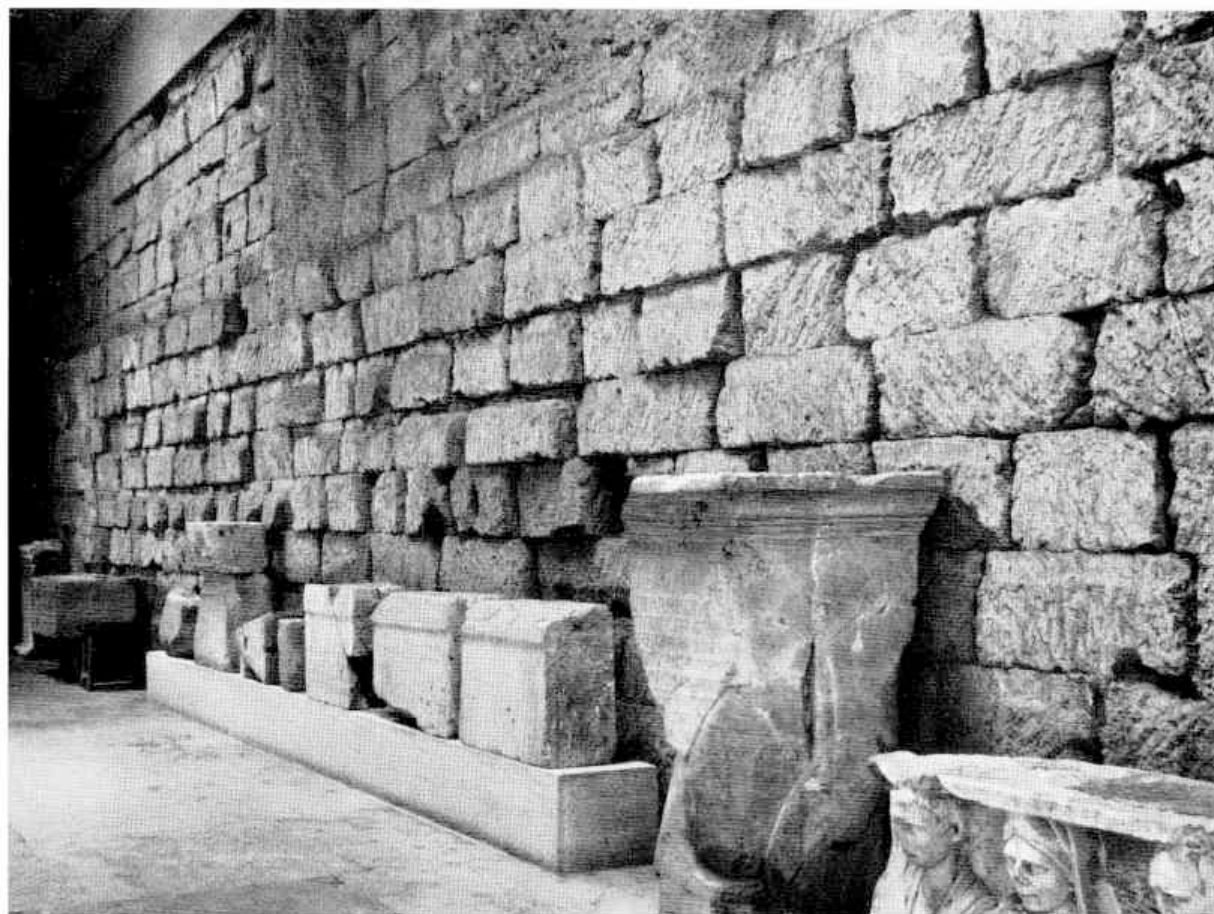


654 Substructure wall of the podium of the Temple of Iuppiter Capitolinus in the garden of the Museo Nuovo Capitolino.
For 959



655 South west side of the podium, after the excavations of 1865 and 1875 in the garden of the Palazzo Caffarelli; since 1880 it has been covered over.

Rip X B/3295



656 Substructure wall of the podium in the "Sala del Muro Romano" in the Museo Nuovo Capitolino.

Fot 960

- 657 Coin of Vespasian showing the Temple of Iupiter (BMC, Emp II, p. 168, No. 721, 722).
MCR C/680



- 658 The eastern corner of the Temple of Iuppiter in the Via del Tempio di Giove which was excavated in 1919, seen from the Museo Nuovo Capitolino.
Fot 962



659 The northern corner of the temple near the Piazzale Cafarelli.

Fot 5661

IUPPITER STATOR. According to the legend the Temple of Iuppiter Stator was vowed by Romulus when, after the Rape of the Sabine women, the Romans were driven back to the gate of the Palatine city, the *PORTA MU-GONIA*. The foundation of a temple on the *Sacra Via*, directly south-east of the Arch of Titus, which from literary references can be identified with Iuppiter Stator, belongs to the reconstruction by the consul M. Atilius Regulus in 294 B. C. effected in consequence of a similar vow in an analogous situation during the war against the Samnites. On the 8th of November 63 B. C. the memorable assembly of the senate was held here when Cicero in his first oration accused Catilina who was also present of high treason. Since the Middle Ages, the *Turris Chartularia* which for some time housed the archives of the Roman Church has stood above the ruins of the temple. When, in 1829, the tower was demolished part of the temple's foundations came to light.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, p. 471 f.; O. RICHTER, *Hermes* XX, 1885, pp. 407-429; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 198 f.; D. VAGLIERI, *BCom* XXXI, 1903, p. 18 f.; TH. ASHBY, *CR* XIX, 1905, p. 75; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 20-23; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, p. 353 f.; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 178-182; P. ROMANELLI, *BCom* XLV,

1917, pp. 79-84; T. FRANK, *Buildings*, p. 89; P-A, p. 303 f.; F. CASTAGNOLI, *BCom* LXIX, 1941, p. 67 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 240-242, 431 (*Bibl*: p. 242); *id.*, *Tecnica* I, p. 305; II, *Tav.* XCVII, 4; P. HOMMEL, *Giebel*, p. 48; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 127; II, p. 115.



660 Temple of Iuppiter Stator, seen from the north.

IUPPITER TONANS. A temple to Iuppiter Tonans, built by Augustus at the entrance to the *AREA CAPITOLINA*, was dedicated in 22 B. C. Its location cannot be exactly ascertained, as no remains have been identified; nor is the course of the *Clivus Capitolinus* exactly known. Possibly it stood at the crossing of *Via di Monte Tarpeio* and *Via del Campidoglio*. If so, the fragments of capitals and columns which lie on the north-east side of the *Porticus Deorum Consentium* (q. v. II, 990) may belong to the temple, which would have stood above them. The temple is represented on coins of Augustus and on the funerary relief of the *Haterii* (*Museo Lateranense*, sala VIII). The Augustan coins show a temple with 6 Corinthian columns, whereas the reconstruction by Domitian after the fire of 80 A. D. had composite capitals, as represented in the relief. Both coin and relief show the cult image standing behind the altar, with thunderbolt and sceptre. On the relief, in addition to the usual attributes of Iuppiter, the eagle and the thunderbolt, represented on the architrave, two other large thunderbolts are seen in the attic storey, above the pediment, indicating the dedication to Iuppiter Tonans. The entry to the *AREA CAPITOLINA* is indicated by a two-storey porticus at each side.

H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, pp. 47 f., 77; O. L. RICHMOND, *JRS IV*, 1914, p. 220; E. RODOCANACHI, *Le capitole romain* (3), 1912, p. 41; P-A, p. 305 f.; D. F. BROWN, *AN*, p. 159 f.; F. CASTAGNOLI, *BCom LXIX*, 1941,

pp. 67⁵⁰, 69⁵⁰; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 32; P. HOMMEL, *Giebel*, p. 48 f.; E. NASH, *Antike Kunst I*, 1958, p. 27¹⁸; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 101 f.



661 Coin of Augustus with the Temple of Iuppiter Tonans (*BMC*, Rep II, p. 28, Ni. 4412-4415).

For 2976



662 Bas-relief from the tomb of the Haterii showing the Temple of Iuppiter Tonans.

Inst Neg 39.563

IUPPITER ULTOR. At the north-east corner of the Palatine on a rectangular terrace (110 × 150 m.) which is partly buttressed by masonry, there are the remains of a temple which extended as far as the Church of S. Sebastiano. The as yet incomplete excavations show a peripteros 60–70 metres long and 40 metres wide, with internal columns on the sides as well; the Church of S. Sebastiano is standing on the foundation of the pronaos. The temple area, surrounded by porticos, was accessible from the Clivus Palatinus by a monumental gateway whose remains are seen beside Via di S. Bonaventura. According to the ancient sources (Plinius, *Nat. Hist.* XII, 94; Suetonius, Augustus 5, Galba 1) the site of the temple is identical with a sanctuary erected by Livia to Augustus, and later used for the cult of all deified emperors under the name of *Aedes Caesarum*. The remains which have now come to light are probably the temple which was erected by Elagabalus (218–22 A. D.) to *SOL INVICTUS ELAGABALUS*, transformed into the temple of *IUPPITER ULTOR* by his successor Alexander Severus. The identity of these two temples results from comparison of a coin of Elagabalus, showing the temple of the Syrian Sun god with a coin of Alexander Severus on which an obviously identical construction is super-scribed *IOVI ULTORI*. Both coins show the gates of the monumental entrance which must be the *PENTAPYLUM* of Region X (Cod Top I, p. 129), recorded in the Regionary Catalogue. Amongst other objects considered sacred by the Romans, Elagabalus brought the Palladium from the Temple of Vesta to his new temple on the Palatine, whence the place is called *PALLADIUM PALATINI* in antiquity (CIL X, 6441). In the Middle Ages, this name was transmitted to the church and convent in the form S. Maria in Pallara and Sancti Sebastiani Palladia.

W. FRÖHNER, *Annuaire Soc. Française de Numismatique* XIV, 1890, pp. 469–471; I. FÜHRER, *RM* VII, 1892, p. 164; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 165–168; F. STUDNICZKA, *RM* XVI, 1901, p. 280 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top.* I, 3, pp. 65, 72–74; P. BIGOT, *BCom* XXXIX, 1911, pp. 80–85; G. CULTRERA, *MemLinc* 5, XVII, 1923, p. 530 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *Chiese*, pp. 353–355; P-A, pp. 63, 199, 307, 389; A. BARTOLI, *Atti III Congr. Int. Arch. Cristiana*, 1932, p. 201; id., *BCom* LXI, 1933, p. 276; A. M. COLINI, *BCom* LXVI, 1938, p. 285; O. BRENDL, *AA*, 1933, p. 626 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *AA*, 1934, pp. 337–341; L. DU JARDIN, *Atti 3 CSIR* I, pp. 74–76;

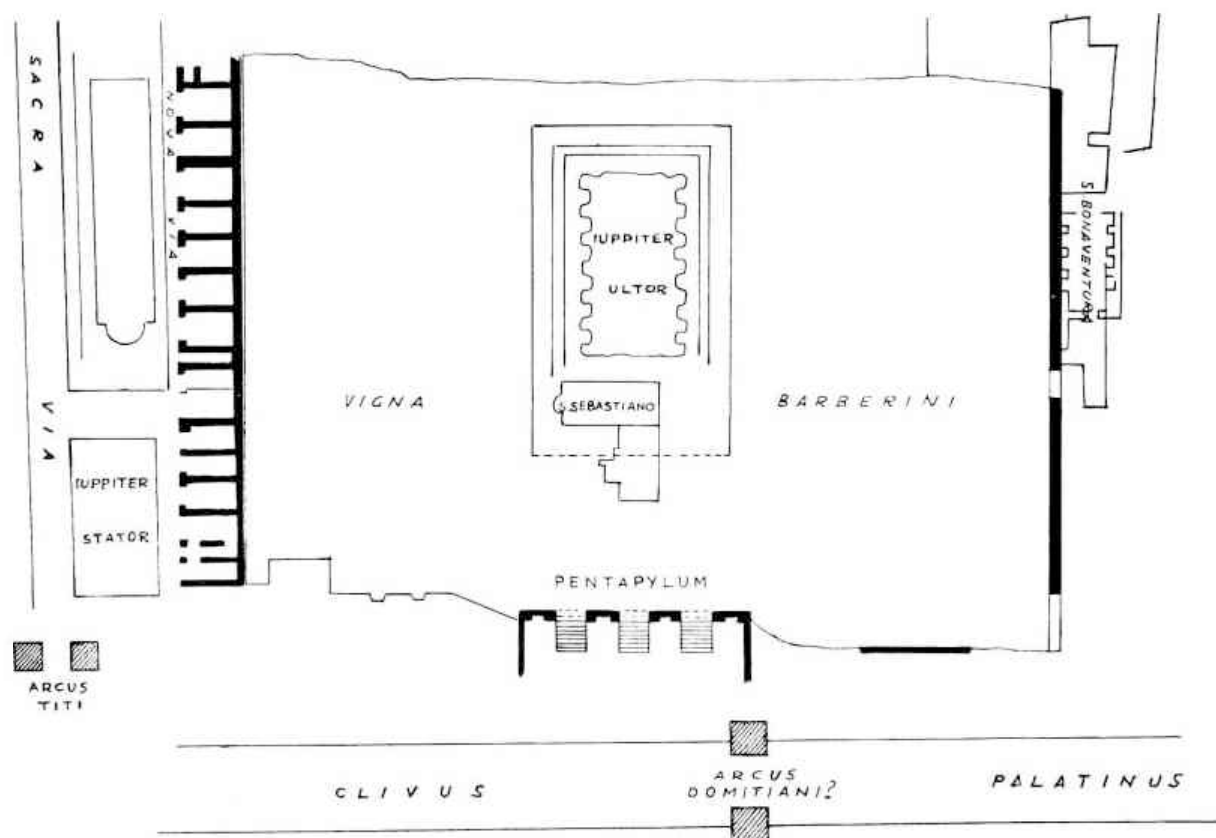
D. F. BROWN, *AJA* XLII, 1938, p. 129; id., *Temples*, p. 35 f., pl. VII, 6, VIII, 2; id., *AN*, pp. 163–169; H. SULZE, *Bericht VI. Int. Arch. Kongress, Berlin* 1939, pp. 512–514; G. LUGLI, *BCom* LXIX, 1941, pp. 43–53; id., *Centro*, pp. 443 f., 523–527; *CodTop* I, pp. 129, 277; II, p. 337²; F. PANVINI ROSATI, *RINum* LVII, 1955, p. 82; A. BARTOLI, *RendPontAcc* 3, XXIX, 1956/57, pp. 29–32; FUR, p. 113 f. (Bibl. p. 114); P. V. HILL, *The Numismatic Circular* LXVIII, 1960, pp. 208–210; G. CARETTONI, *JRS* L, 1960, p. 199 f.



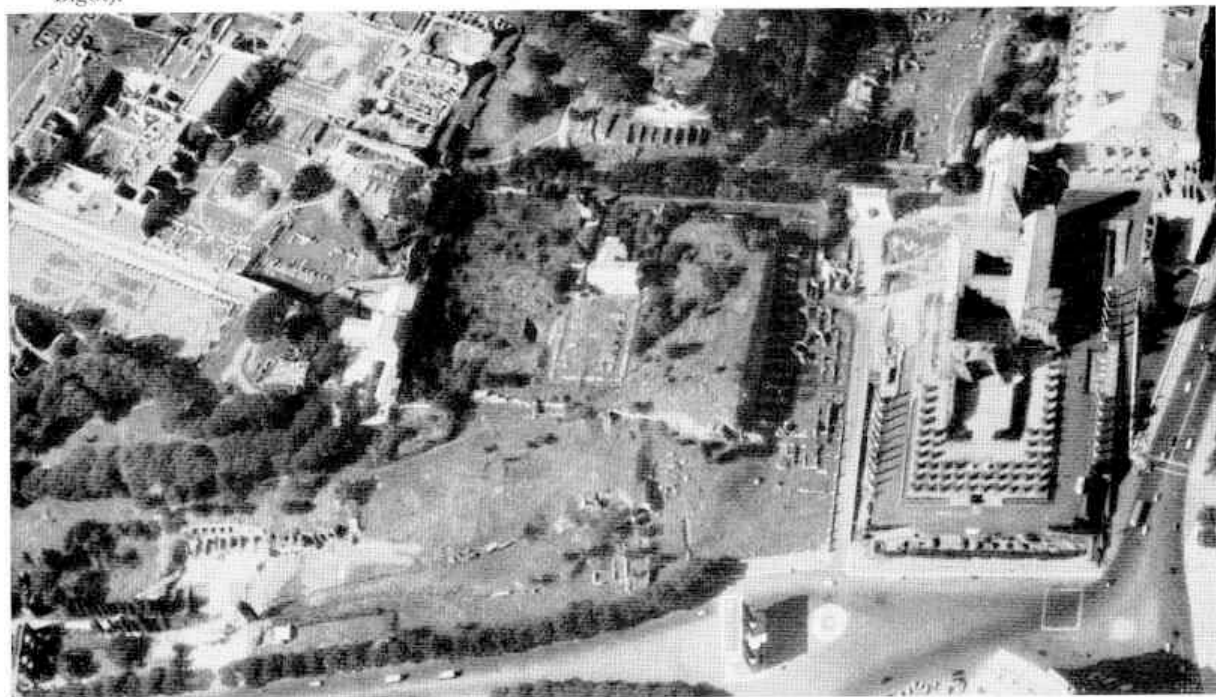
663 Coin of Elagabalus showing the Temple of Sol Invictus (F. Gneecchi, *Medaglioni Romani* III, 1912, p. 41, plate 152, 11). Fot 6180



664 Coin of Alexander Severus showing the Temple of Iuppiter Ultor (Mattingly-Sydenham, *Rom. Imp. Coinage*, IV, 2, 1938, p. 104, No. 412). Fot 4265 B



665 Plan of the terrace on the north corner of the Palatine with the Temple of Iuppiter Ultor and the Pentapylum (after Bigot).



666 Air photograph of the Temple of Iuppiter Ultor between the Domus Augustiana (left) and the Temple of Venus and Roma (right).
Fot 4798



667 Temple of Iuppiter Ultor, north side.



668 Temple of Iuppiter Ultor, south side.

Fot 390



669 Walled-up arches of the Pentapylum. Fot 395



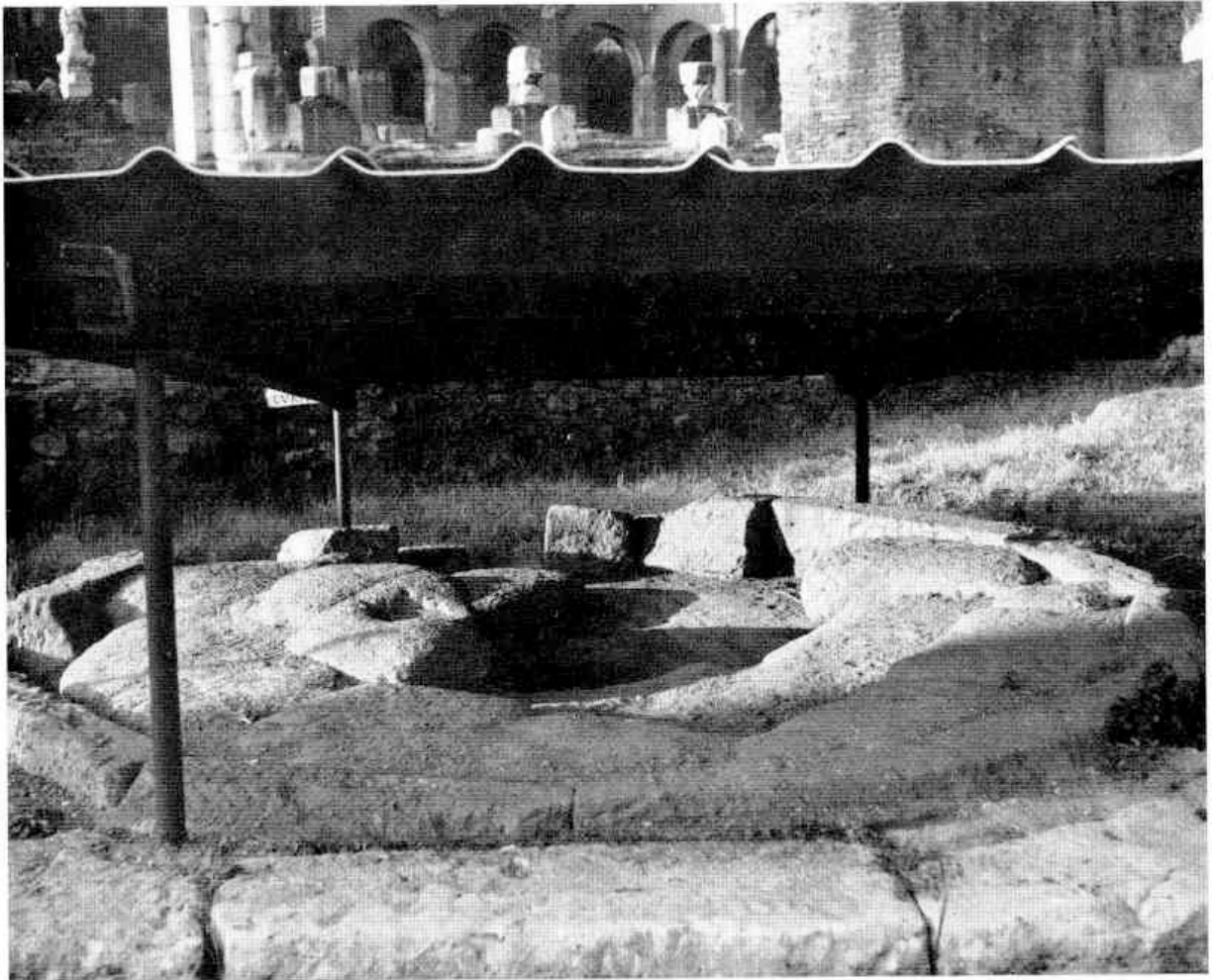
670 The remains of the Pentapylum on the Via di S. Bonaventura.

Fot 393

LACUS CURTIUS. A paved trapezoidal area with the plinth of a puteal which marks the spot of the legendary Lacus Curtius in the Forum was discovered in April 1904. The name is derived from the legends of its origin which refer either to the Sabine Mettius Curtius, or to the Roman youth Marcus Curtius who sacrificed himself, or else to the consul C. Curtius (B. C. 445) who, by order of the senate, enclosed the spot when it was struck by lightning. The pavement of Monte Verde tufa slabs which is still visible below the travertine pavement of the imperial Forum dates from the time of Sulla.

CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* XVII, 1902, pp. 322–329; G. BONI, *AttiScStor*, pp. 580–582; TH. ASHBY, *CR* XVIII, 1904, p. 329 f.; G. TOMASSETTI, *BCom* XXXII, 1904, pp. 181–187; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* XX, 1905, pp. 68–71; *id.*, *FR*, pp. 131–133; HÜLSEN-CARTER, pp. 144–148; O. RICHTER, *Beiträge* IV, p. 25; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 74 f., 268 f.; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 243–247;

E. B. VAN DEMAN, *JRS* XII, 1922, p. 20 f.; T. FRANK, *Buildings*, p. 76; E. STRONG, *SR* II, p. 316 f.; C. C. VAN ESSEN, *Mededeelingen Rome* VIII, 1928, p. 46 f.; P-A, p. 310 f.; A. ÅKERSTRÖM, *ActaInstSueciae* II, 1932, pp. 72–83; D. MUSTILLI, p. 3 f. (*Bibl.* p. 4); G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 156 f.; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 142; E. WELIN, *SFR*, pp. 78 f., 87–89, 128 f.



671 Plinth of the puteal surrounded by a twelve-sided structure of peperino blocks.



672 Paved area of the Lacus Curtius with the substructure of a puteal under the protecting roof.

For 83



673 Inscription of L. Naevius Surdinus on the back of the Curtius relief (CIL VI, 1438), identical with the inscription on the pavement of the Forum between the Column of Phocas and Lacus Curtius (s. Ficus Olea Vitis I, 485). For 1313



674 The Mettius Curtius relief in the Museo Capitolino Nuovo, found in 1553 on the site where, in 1904, the Lacus Curtius was discovered. It shows the Sabine leader riding his horse into the swamp. MusCap C/76

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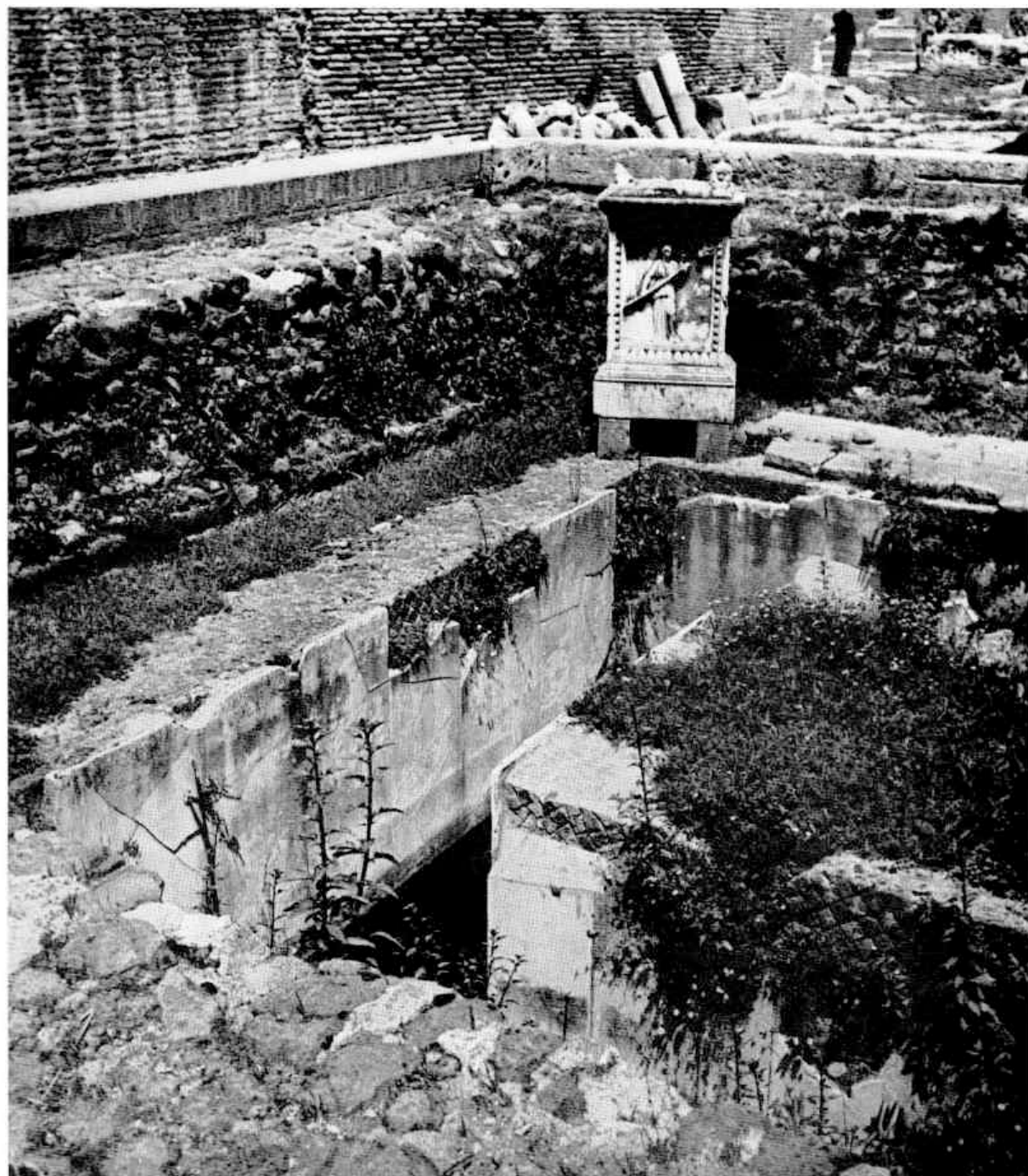
LACUS IUTURNAE. The sacred precinct of Iuturna, which lies immediately south-east of the three upright columns of the Temple of Castor, was excavated early in 1900. The complex consisted of the Lacus itself, an aedicula for the statue of the goddess, and other rooms, which, from the early part of the 4th century, were used by the *STATIO AQUARUM*, or headquarters of the Rome water service. According to legend, the Dioscuri watered their horses at the spring of Iuturna after they had brought news of the victory at Lake Regillus, in 496 B.C. Their statues were found in the basin, badly broken. They probably stood on the north side of the Lacus, in a small sanctuary which is recognizable on a fragment of the Severan marble plan.

R. LANCIANI, *Storia* II, p. 202; E. PETERSEN, *RM* XV, 1900, pp. 338–344; G. BONI, *NSc*, 1900, pp. 291–295; 1901, pp. 41–144; *id.*, *AttiScStor*, pp. 530–539; V. FEDERICI, *NSc*, 1900, pp. 571–573; TH. ASHBY, *CR* XV, 1901, pp. 139–141; L. DEUBNER, *Neue Jahrbücher f. d. klass. Altertum* IX, 1902, pp. 370–388; D. VAGLIERI, *BCom* XXVIII, 1900, pp. 67–74, 285–295; XXXI, 1903, pp. 166–198; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* XVII, 1902, pp. 67–71; XX, 1905, p. 81 f.; *id.*, *Klio*

II, 1902, pp. 233–235; *id.*, *FR*, pp. 144–150; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 236–243; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 120 f., 279–281; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *JRS* XII, 1922, pp. 5, 21; E. STRONG, *SR*, p. 233; P-A, pp. 311–313; R. ARTIOLI, *Atti 3 CStR* I, pp. 378–388; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 183 f.; *id.*, *Tecnica* I, pp. 25, 413; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 255; II, p. 26; V. ORAZI, *Capitolium* XXX, 1955, pp. 117–121; A. DAVICO, *BArte* XI, 1955, p. 346 f.; E. NASH, *AC* XI, 1959, pp. 227–231.



675 The Lacus Iuturnae seen from the Temple of Castor.



676 The interior of the basin. The walls are opus reticulatum faced with marble.

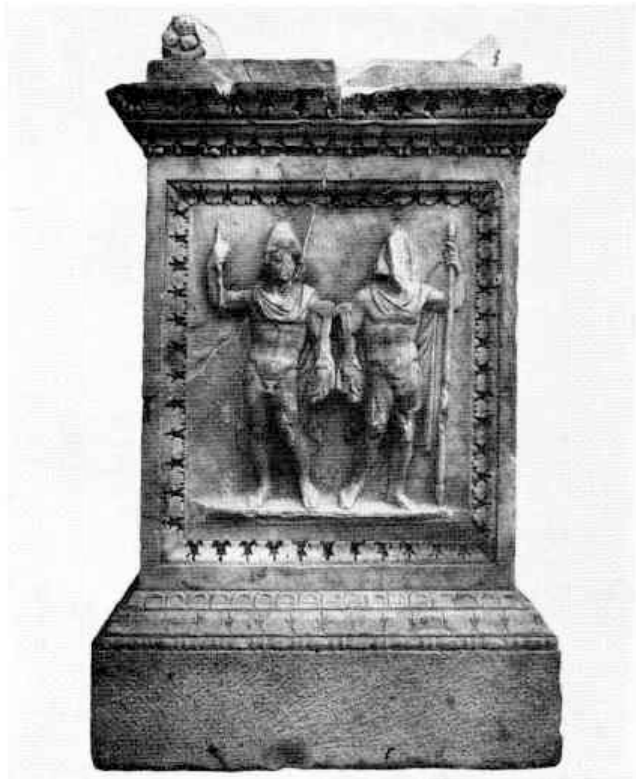
Fot 92



677 Marble altar with reliefs, which was found in the Lacus:
Helena as Selene, goddess of light. Fot 4331



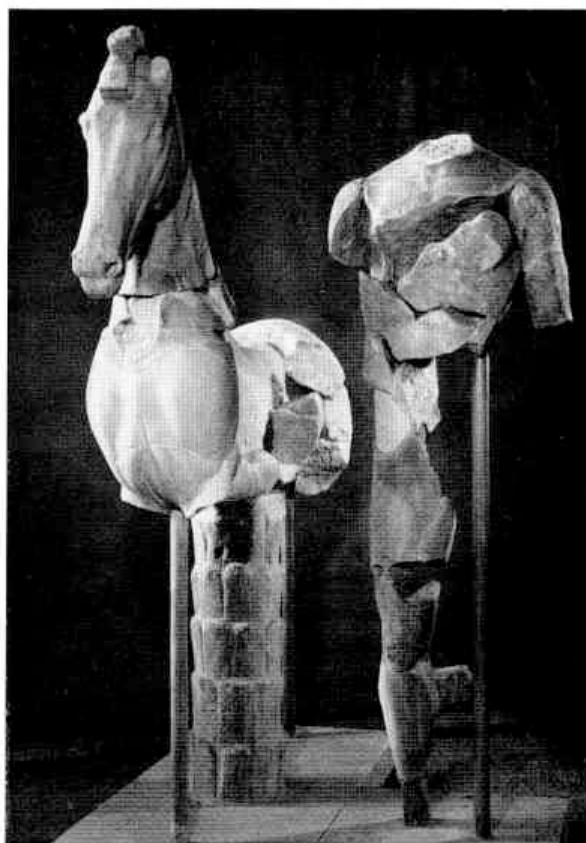
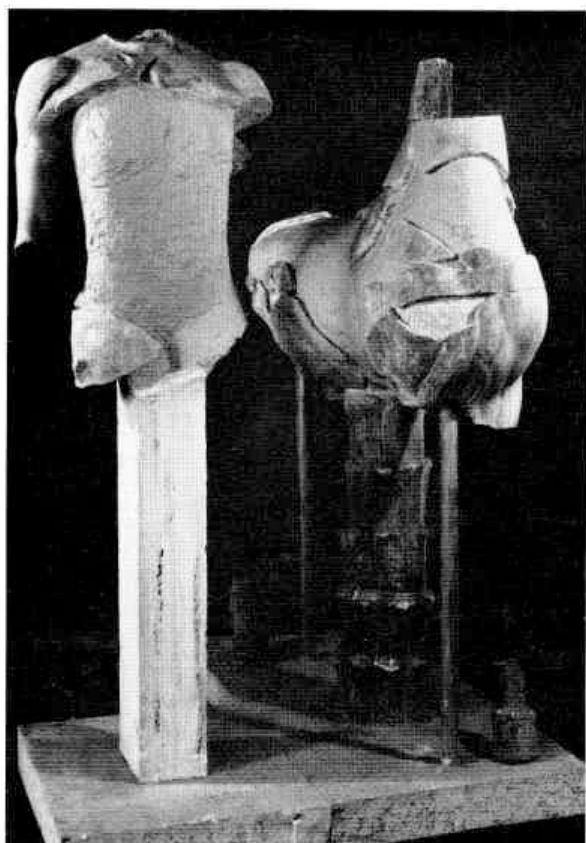
678 Side of the altar, Iuppiter. Fot 4332



679 The Dioscuri on the opposite side of the altar from the
Helena relief. Fot 4330

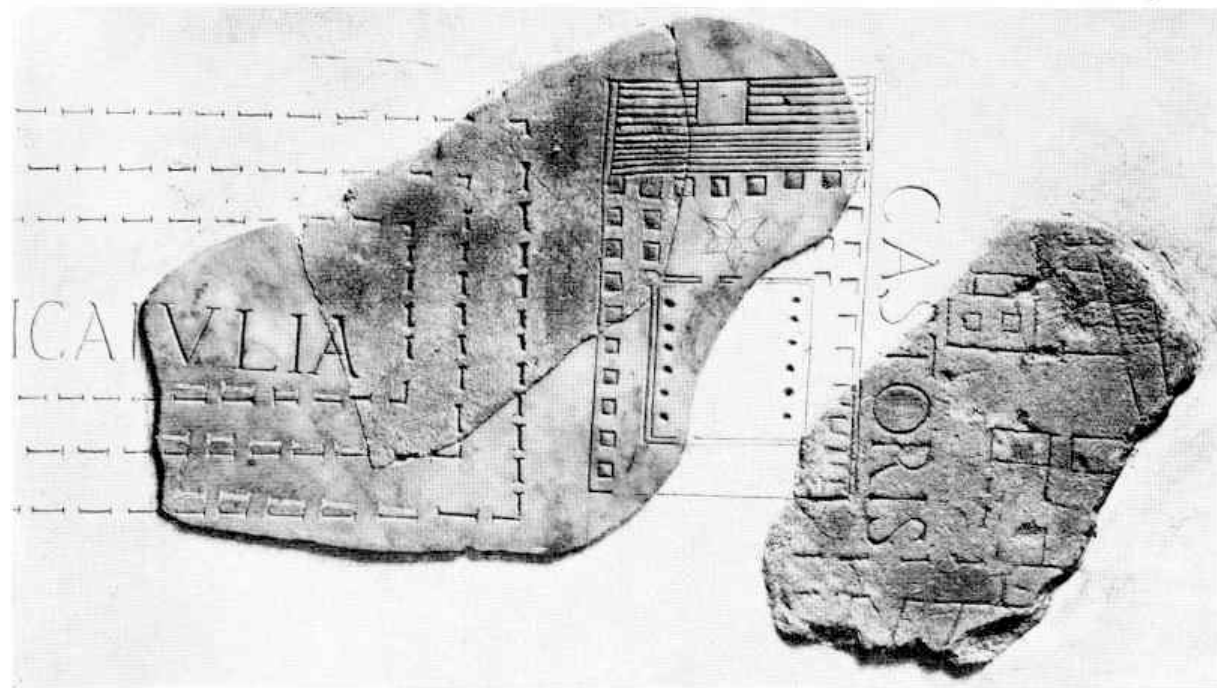


680 Leda, on the opposite side from Iuppiter. Fot 4333



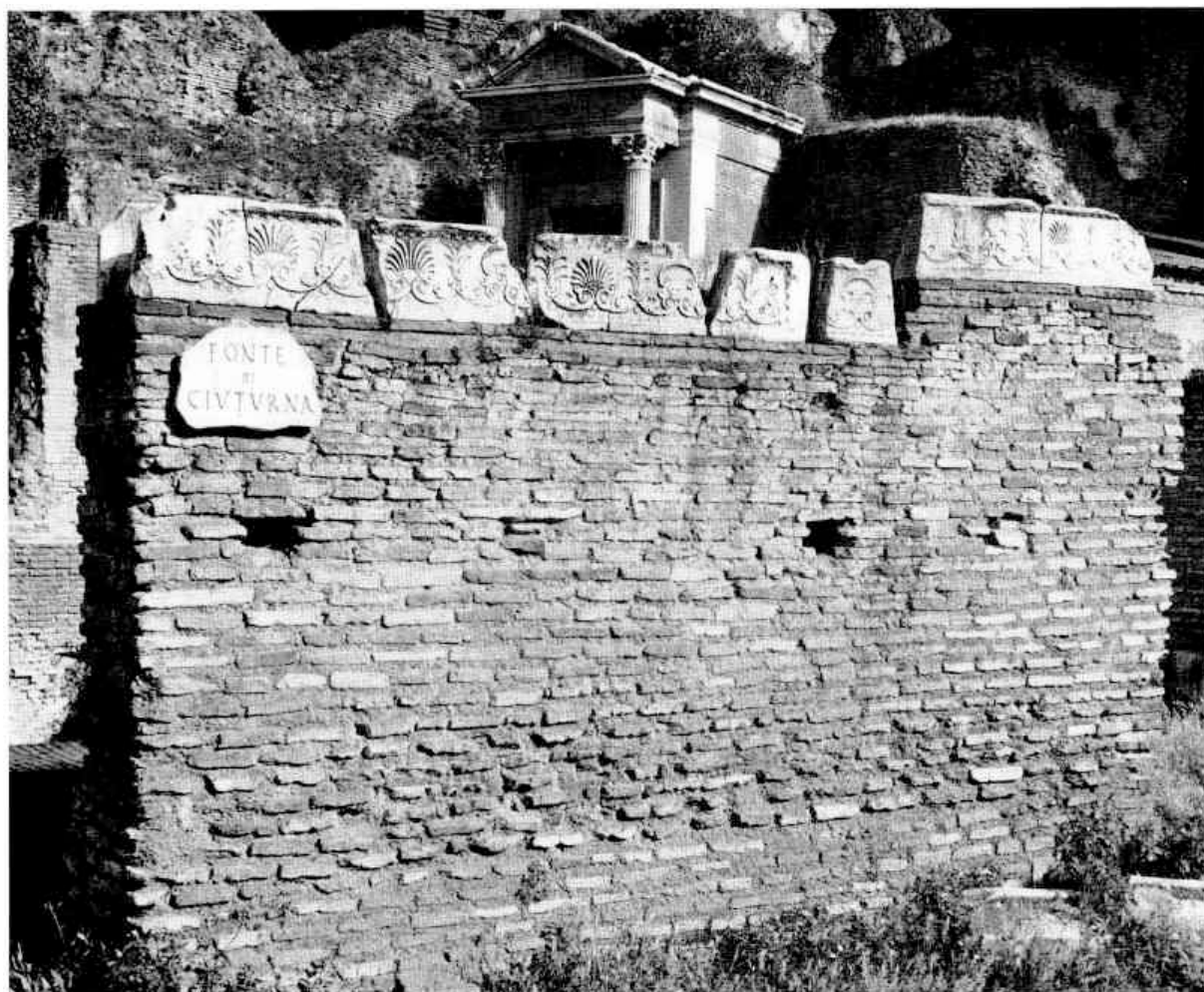
681, 682 The statues of the Dioscuri, found in the Lacus, now in the Antiquarium of the Forum Romanum.

GFN E 32247, 32249



683 Fragment of the Forma Urbis (FUR, Tav. XXI, 18 a) showing a structure bordering on the site of the Lacus Iuturnae with two square bases, probably a shrine for the statues of the Dioscuri.

Fot 3044



684 Palmette frieze which decorated the grand hall, where the statue of Aesculapius stands, east of the Lacus (s. Statio Aquarum II, 1185).

Fot 3655

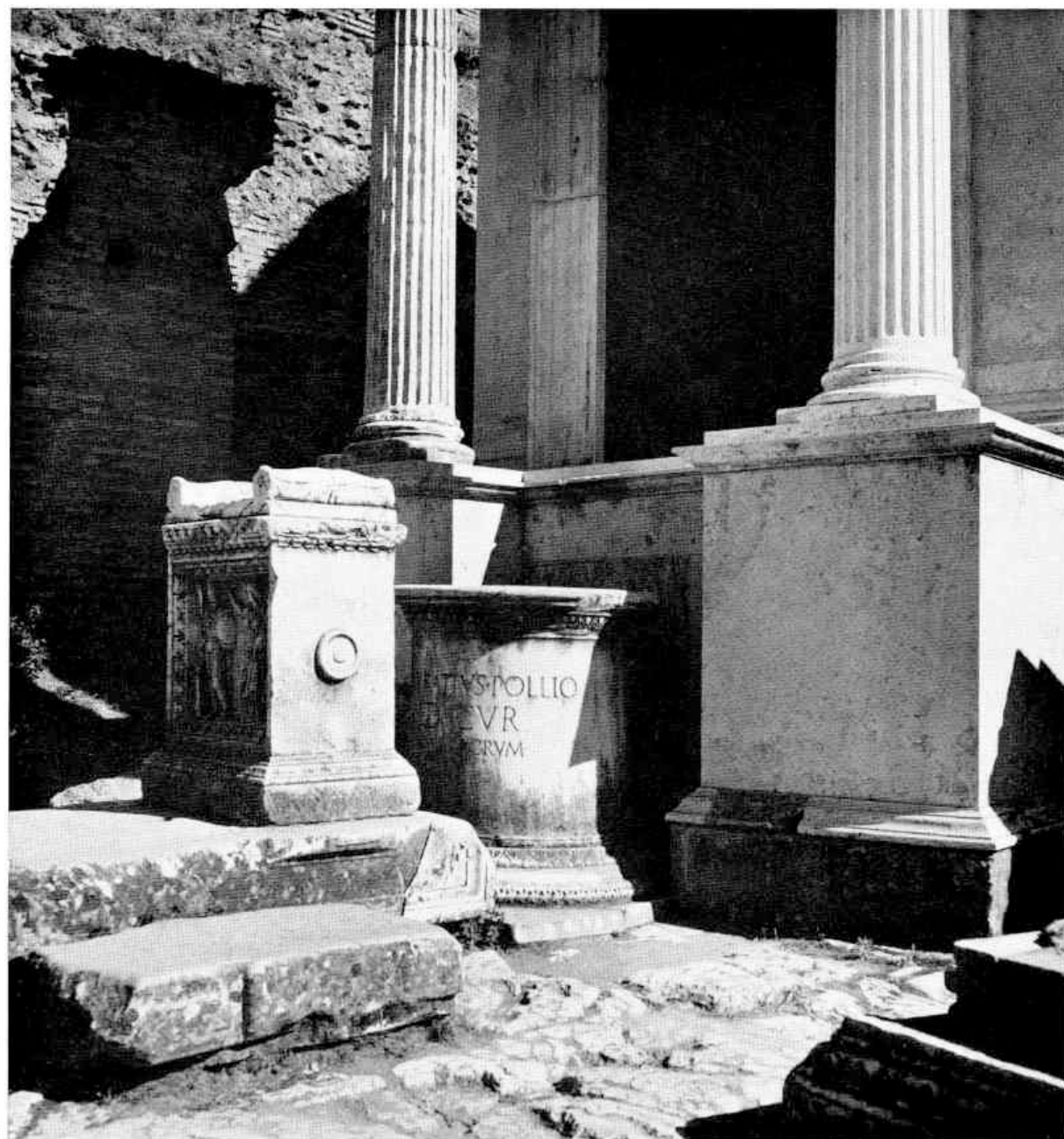


685 The Aedicula Iuturnae before its restoration.



686 The Aedicula restored in 1953/1955.

Fot 260



687 The marble wellhead (puteal) with an inscription of M. Barbatius Pollio, who was Quaestor in 41 B. C.; later, as aedilis curulis, he restored the Lacus and the Aedicula.

For 4681



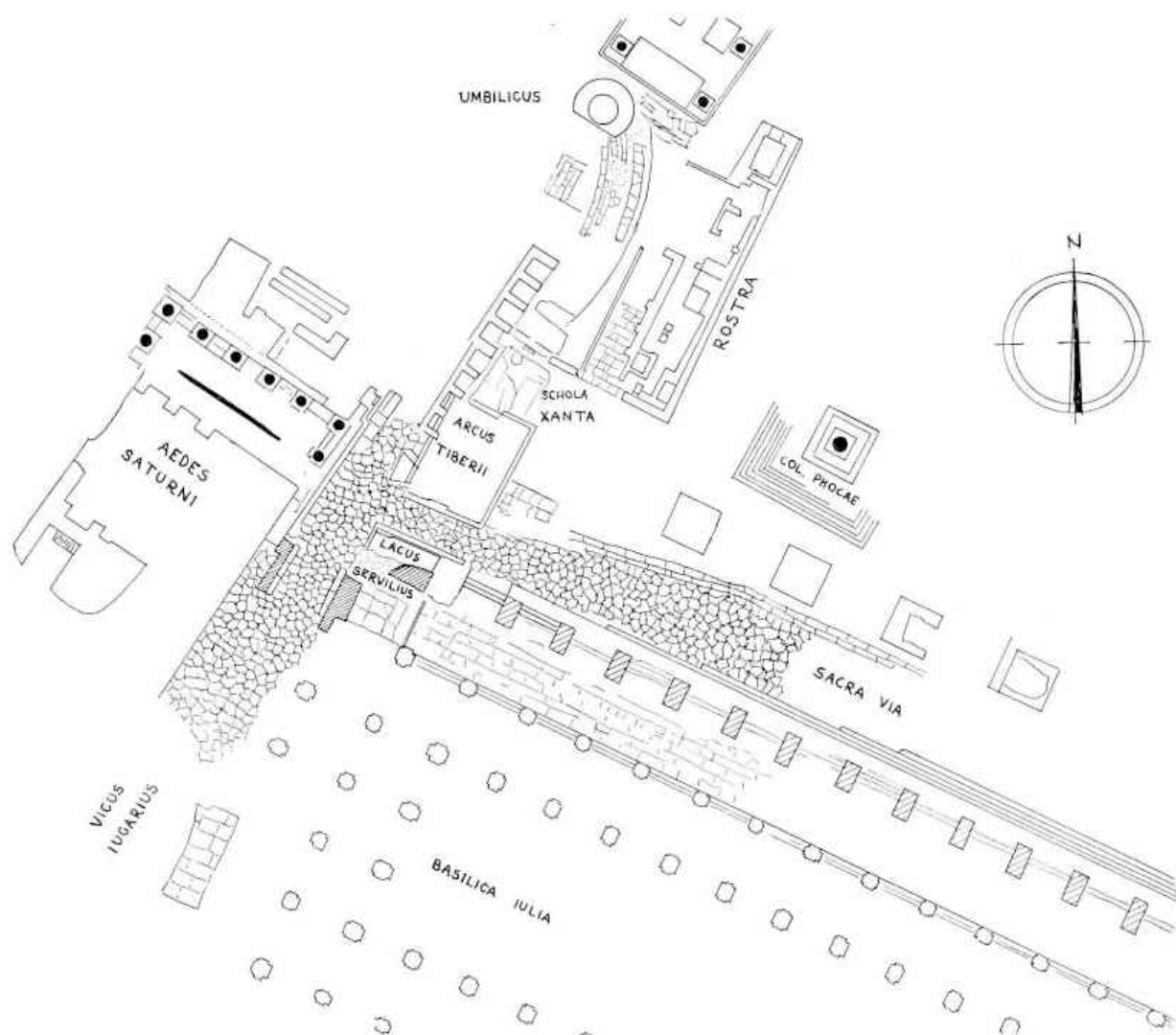
688 The altar in front of the puteal of Barbatius Pollio, with a relief showing Iuturna taking leave of her brother Turnus, King of the Rutuli.

Fot 4683

LACUS SERVILIUS. The fountain in the south-west part of the Forum, known as the Lacus Servilius, became famous at the time of Sulla, for it was there that the dictator exhibited the heads of the Senators he had ordered to be executed. Agrippa decorated the fountain with the statue of a Hydra. According to Festus (290), it was situated "in principio vici Iugari continens Basilicae Iuliae". At this point, where the vicus Iugarius meets the Sacra Via there is, between the steps of the Basilica Iulia and the buttress of the vicus Iugarius, a cavity which could have contained a fountain of modest dimensions (6.70×2.50 m.). The water was supplied by a conduit which branched off the Aqua Marcia behind the Temple of Saturn, on its way from the Quirinal to supply the Capitol. It was drained off into a channel which ran under the steps of the Basilica Iulia and into the Cloaca Maxima.

H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, p. 390; R. LANCIANI, *BullInst*, 1871, p. 241 f.; id., *Ruins*, pp. 274, 275, 278; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 153, 175; TH. ASHBY, *CR XVI*, 1902, p. 94; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *JRS XII*, 1922, p. 25 f.; T. FRANK, *Buildings*, p. 75 f.; P-A, p. 314;

F. W. SHIPLEY, *Agrippa*, p. 83 f.; A. M. COLINI, *BCom LXVIII*, 1940, p. 228; id., *BullMusImp XIII* (*BCom LXX*), 1942, p. 163 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 96; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 144; E. NASH, *AC XI*, 1959, pp. 231-233.



689 Site-plan of the Lacus Servilius at the entry of the vicus Iugarius into the Forum.



690 Cavity between the final pier of the Basilica Julia (centre foreground) and the buttress of the vicus Iugarius which is built of square tufa blocks.

For 204

- 691 The cavity of the Lacus Servilius at the junction of the vicus Iugarius and the Sacra Via; the drain is on the left under the steps. Fot 82



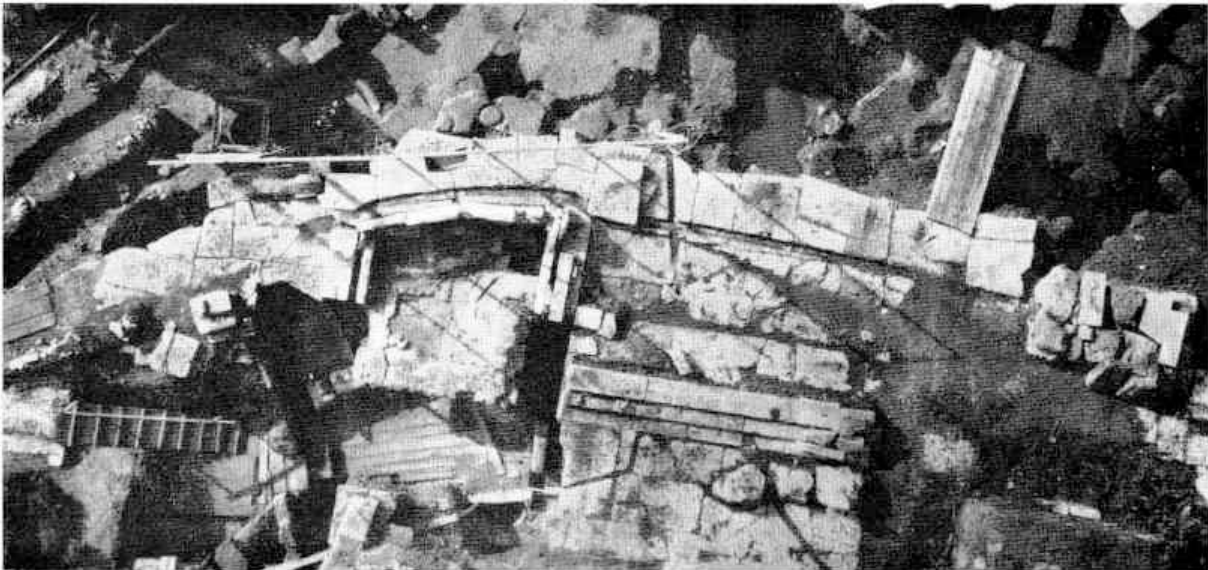
- 692 Opening of the drain which ran under the steps of the Basilica Julia into the Cloaca Maxima.

Fot 78

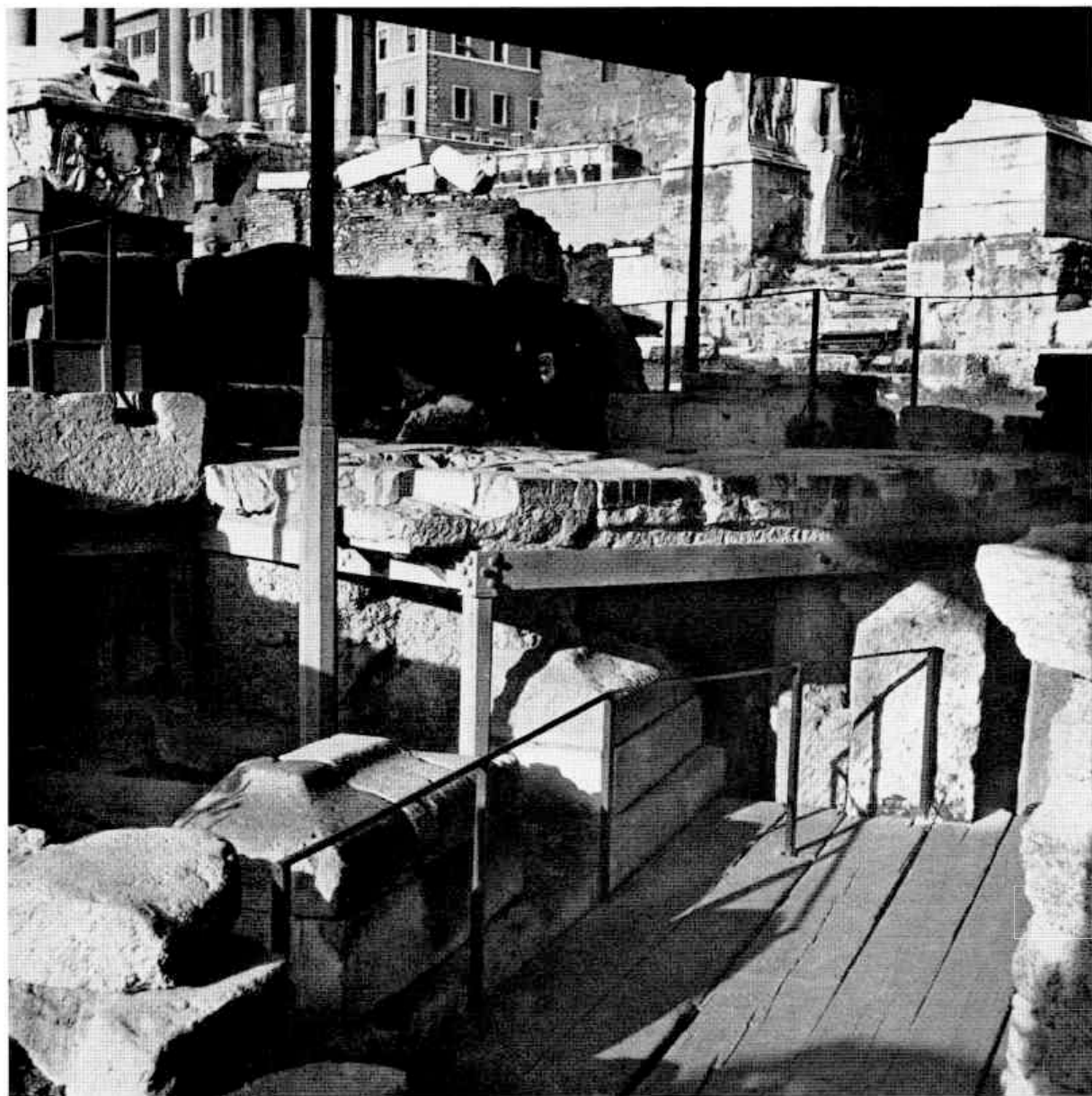
LAPIS NIGER. In January 1899, a square of black marble paving was discovered between the Comitium and the Forum, which Festus (177) and other Roman writers refer to as the Lapis Niger, or the Tomb of Romulus. In May of the same year, a group of archaic monuments was found beneath it, consisting of a four-sided stele with inscriptions (CIL VI, 36840), the stump of a conical column, and the foundations of a sacellum, with tufa bases in front of it which may have supported the statues of recumbent lions. Even in antiquity the meaning of these monuments was unknown. The so-called tomb was attributed not only to Romulus, but also to his foster father, Faustulus, or to Hostus Hostilius, the father of King Tullus. The excavations were resumed in 1955 and have confirmed that there is no tomb under the Lapis Niger.

G. BONI, *NSc*, 1899, pp. 151–158; G. F. GAMURRINI, *ib.*, pp. 159–169; L. SAVIGNONI, *NSc*, 1900, pp. 143–146; D. COMPARETTI, *Atene e Roma II*, 1899, pp. 145–164; TH. ASHBY, *CR XIII*, 1899, p. 232 f.; *XV*, 1901, p. 85 f.; *XIX*, 1905, p. 77; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM XVII*, 1902, pp. 22–31; *XX*, 1905, pp. 40–46; *id.*, *FR*, pp. 96–103; L. A. MILANI, *RendLinc* 5, *IX*, 1900, pp. 289–303; *CIL I²*, 2, pp. 367–369; D. VAGLIERI, *BCom XXXI*, 1903, pp. 102–123; F. STUDNICZKA, *ÖJh VI*, 1903, pp. 129–155; E. PETERSEN, *Comitium, Rostra, Grab des Romulus*, 1904; G. PINZA, *Il comizio romano nella età repubblicana*, 1905, pp. 53–56; M. WARREN, *AJP XXVIII*, 1907, pp. 249–272, 373–400; O. RICHTER, *Beiträge IV*, pp. 5–10; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 215–229; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 77–83, 242–245 (Bibl: p. 77 f.); E. B. VAN DEMAN, *JRS XII*, 1922, pp. 7, 23–25; T. FRANK, *Buildings*, p. 61 f.; *P-A*, pp. 482–484 (Bibl: p. 484); J. STROUX, *Philologus LXXXVI*, 1931, pp. 460–491; F. LEIFER-E. GOLD-

MANN, *Klio, Beiheft XXVII*, 1932; L. A. HOLLAND, *AJA XXXVII*, 1933, pp. 549–553; E. NORDEN, *Aus altrömischen Priesterbüchern*, 1939, pp. 258–260; F. RIBezzo, *Atti 3 CStR I*, pp. 325–341; P. DUCATI, *Come nacque Roma*, 1939, pp. 199–202, 210–214; P. G. GOIDÀNICH, *Atti 4 CStR IV*, pp. 107–112; *id.*, *MemLinc* 7, *III*, 1943, pp. 317–501; E. GJERSTAD, *ActaInstSueciae V*, 1941, pp. 97–158; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 115–125 (Bibl: p. 125 f.); *id.*, *MonMin*, pp. 18–27 (Bibl: p. 1); *id.*, *Tecnica I*, p. 248; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 129, 146, 153; A. DEGRASSI, *Doxa II*, 1949, pp. 59–61; *id.*, *Inscriptiones lat. liberae rei publicae I*, 1957, pp. 4–6; G. DUMÉZIL, *Revue des Études Lat.* XXXVI, 1958, pp. 109–111; G. A.-A. C. BLANC, *AC X*, 1958, pp. 41–49; G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI, *AC XI*, 1959, pp. 50–69; G. CARETTONI, *JRS L*, 1960, p. 195 f.; F. CASTAGNOLI, *BCom LXXVII*, 1959/60, p. 9 f.



693 The Lapis Niger, an air photograph of 1900.



694 The group of archaic monuments beneath the Lapis Niger; left, the tufa bases of the sacellum.

For 51



695 The inscribed stele, dating from the end of the period of the Kings, second half of the 6th century B. C.; south and west sides. Alinari 47007

696 The inscribed stele, north side. Anderson 3512

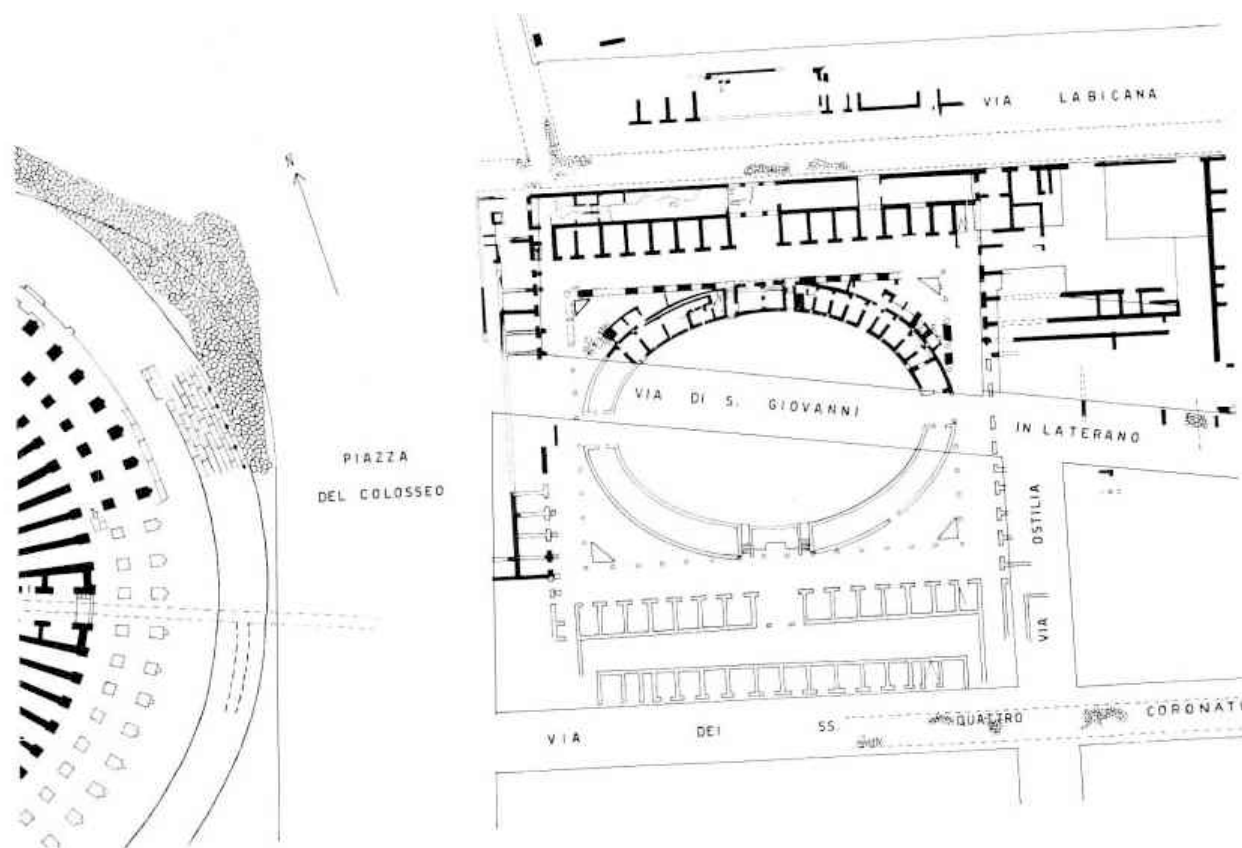
697 The inscribed stele, east side. Anderson 3192



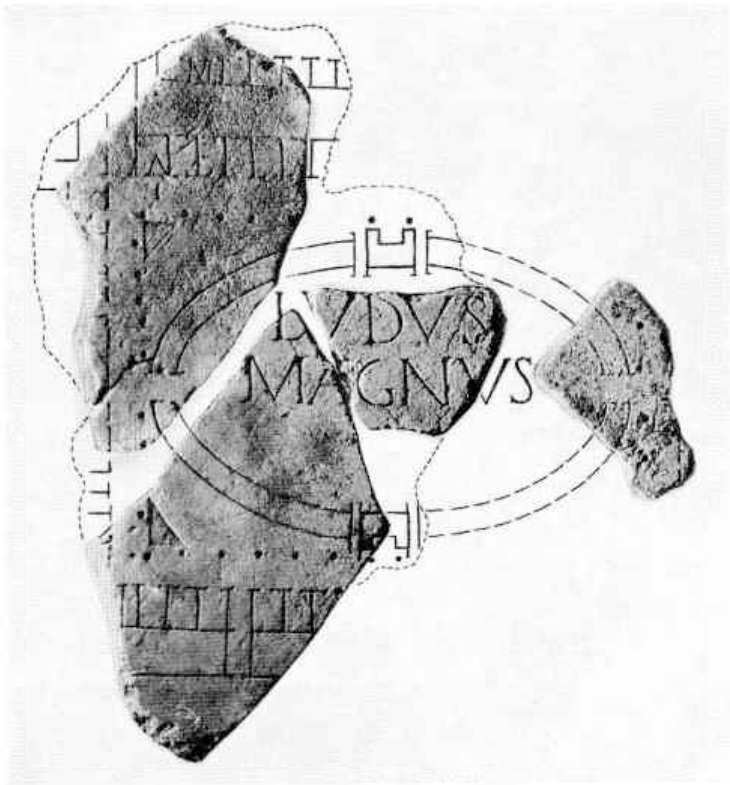
LUDUS MAGNUS. The Ludus Magnus was the principal training school for gladiators; it was known from the Regionary Catalogue and from inscriptions, as well as from fragments of the Severan marble plan, even before 1937, when part of the building was discovered between Via Labicana and Via di S. Giovanni in Laterano, about 60 m. east of the Colosseum. In the centre of a portico, an elliptical practice ring with two entrances, in the long and cross axes respectively, was surrounded by a narrow belt of low seats, arranged in tiers. The portico was enclosed in the multi-storeyed, rectangular building of the barracks.

R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 386 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, p. 298 f.; P-A, p. 320; V. LUNDSTRÖM, pp. 24-28; A. M. COLINI, *BCom LXVI*, 1938, p. 246 f.; *LXVII*, 1939, p. 191; id., *RendPontAcc XIV*, 1939, pp. 61-66; id., *Palladio III*, 1939, p. 37 f.; id., *Celio*, p. 60 f.; H. FUHRMANN, *AA* 1940, pp. 452-455; M. PALLOTTINO,

Roma XIX, 1941, p. 365 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 347 f.; id., *Tecnica I*, p. 599; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 110; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 298; *FUR*, p. 65, *Tav. XVII*. A. M. COLINI - L. COZZA, *Il Ludus Magnus*, 1962 (Bibl: p. IX).



698 Site-plan of the Ludus Magnus, based on the 1960/61 excavations (Lucos Cozza).

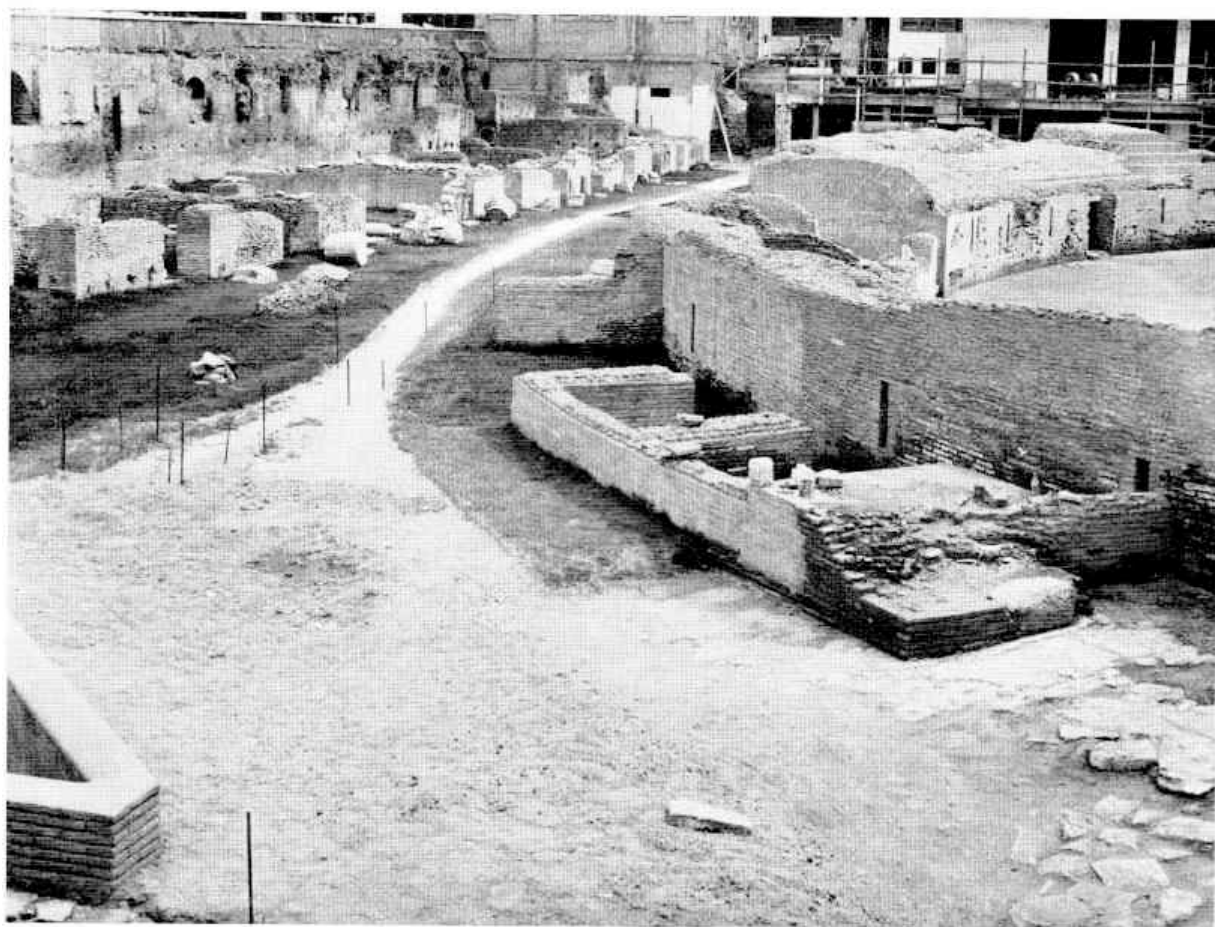
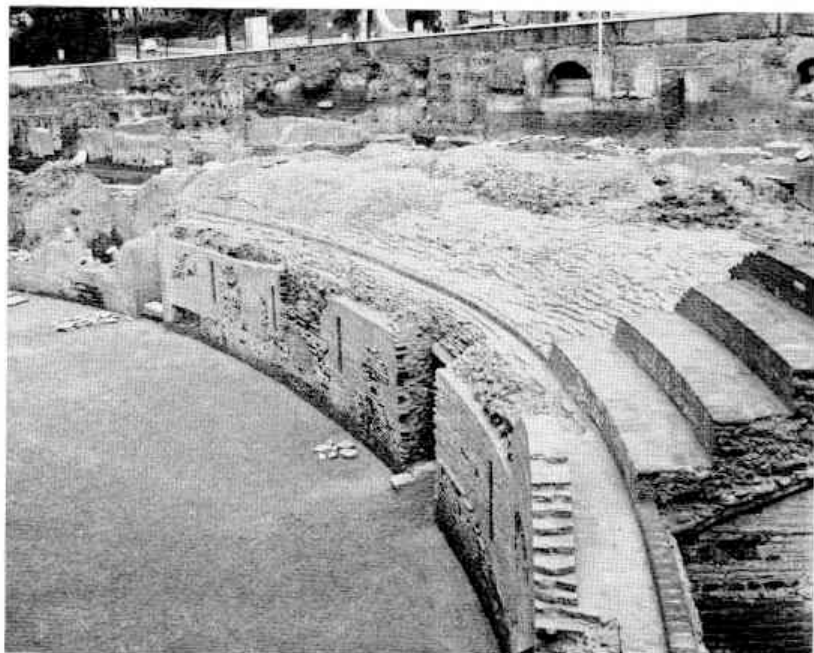


699 Fragment of the Severan marble plan with the inscription Ludus Magnus (CIL VI, 29844, No. 4). Detail of pl. XVII FUR.
For 5929



700 Part of the Ludus Magnus excavated in 1937.

701 Interior of the arena. Fot 6385



702 The Ludus Magnus after further excavations and restoration in 1960/61.

Fot 6390

MAGNA MATER, AEDES. A podium at the west corner of the Palatine has been attributed to the Temple of Magna Mater, which was built sometime after 204 B. C. to house the sacred black stone of the goddess, which had been brought to Rome from Pessinus. The temple was consecrated in 191 B. C. After a fire in 111 B. C., it was rebuilt by Q. Caccilius Metellus, who was consul in 109. It was restored again in 3 A. D., in the reign of Augustus, and a relief set into the garden façade of the Villa Medici shows the temple after this restoration. The ruins of the temple, which had been exposed since the beginning of the 19th century, were first identified as Magna Mater in 1873 by Visconti and Lanciani. During excavations in the cella in 1950, a great deposit of votive terracottas and numerous figurines of Attis were found; these, in conjunction with inscriptions, a statue of the goddess and marble fragments of a lion, which had already been discovered in the vicinity, confirm the identity of the temple as that of Magna Mater.

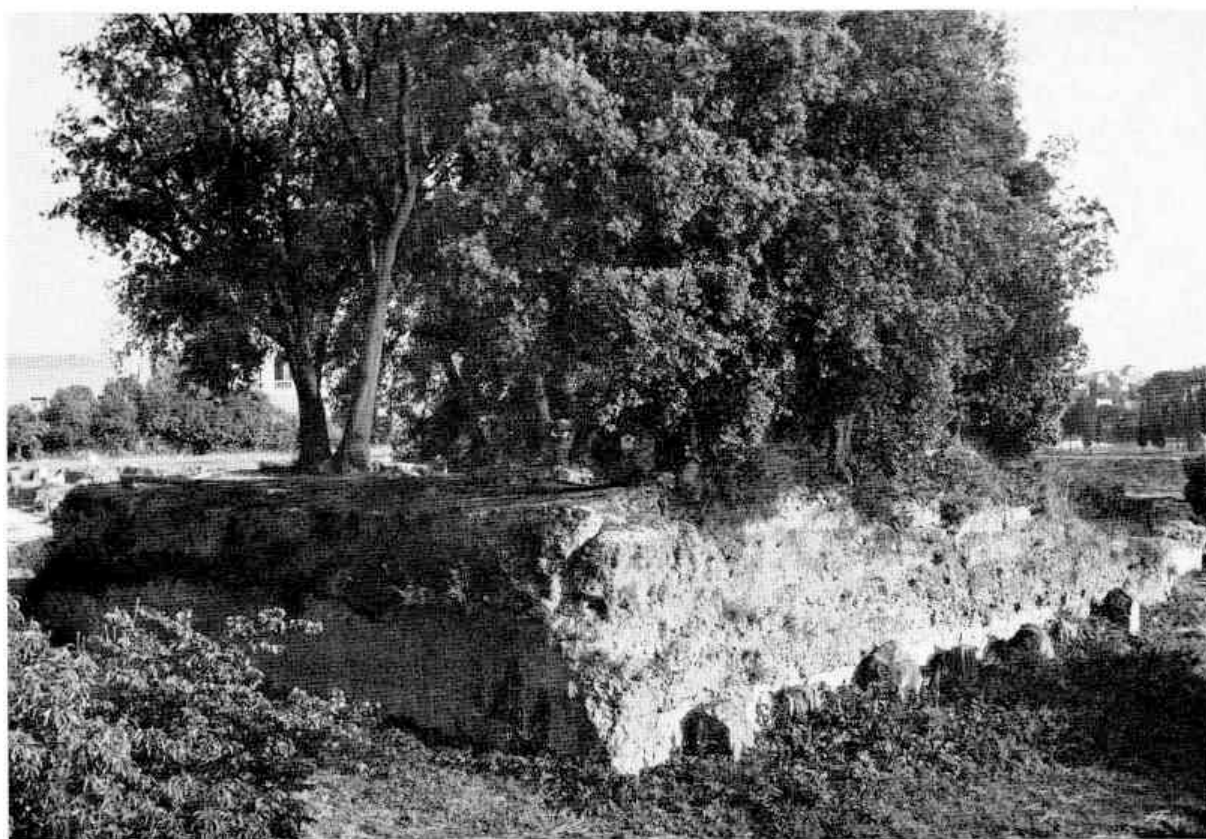
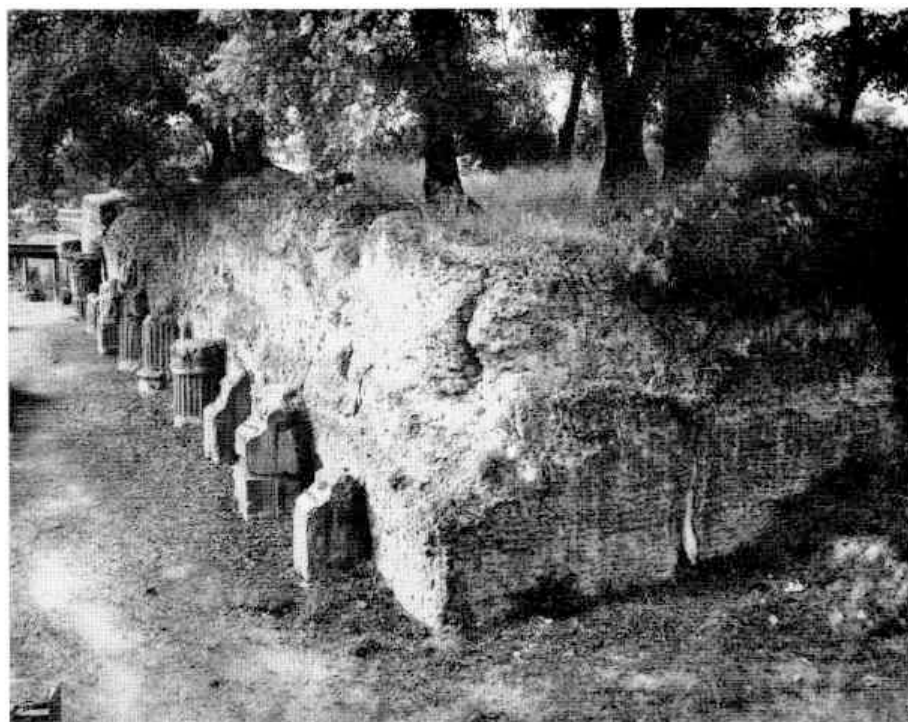
P. ROSA, *Relazione*, p. 77 f.; C. L. VISCONTI-R. LANCIANI, *Guida del Palatino*, 1873, p. 134 f.; O. RICHTER, *Hermes* XX, 1885, pp. 418–425; O. GILBERT, *Philologus* XLV, 1886, pp. 449–468; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* X, 1895, pp. 3–28; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 132–135 (Bibl: p. 135); E. R. FIECHTER, *RM* XXI, 1906, p. 227; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 51–54; K. ESDAILE, *RM* XXIII, 1908, pp. 368–374; H. GRAILLOT, *Le culte de Cybèle*, 1912, pp. 320–332; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *AJA* XVI, 1912, p. 393; *Röm Gebälke* I, p. 5 f.; T. FRANK, *Buildings*, pp. 96–98; P-A, p. 324 f.; L.

FAGERLIND, *ActaInstSueciae* II, 1932, pp. 121 f., 130; H. KÄHLER, *Die römischen Kapitelle des Rheingebiets*, 1939, p. 8; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 431–434, 455 f. (Bibl: p. 434); id., *Tecnica* I, pp. 409, 456; II, *Tav.* XCVII, 2; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 35, 178 f.; A. BARTOLI, *MemPontAcc* 3, VI, 1947, pp. 229–239; id., *Rend PontAcc* 3, XXIX, 1956/57, pp. 14–16; *Fasti Archaeologici* V, 1950, 4100; M. CAGIANO, *AM*, p. 40 No. 11; P. HOMMEL, *Giebel*, pp. 30–34; B. ANDREAE, *AA*, 1957, p. 182 f.; G. CARETTONI, *JRS* L, 1960, p. 200 f.



703 The Temple of Magna Mater on the Palatine.

704 The temple podium—
east and north sides.
Fot 380



705 The temple podium—west and north sides.

Fot 6407



706 The statue of Magna Mater which was found in 1872 to the south of the temple, and fragments of a marble lion. Fot 5639



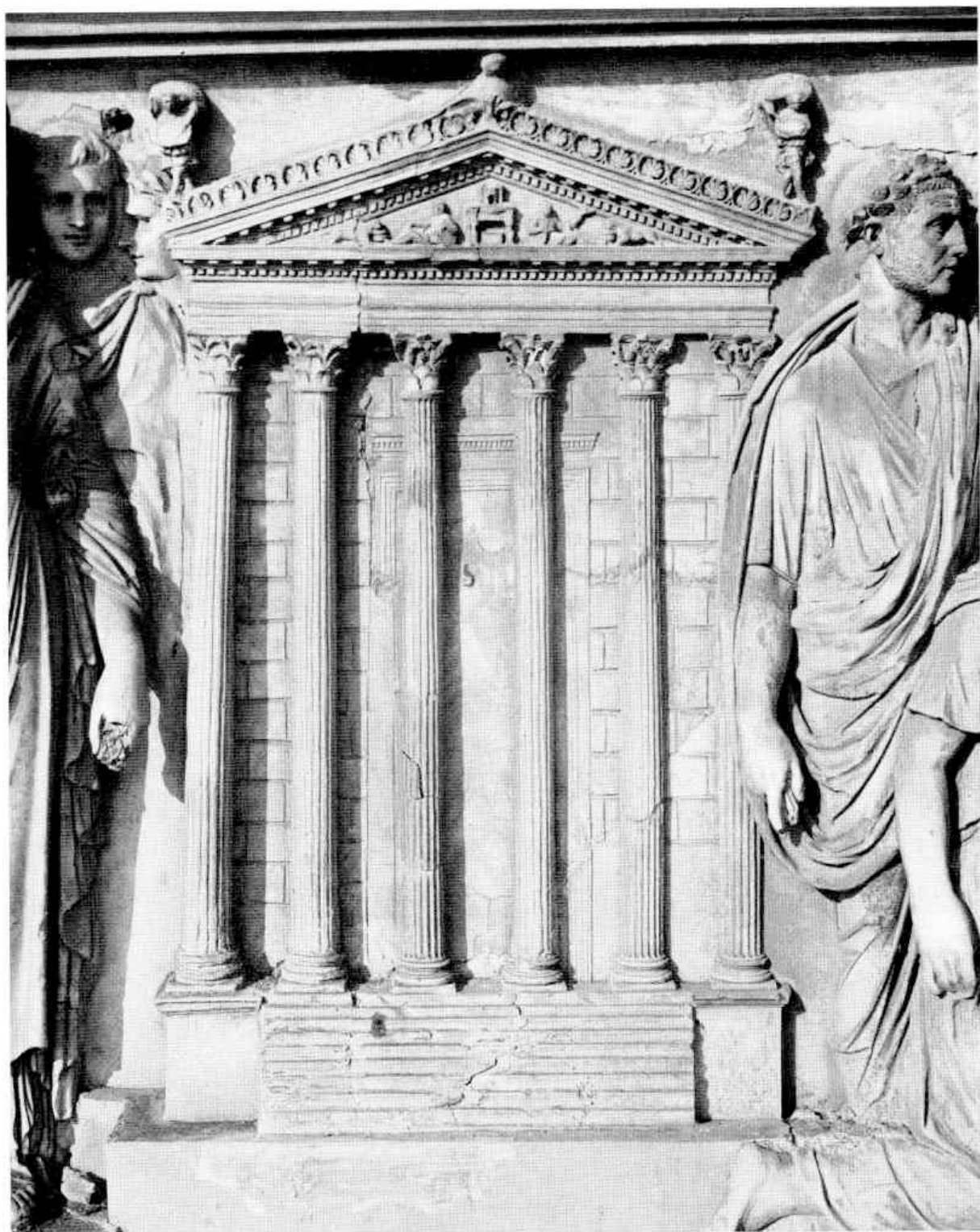
707 The front of the temple with the remains of an altar (on the left in the foreground).

Fot 378



708 The south end of a monumental stairway in front of the temple. The steps may have been used as seats for spectators of the ludi Megalenses.

Fot 377



709 The Temple of Magna Mater on a Medici-Della Valle relief, set into the garden façade of the Villa Medici (s. a. Ara Pietatis Augustae I, 77) Inst Neg 1838

MAGNA MATER IN CIRCO MAXIMO. A statue dedicated to the Magna Mater stood on the spina of the Circus Maximus, east of the central obelisk. In it, the Magna Mater is represented riding a lion. The Regionary Catalogue refers to it as "Aedes Matris Deum" (Notitia and Curiosum Regio XI). The statue of the Magna Mater on the lion in the Circus Maximus frequently appears on coins, reliefs, mosaics and terracotta lamps.

E. BRAUN, *AnnInst*, 1839, p. 247, Tav. N; E. HÜBNER, *ib.* 1863, p. 160 f.; K. ZANGEMEISTER, *ib.* 1870, p. 252 f.; O. KERN, *RM V*, 1890, p. 152 f.; W. H. ROSCHER II, p. 1667 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, pp. 138–141; H. GRAILLOT, *Le culte de Cybèle*, 1912, p. 335;

DAREMBERG-SAGLIO, *Dictionnaire (Circus)* I, 2, figg. 1520, 1521, 1528, 1534; W. AMELUNG, *VatCat III*, pp. 128–130; P-A, p. 324; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 604; G. V. GENTILI, *BArte XLII*, 1957, pp. 7–27.



710 Part of a fragment of a sarcophagus in the Sala Rotonda in the Vatican Museum. Magna Mater with the lion on the right of the obelisk.
Inst Neg 3270



711 Detail of the Circus mosaic in the baths of the villa at Piazza Armerina, Magna Mater riding the lion, left of the obelisk. The carcasses are at the right hand end of the mosaic. For 5472



712 Sarcophagus relief in the Foligno Museum depicting the Circus Maximus. Magna Mater on the lion is to the right of the obelisk on the opposite side from the carcasses. Inst Neg 37.1338

MAGNA MATER, THOLUS. A round temple (tholus) of Magna Mater is thought to have stood near the Arch of Titus on the Sacra Via. Martial, in describing his route across the Forum to the Palatine, mentions a sanctuary of Bacchus, "tectum Lyaei", and a tholus of Cybele (Epigr. I, 70, 9 f.). It is possible that it is the sanctuary represented on a contorniate, which has the image of Diva Augusta Faustina on the obverse side. The building on the Haterii relief, between the Colosseum and "Arcus in Sacra Via Summa", has been identified as the Tholus of Cybele, but, as the buildings on the relief are not in topographical order, it is impossible to determine their position. The triumphal arch surmounted by a quadriga, through which the statue of Magna Mater is seen, has not been identified. The statue of the goddess, standing at the top of a flight of thirteen steps leading up from an altar, seems to belong to a large temple, rather than to the small rotunda on the Sacra Via.

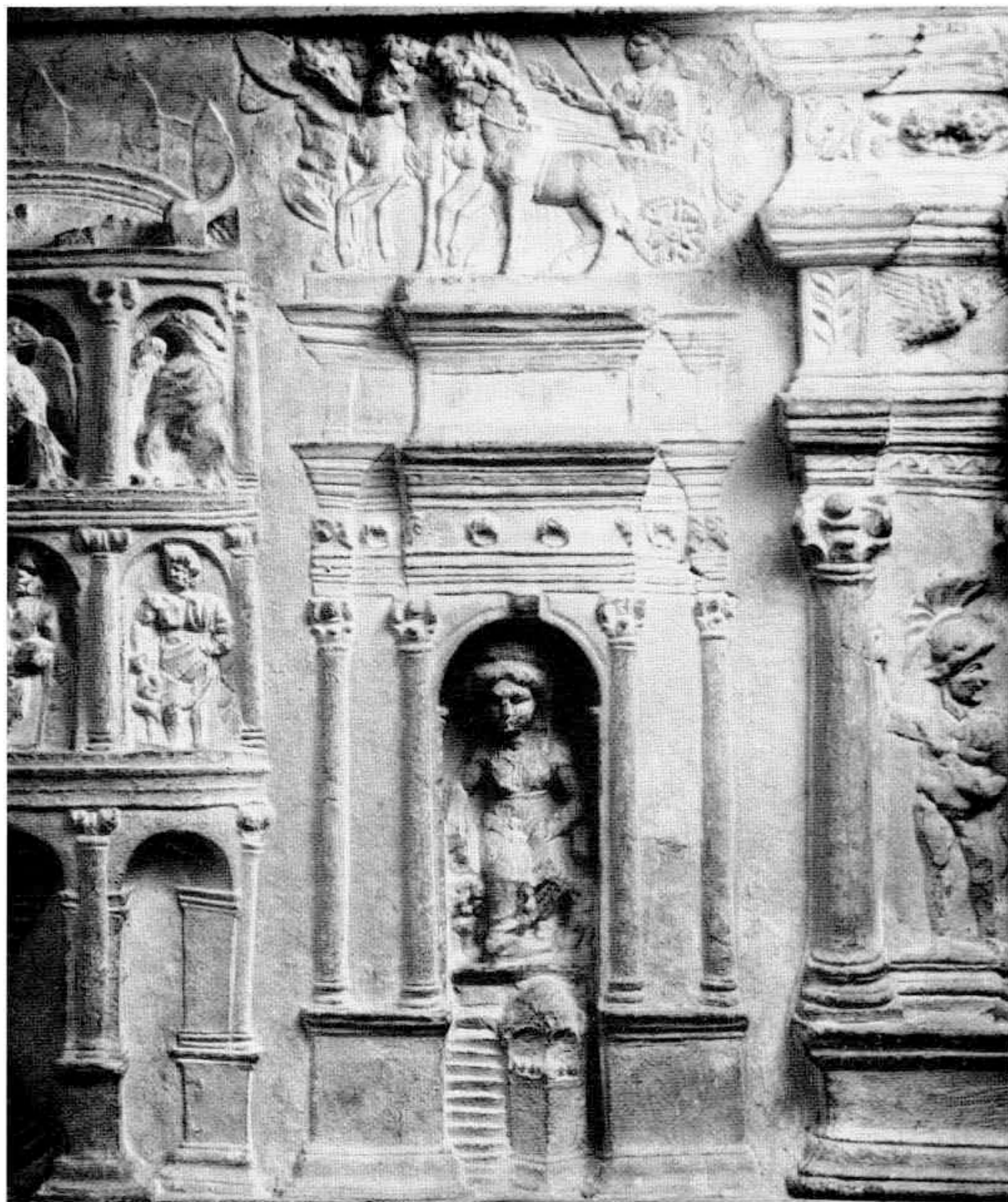
O. RICHTER, *Hermes* XX, 1885, pp. 418-425; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* X, 1895, pp. 25-27; XVII, 1902, p. 96; W. H. ROSCHER II, p. 2917; G. SPANO, *AttiAccNapoli* XXIV, 1906, pp. 233 f., 250-253; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, p. 103 f.; K. ESDAILE, *RM* XXIII, 1908, pp. 368-374; H. GRAILLOT, *Le Culte de Cybèle*, 1912, pp. 332-

334; W. ALTMANN, *Rundbauten*, p. 71 f.; P-A, p. 325; L. DU JARDIN, *Atti 3 CStR I*, pp. 77-80; D. F. BROWN, *AN*, p. 171 f.; F. CASTAGNOLI, *BCom* LXIX, 1941, p. 66 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 219 f.; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 8.



713, 714 Contorniate of Diva Augusta Faustina, with a barrel-vaulted sanctuary of Cybele on the reverse face.

Fot 6410, 6411



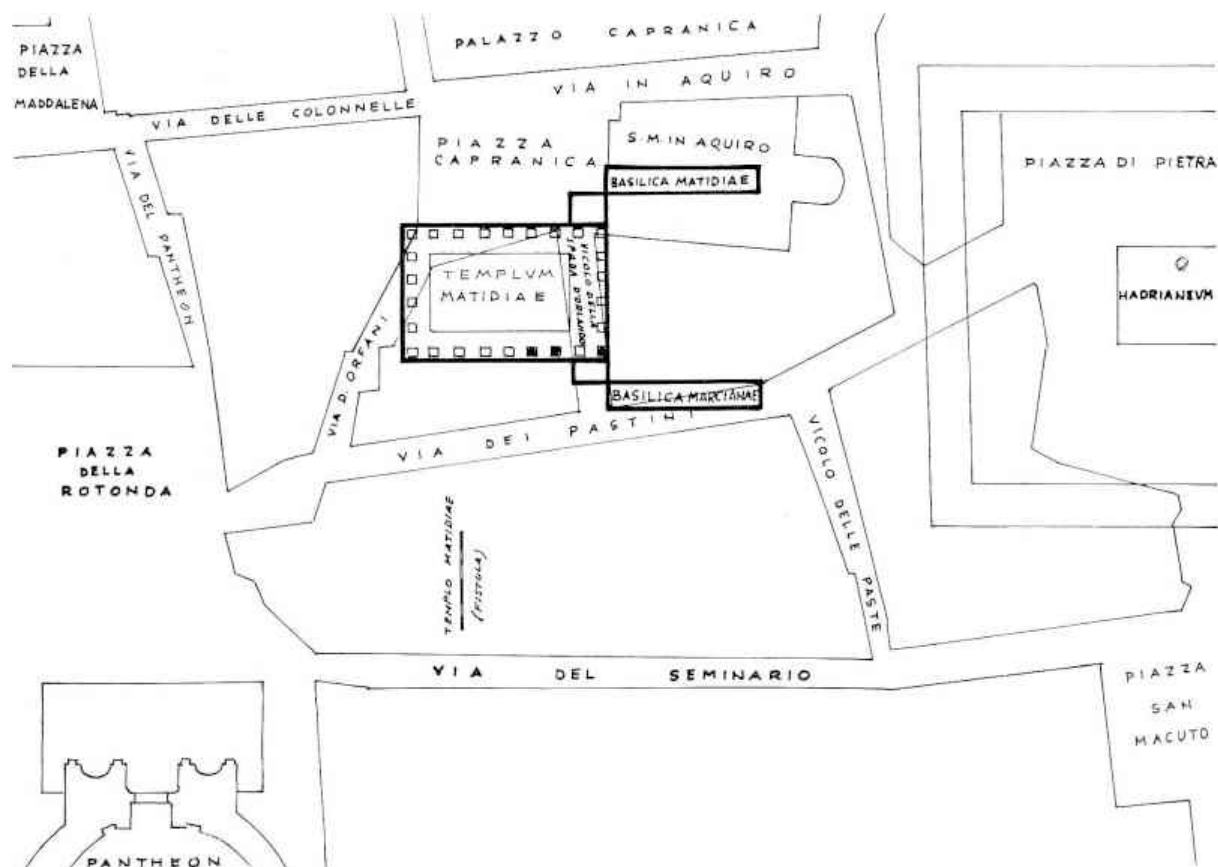
715 The Haterii relief in the Museo Lateranense, showing a sanctuary of Magna Mater through a triumphal arch.

Inst Neg 39.565

MATIDIA, TEMPLUM. After the deification of Matidia, the mother of his wife Sabina, Hadrian erected a temple in her honour. It stood in the Campus Martius, east of the Pantheon. A coin, struck in 120 or 121 A.D., depicts the Temple of Matidia with the inscription "Divae Matidiae Socri". The temple is shown between two aediculae, joined on either side to two-storeyed colonades. These evidently represent the BASILICA MARCIANA and the BASILICA MATIDIAE, which are mentioned in the Regionary Catalogue (Reg. IX), as standing between the Pantheon and the Templum Antonini. A lead pipe, bearing the inscription "Templo Matidiae" (CIL XV, 7248) was found early in the 17th century; it branched north off the Aqua Virgo in Via del Seminario, and lay in the direction of the ruined columns and walls, between Piazza Capranica and Via dei Pastini, which presumably belonged to the Temple of Matidia. An engraving by Piranesi, entitled "Tempio di Giuturna", shows a row of five columns standing in an east-west direction, and two others in a different alignment (*Antichità Romane* I, Tav. XIV, fig. 1; *Campus Martius*, Tab. II, No. 26). All that remains visible to-day, is the stump of a cipollino marble column in the Vicolo della Spada d'Orlando. Two other columns to the west of it are said to be built into the house at No. 76 Piazza Capranica.

A. DONATUS, *Roma vetus ac recens* (2), 1648, pp. 292, 294; NARDINI-NIBBY III, p. 126; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, p. 843 f.; PLATNER-BUNSEN, *Beschreibung* III, 3, pp. 145-147; F. CORSI, *Delle pietre antiche*, 1845, p. 98; F. REBER, *Ruinen*, p. 262; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* XI, 1883, pp. 5-16; id., *Ruins*, p. 502 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* XIV, 1899, pp. 141-153; H. DRESSSEL, *Co-*

ralla Numismatica in honour of B. V. Head, 1906, pp. 16-28; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 575, XXIV; CH. HÜLSEN, *ÖJh* XV, 1912, pp. 132-142; R. PARIBENT, *OP* II, p. 57 f.; P-A, pp. 81, 331; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 229-231; D. F. BROWN, *AN*, pp. 48-51; F. GNECCHI, *Medaglion* Romani II, p. 5, No. 25.



716 The presumed site of the Templum Matidiae, and the Basilicae Marcianae et Matidiae.



717 Coin of Hadrian, with the temple consecrated to "Divae Matidiae Socri".
Fot 6409



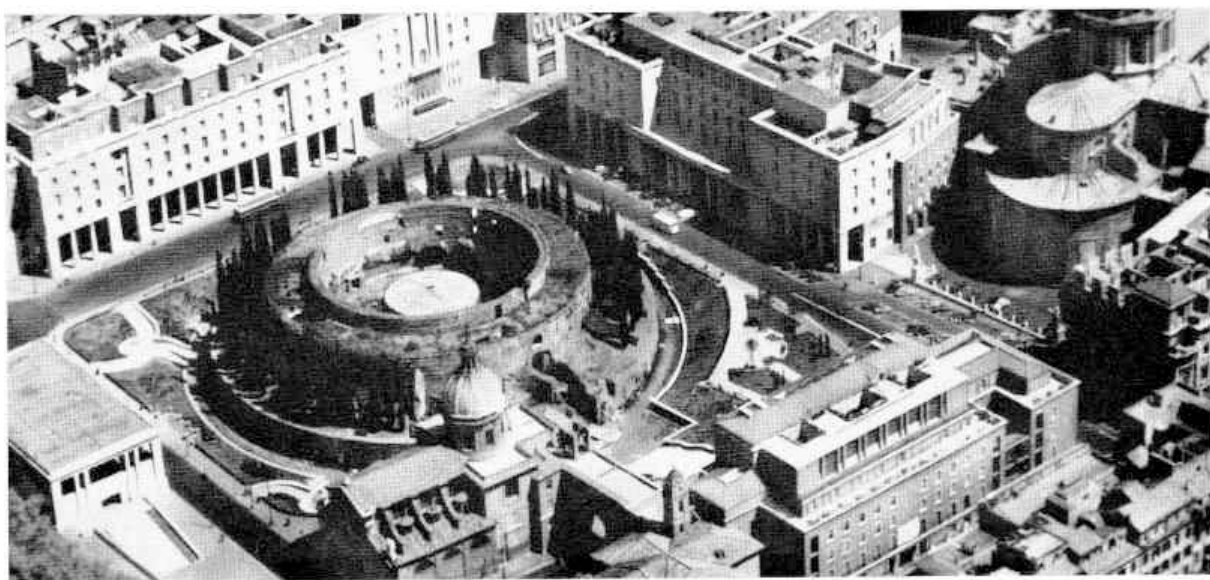
718 Remains of walls and the stump of a column in Vicolo della Spada d'Orlando.

Fot 6392

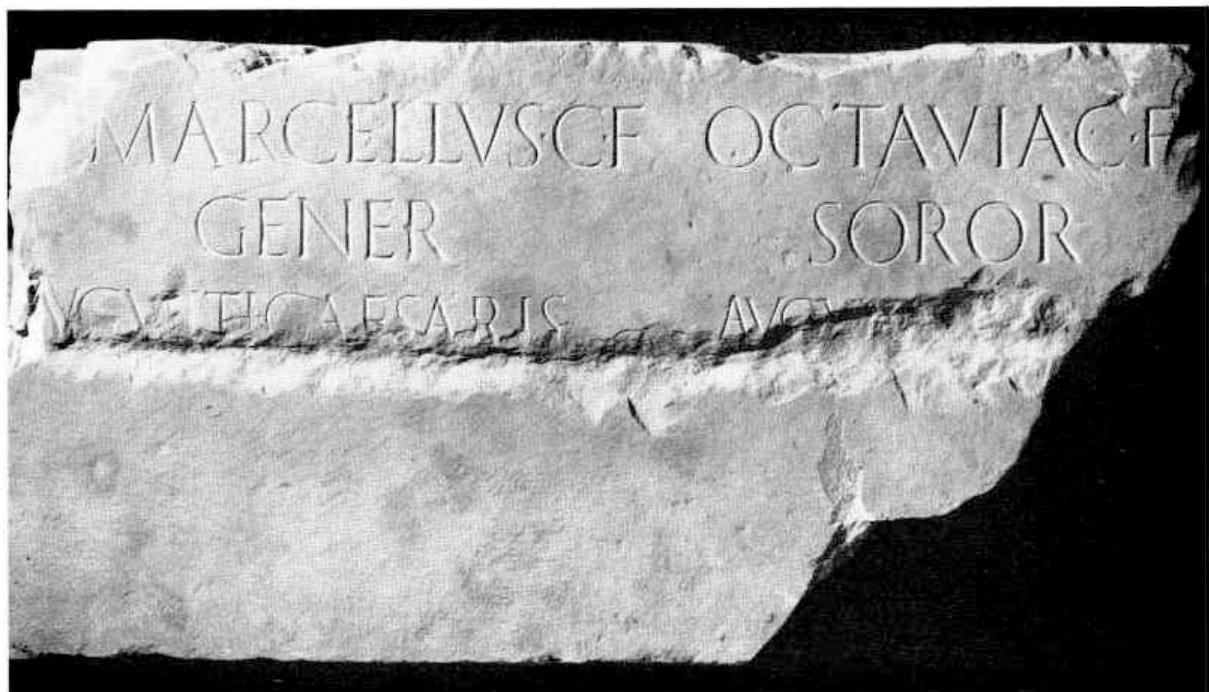
MAUSOLEUM AUGUSTI. In 28 B. C. Augustus built a monumental tomb for himself and his family, for which the word Mausoleum was used even in antiquity. The first to be buried there, in 23 B. C., was Marcellus, the son of Augustus' sister Octavia and the heir presumptive; then his grandsons Gaius and Lucius, and Augustus himself in 14 A. D. Nerva was the last Roman emperor to be buried there, in 98 A. D. In the middle ages, the tomb became a stronghold of the Colonna family; the fortress was destroyed in 1167. In the 15th and 16th centuries there was a garden in the ruins; and in the 18th century a wooden amphitheatre was built into it, and used for bull-fighting until the 19th century. Later, circus and theatrical performances took place there. In 1907, it was turned into a concert hall, with accommodation for 3500, and at the same time the first organized excavation was started, although small attempts had been made in 1519 and 1793. The excavations which started in 1907 were resumed in 1926, and by 1930 the crypt below the concert hall had been completely cleared. The final and definitive excavation of the monument began in 1934, during which houses surrounding the tomb were pulled down. After the last concert of the Orchestra of the Accademia di Santa Cecilia had taken place on the 13th May 1936, work started on the mausoleum itself. The excavation and restoration of the ancient structure were completed in October 1938.

A. BARTOLI, *Disegni*, Tav. CXI, fig. 197, CXII, figg. 199, 200, CXIV, fig. 204, CXV, fig. 205; A. NIBBY, *Rom Ant II*, pp. 520–532; F. REBER, *Ruinen*, pp. 287–292; R. LANCIANI, *BCom X*, 1882, pp. 152–155; id., *Ruins*, pp. 461–464; id., *Storia II*, pp. 13–19; O. HIRSCHFELD, *Sitzungsberichte d. Berliner Akademie* 1886, pp. 1149–1160; F. CERASOLI, *BCom XXIII*, 1895, p. 301 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, pp. 614–620; V. GARDTHAUSEN, *RM XXXVI–XXXVII*, 1921/22, pp. 111–144; A. M. COLINI-G.A. GIGLIOLI, *BCom LIV*, 1926, pp. 191–234; R. A. CORDINGLEY–I.A. RICHMOND, *BSR X*, 1927, pp. 23–35; P-A, pp. 332–335 (Bibl: p. 335); G. A. GIGLIOLI, *Capitolium VI*,

1930, pp. 532–567; G. GATTI, *ib.* X, 1934, pp. 457–464; A. MUÑOZ, *ib.* XIII, 1938, pp. 491–508; G. GATTI, *BCom LXVI*, 1938, pp. 273–275; id., *L'Urbe III*, 1938, 8, pp. 1–17; B. GOETZE, *Ein röm. Rundgrab in Falerii*, 1939, pp. 33–80; D. MUSTILLI, p. 21; G. LUGLI, *Mon III*, pp. 194–211; E. KORNEMANN, *Klio XXXI*, 1938, pp. 83–85; id., *VI. Internat. Kongress f. Archäologie*, Berlin 1939, p. 471; A. M. COLINI, *BCom LXVII*, 1939, p. 206 f.; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 171 f., 264 f., 345; C. PIETRANGELI, *Scavi*, p. 70 f.; G. LUGLI, *Tecnica II*, Tav. CXXXIV, 2; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 243 f.



719 The Mausoleum of Augustus. Air photograph.



720 The tombstone of Augustus' sister Octavia and her son Marcellus, found during the excavation of the crypt in 1927.
Rip X C/504



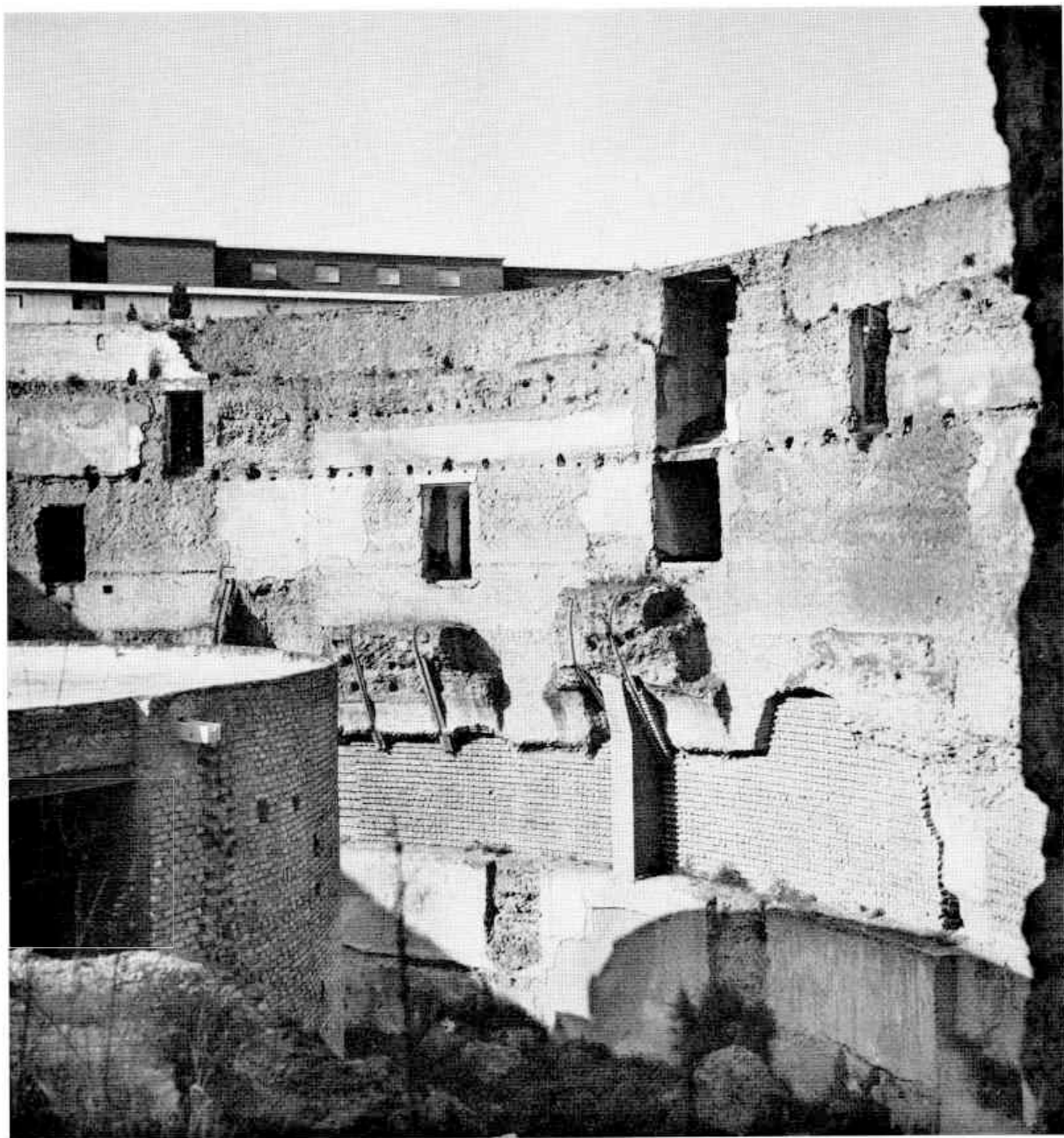
721 The Tomb of Augustus after the excavations and restorations 1936–1938.

Fot 1076



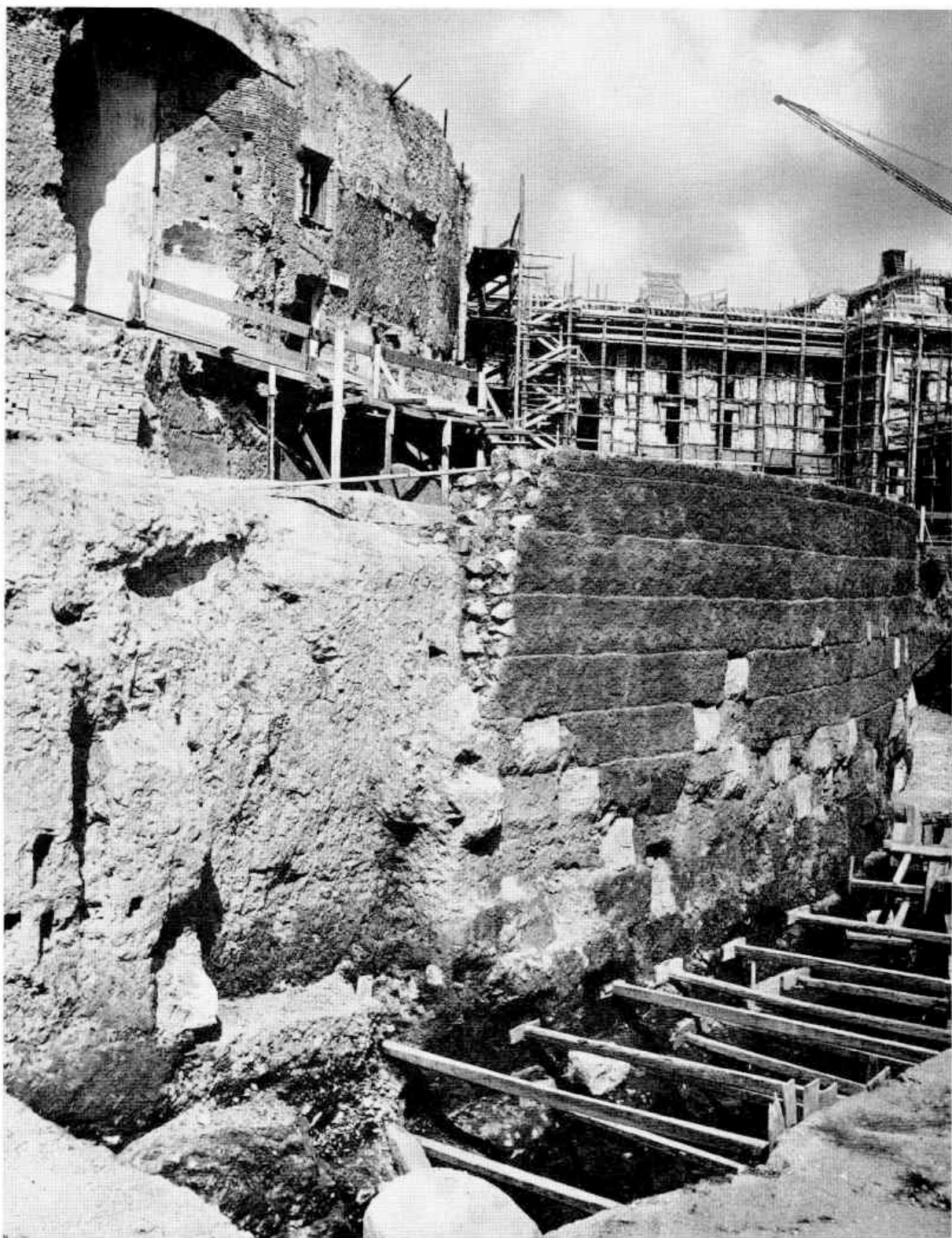
722. The base of the monument with the entrance.

Fot 1082



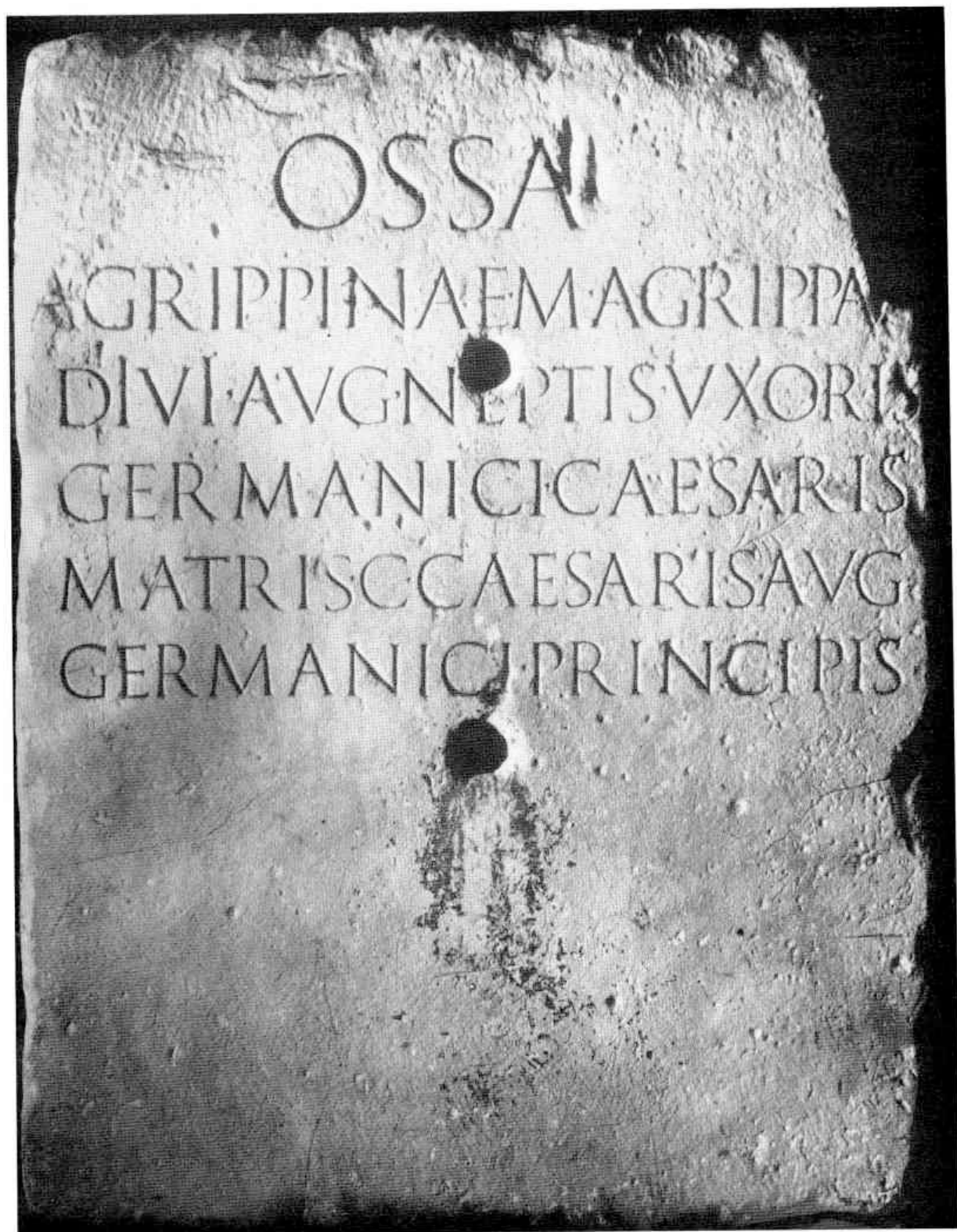
723 Perimeter wall and burial chamber (left).

Fot 1091



724 The concrete of the base with remains of opus quadratum during the excavations in 1937.

Fot 1086

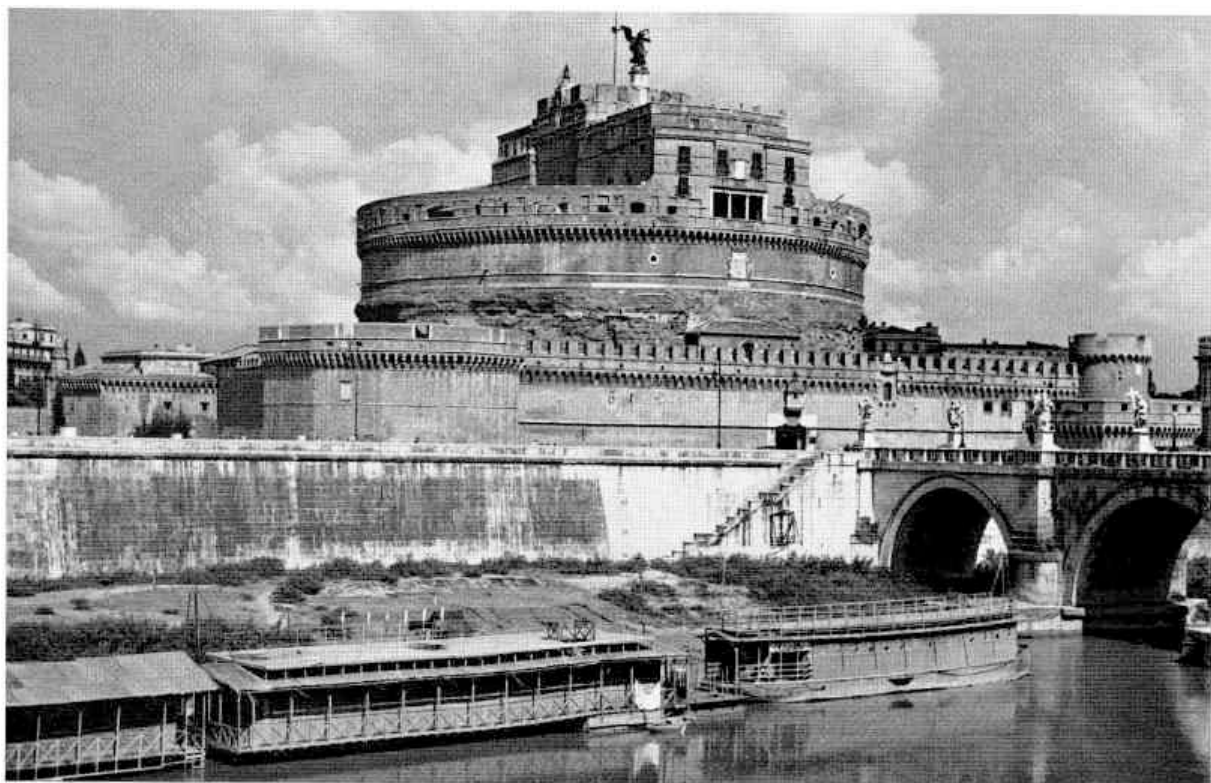


725 Tombstone of Agrippina the Elder (CIL VI, 886) who died in exile in 33 A. D., and was buried in the Mausoleum by her son Caligula after his accession in 37 A. D. (in the Museo Nuovo Capitolino). Inst Neg 41.2310

MAUSOLEUM HADRIANI. The Mausoleum of Augustus was closed after the death of Nerva, and Trajan's ashes had been deposited in the base of the Columna Traiani. Hadrian, therefore, started to build a mausoleum for himself, his family and his successors, on the right bank of the Tiber in the GARDENS OF DOMITIA. The building was consecrated in 139 A.D. by his successor, and was dedicated to the deceased emperor and his already deified consort, "DIVA SABINA" (CIL VI, 984). Hadrian and Sabina, and L. Aelius Caesar, an adopted son, were buried in the mausoleum; also the Antonines, until Commodus (CIL VI, 984-995), for which reason it was also called the "Antoninorum Sepulcrum" (Hist. Aug., vita Severi 24). In later editions of the Regionary Catalogue (after 403 A.D.), the "Hadrianium" is described as a fortified bridgehead of the Pons Aelius. It was besieged by the Goths in 537, and in the battle, the defenders cast the marble statues which adorned it down on to their assailants. Originally, the mausoleum had a base 89 m. square, above which rose a marble-faced drum, 64 m. in diameter and 21 m. high, which enclosed the burial chamber. On the top was a mound of earth, planted with cypresses and crowned, either by a statue of Hadrian or by a quadriga.

A. NIBBY, *Rom Ant II*, pp. 488-518; H. JORDAN, *Top II*, pp. 166 f., 430-435, 580; R. LANCIANI, *BCom XVI*, 1888, pp. 129-131; TH. ASHBY, *Top 1581*, pp. 51-55; L. BORSARI, *NSe*, 1892, pp. 420-428; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM VI*, 1891, pp. 137-145; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 551-560; H. EGGER, *Codex Escorialensis*, 1906, p. 94; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, pp. 663-667; E. RODOCANACHI, *Le Château de St. Ange*, 1909; M. BORGATTI, *Annuario Accad. S. Luca I*, 1909/11, pp. 121-125; CH. HÜLSEN, *Boll. Assoc. Arch. Romana*

III, 1913, pp. 25-32; G. MCN. RUSHFORTH, *JRS IX*, 1919, p. 21; S. R. PIERCE, *ib.* XV, 1925, pp. 75-103; G. CULTRERA, *MemLine 5*, XVII, 1923, p. 525 f.; P-A, pp. 336-338; M. BORGATTI, *Castel Sant'Angelo in Roma*, 1931; G. LUGLI, *Mon III*, pp. 693-708; *id.*, *Tecnica I*, p. 605 f.; II, *Tavv. CLXIX*, 4, CCIV, 3; R. ARTOLI, *Atti 4 CStR II*, pp. 29-36; H. BLOCH, *Bolli*, pp. 253-256; D. E. STRONG, *BSR XXI*, 1953, pp. 129-147; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 484.

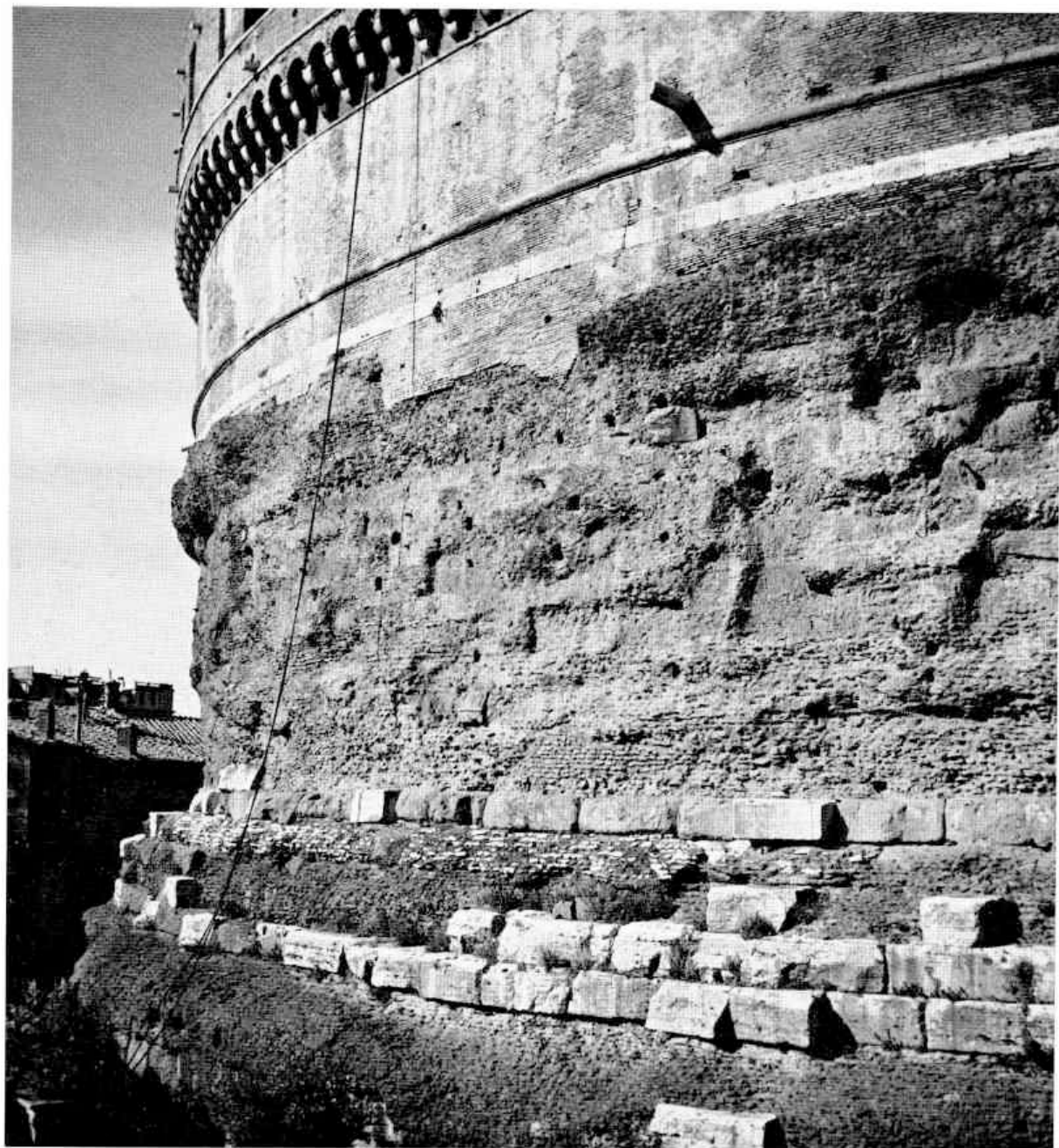


726 The Mausoleum of Hadrian.



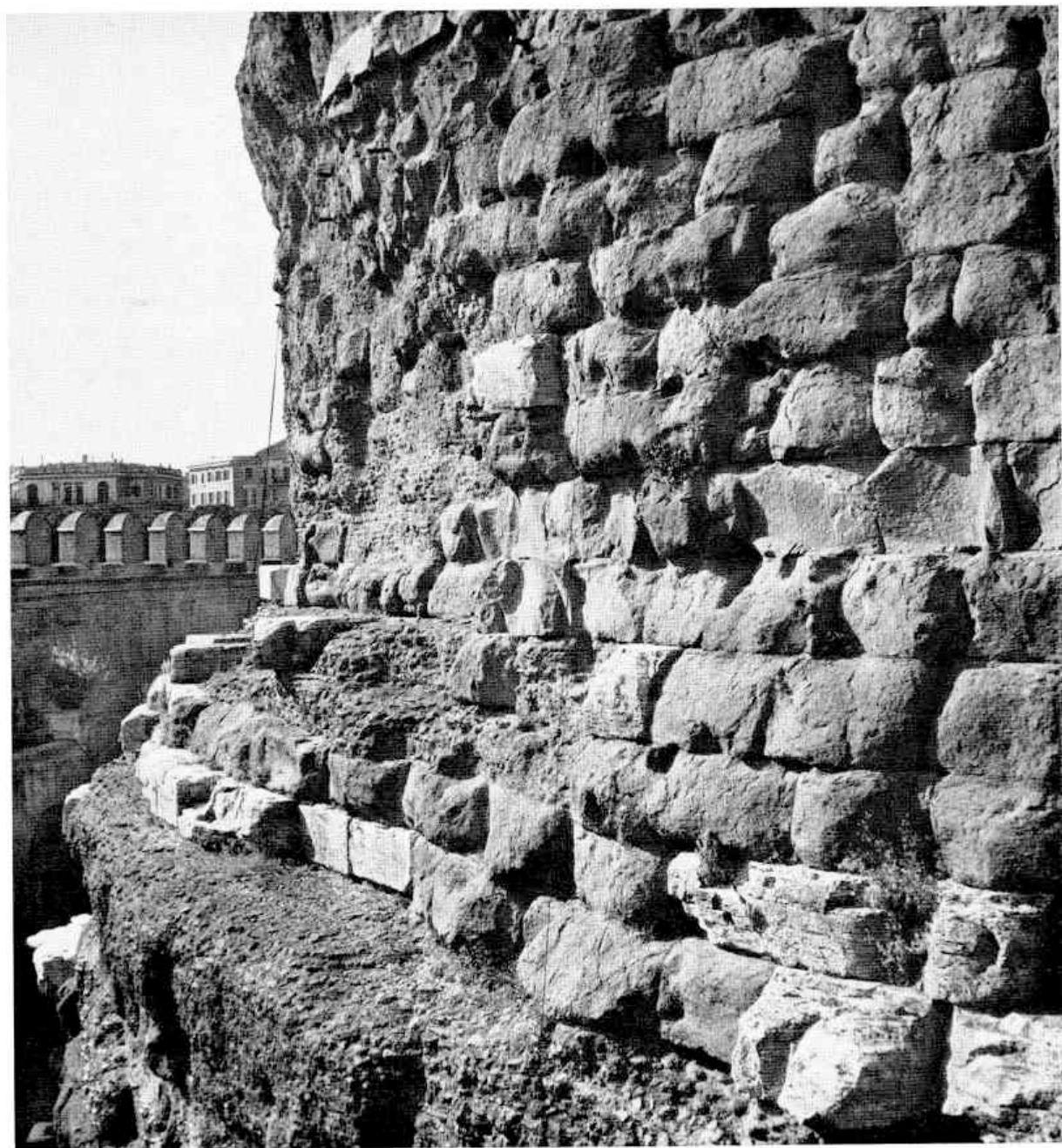
727 The tomb chamber of the mausoleum.

Anderson 3085



728 The core of the drum which encloses the tomb chamber; originally it was faced with marble.

Fot 1104



729. The tufa opus quadratum of the core of the drum.

Fot 1103

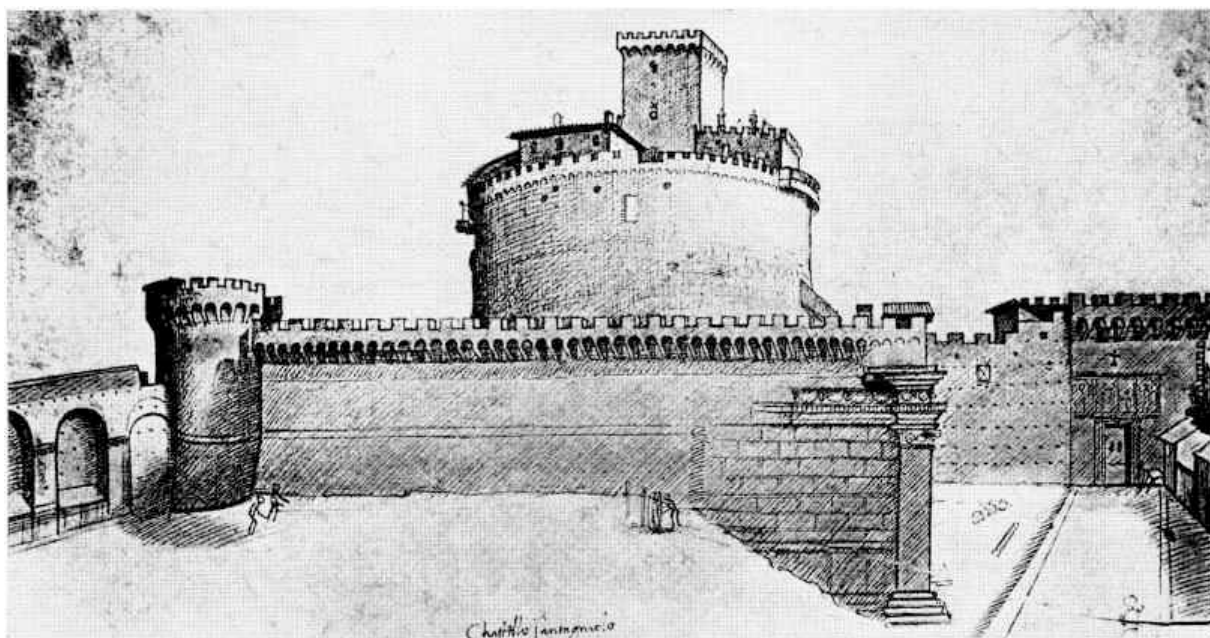
- 730 Capital of a corner pilaster from the rectangular podium of the monument.

Fot 1106



- 731 Frieze of bull's heads and garlands, found in 1891 in front of the entrance.

Fot 1107



- 732 A view of the tomb in the last quarter of the 15th century (Codex Escorialensis fol. 30 v.).

Inst Neg 2321

MERCATUS TRAIANI. The eastern exedra of Trajan's Forum is surrounded by a complex of buildings set against the slope of the Quirinal, and supporting the hill where it was hollowed out for the construction of the Forum. These buildings were erected in the first decade of the 2nd century A. D., before the Forum was built, and served as a market for general trading, and perhaps also for the public distribution of corn. There were 150 individual shops (*tabernae*), a great two-storeyed hall, and rooms with water tanks for the sale of fish and liquids; there were also offices for administration. Streets on three different levels provided access to the buildings; the street on the lowest level passed between the precinct wall of the Forum and the market, the middle one, with the mediaeval name of Via Biberatica (derived from *Piperataria* or *Piperatica*), led through the shops of the third storey. The upper street gave access to the shops facing the Quirinal. The buildings belonging to Trajan's Market were excavated in 1929/30.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, pp. 205–207; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, p. 457 f.; G. BONI, *NSc*, 1907, pp. 414–427; C. RICCI, *BArte* V, 1911, pp. 445–455; id., *Il mercato di Traiano*, 1929; G. T. RIVOIRA, *RomArch*, p. 113; R. PARIBENI, *OP* II, pp. 80–82; P-A, p. 240 f.; G. GIOVANNONI, *Architettura e Arti Decorative* IX, 1929, pp. 281–287; G. LUGLI, *Dedalo* X, 1929/30, pp. 527–551; A. BOETHIUS, *Roma* IX, 1931, pp. 447–454, 501–508; R. M. RIEFSTAHL, *Roma* X, 1932, pp. 159–170; A. BOETHIUS–N. CARLGREN, *ActaArch* III, 1932, pp. 181–183; C. RICCI, *VdI*, pp. 115–120; A. M. COLINI,

BCom LXI, 1933, pp. 253–257 (Bibl: pp. 254–256); R. PARIBENI, *NSc*, 1933, pp. 503–523; G. LUGLI, *Historia* VII, 1933, p. 22, fig. 6; A. VON GERKAN, *RM* LV, 1940, p. 16; A. PERNIER, *Atti III StorArch*, pp. 103–113; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 299–309 (Bibl: p. 309); id., *Tecnica* I, pp. 566 f., 602; II, *Tavv. CLXVIII*, 3, CCI, 1; H. BLOCH, *Bolli*, pp. 49–57; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 363 f.; G. INCISA DELLA ROCCHETTA, *Miscellanea Bibliothecae Hertzianae*, 1961, pp. 202–206.



733 The buildings of Trajan's Market, in the foreground is part of the perimeter wall of the Forum of Trajan. Fot 484





735 Via Biberatica, with the shops of the third storey.

For 489



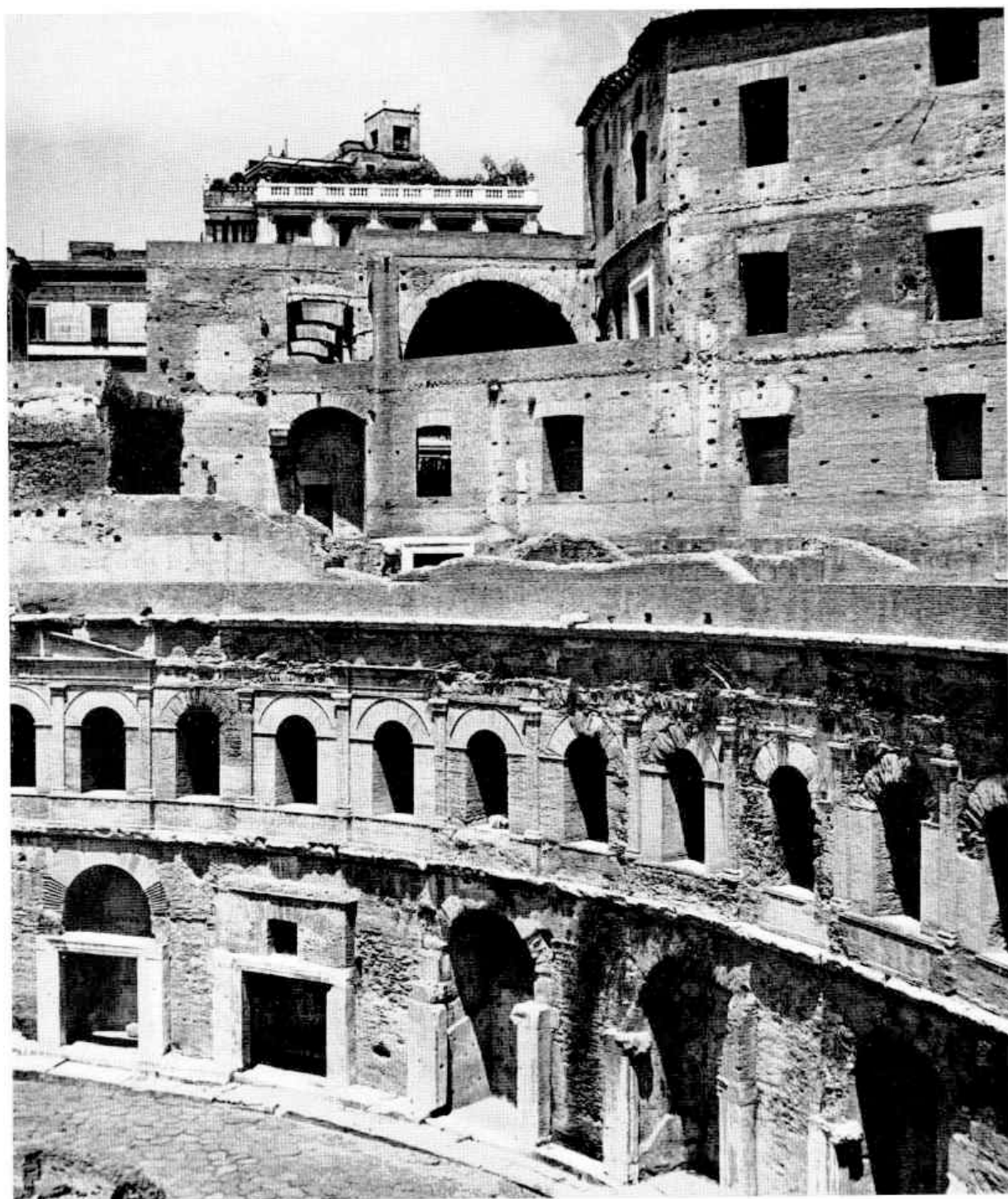
736 Via Biberatica above the hemicyclium of Trajan's Market.

Fot 490



737 The façade of the market building on Via Campo Carlo.

Fot 491



738 The façade of the hemicyclium.

Fot 486



739 The great hall of Trajan's Market on Via 4 Novembre.

Rip X. C/2142



740 A court and the administration offices on the 3rd storey of the market.

Rip X C/440



741 Stairway with the great hall in the background, during excavations in 1929.

Fot 3026



742 Street on the side of the market facing the Quirinal.

Fot 487

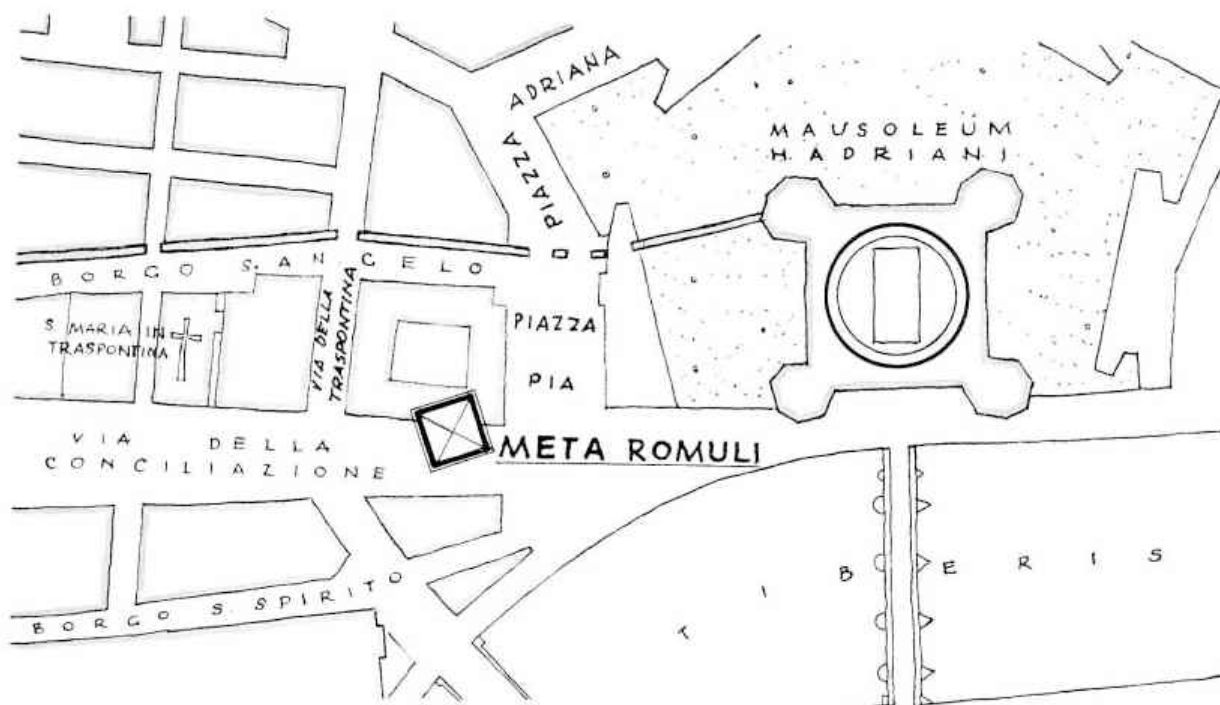


743 Shops on the Quirinal side in the Salita del Grillo; top right are remains of the republican city wall in opus quadratum.
For 3703

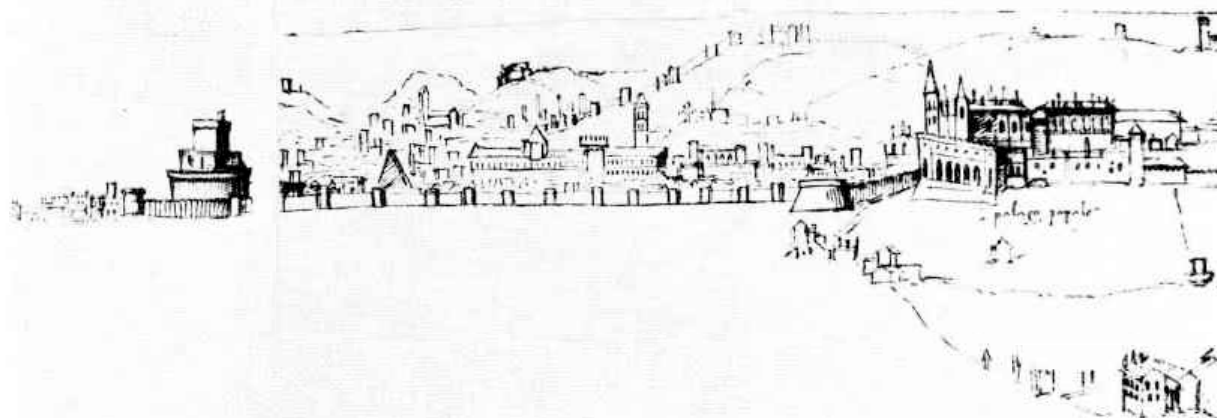
META ROMULI. Until the end of the 15th century, a pyramid tomb, known since the middle ages as the Meta Romuli, stood at the intersection of the ancient Via Cornelia and Via Triumphalis. In 1500, Pope Alexander VI wished to link St. Peter's with the Castel Sant'Angelo in preparation for the Holy Year, and the part of the pyramid which would have projected into the new Via Alexandrina (later Borgo Nuovo) was pulled down. The part of the pyramid, spared by the road, remained visible until the middle of the 16th century. It is mentioned in a document dated 5th February 1521, in connection with the transfer of property "in parte super area olim vulgariter nuncupata la meta": and it also appears on Bufalini's map of 1551, under the name of SEPULCRUM SCIPIONIS AFRICANI. The foundation of the pyramid was rediscovered in 1948 when the site at the north-east corner of Via della Conciliazione was being excavated for the foundation of the "Casa del Pellegrino".

NARDINI-NIBBY III, p. 367 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top II*, p. 405 f.; R. LANCIANI, *MAI* I, 1889, pp. 525-527; id., *Pagan and Christian Rome*, 1893, p. 270 f.; id., *Storia I*, pp. 126, 161, 186-188; CH. HÜLSEN, *Diss PontAcc 2*, VIII, 1903, pp. 383-387; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, p. 659 f.; H. EGGER, *Codex Escorialensis*, 1906, p. 63; G. TOMASSETTI, *BCom XXXVI*, 1908, pp. 26-

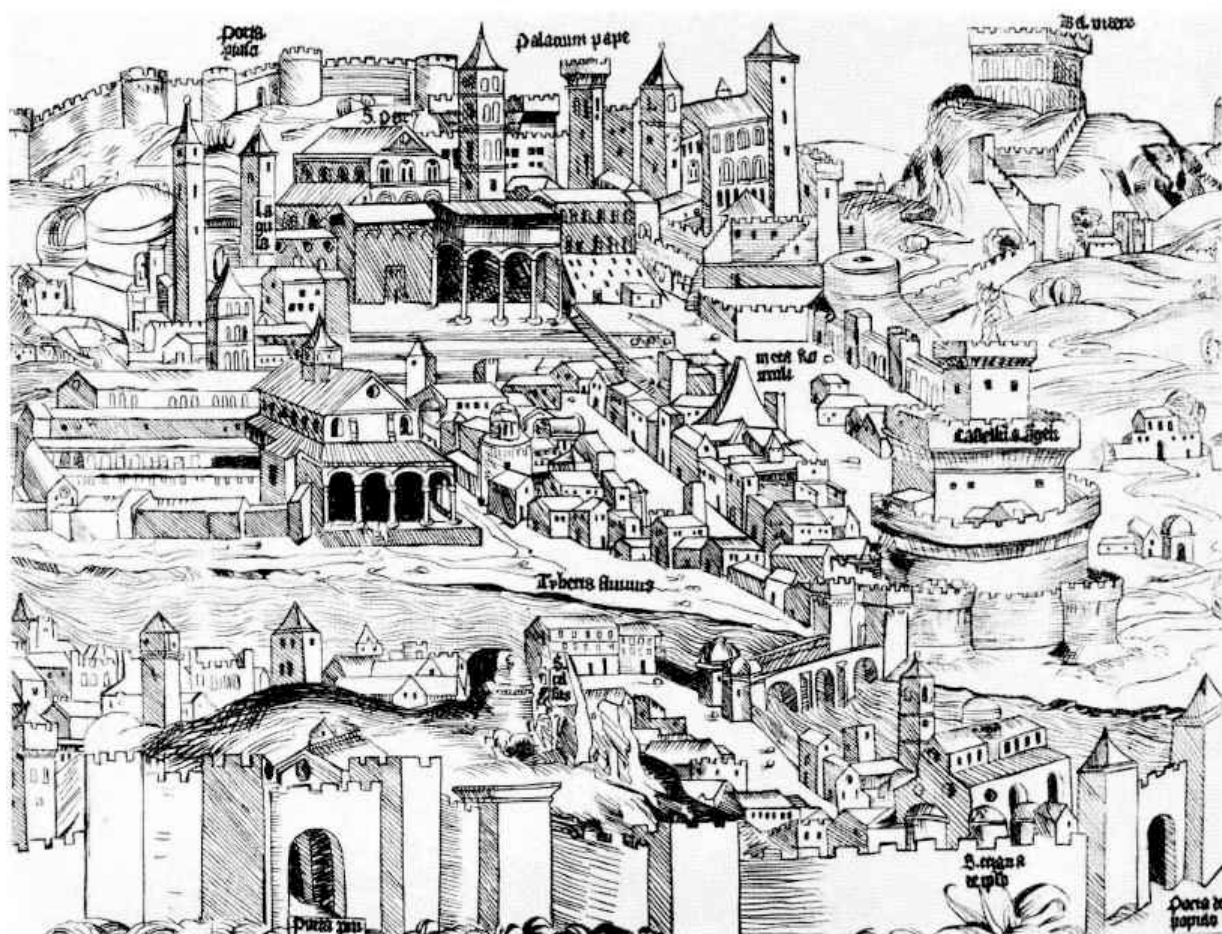
30; M. MARCHETTI, *ib. XLII*, 1914, p. 395 f.; G. MCN. RUSHFORTH, *JRS IX*, 1919, pp. 42, 56; CH. HÜLSEN, *Chiese*, p. 370 f.; P-A, p. 340; B. M. PEEBLES, *RendPontAcc XII*, 1936, pp. 21-63; G. LUGLI, *Mon III*, p. 678; G. GATTI, *Fasti Archaeologici IV*, 1949, 3771; id., *BCom LXXIII*, 1949, Appendice XVI, p. 107; *Espl.Vat.*, p. 17.



744 Site-plan of the Meta Romuli after the 1948/49 excavations (according to information by G. Gatti).



745 The Meta Romuli, between the Vatican Palace and the Castel Sant'Angelo, in a drawing in the Codex Escurialensis (fol. 7 v., 8). Fot 6147



746 The pyramid entitled "Meta Romuli" in the Liber Chronicarum by Hartmann Schedel (Nuremberg 1493). Fot 4268

META SUDANS. The ruins of a monumental fountain with the ancient name of Meta Sudans stood, until 1936, between the Arch of Constantine and the Colosseum. Although the fountain appears near the Colosseum on a coin of Titus, of 80 A.D., both ancient sources and recent research attribute its erection to Domitian, in whose reign the coin was presumably struck and put into circulation (A. v. Gerkan, *RM* XL, 1925, p. 28 f.). The ruins of the fountain were first excavated and examined in April 1743, and the half destroyed core of the cone was restored several times. The monument was completely excavated and studied, in 1933, before it was finally demolished. The place where it stood marked the meeting point of five regions of Augustan Rome: I Porta Capena, II Caelimontium, III Isis et Serapis, IV Templum Pacis, X Palatium.

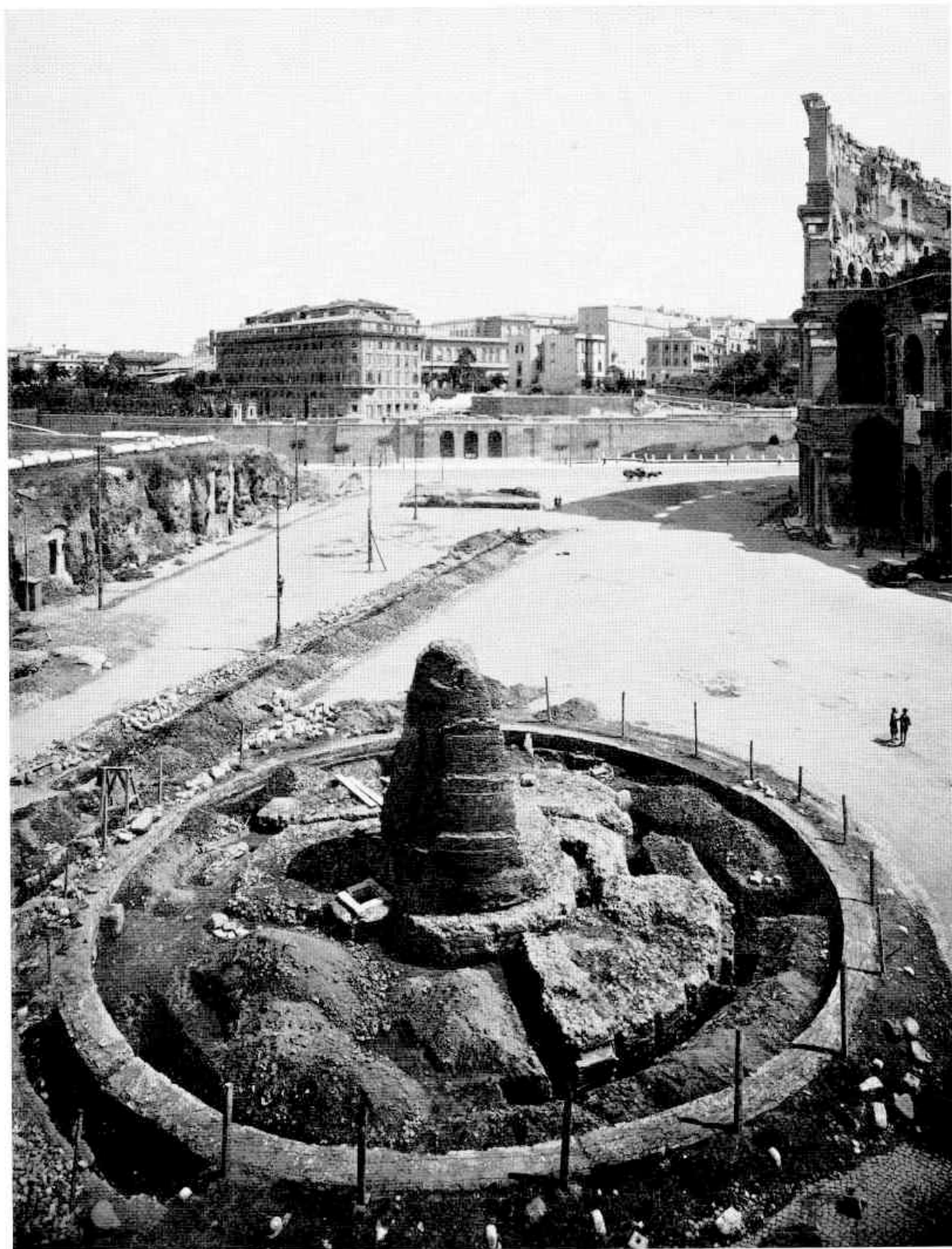
s. a. Colossus Neronis I, 317.

F. DE FICORONI, *Le Vestigia e Rarità di Roma*, 1744, pp. 36–38; A. CASSIO, *Corso delle Acque* II, 1757, pp. 194–201; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, pp. 370–372; PLATNER–BUNSEN, *Beschreibung* III, 1, p. 312 f.; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 190 f. (Bibl: p. 191); H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, p. 24 f.; A. PASQUI, *NSc*, 1909, p. 428; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *AJA* XVI, 1912, p. 413; A. M. COLINI,

RendPontAcc XIII, 1937, pp. 15–39; id., *BCom* LXVI, 1938, p. 247; G. LUGLI, *Capitolium* XVIII, 1943, p. 205; id., *Centro*, pp. 311–313; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 110 f.; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 578; M. BERNHART, *Münzkunde*, p. 137, Taf. 96, 1–3; *BMC*, *Emp* II, p. 262, pl. 50, 2; pl. 70, 1.



747 The Meta Sudans in front of the Colosseum.



748 The excavation of the Meta Sudans in 1933; in the background is the base of the Colossus Neronis (s. a. I, 316, 318) which, with the fountain, was removed in 1936.
Rip X C/2189



749 Coin of Titus of 80 A. D. with the Meta Sudans left of the Colosseum.
Fot 6414



750 The concrete core of the cone of the fountain. Most of the brick facing dates from a restoration early in the 19th century.
Alinari 17362

MILLIARIUM AUREUM. From the evidence of Roman writers the Milliarium Aureum, the Golden Milestone, erected by Augustus in 20 B. C., stood "in capite Fori Romani" (Plinius, *Nat. Hist.* III, 66), "sub aede Saturni" (Suetonius, *Otho* 6; Tacitus, *Hist.* I, 27). It was a marble column covered with gilt bronze which recorded the distances to the great cities of the empire. Part of the column was discovered and, in 1835, set up on the Umbilicus Romae (q. v. II, 1302), which, at that time, was wrongly identified as the Milliarium. To-day, this column drum lies below the Temple of Saturn, beside a circular marble plinth decorated with palmettes which was found in 1852, between the Rostra and the Basilica Iulia. During the excavation of Diocletian's monument to the Tetrarchs (s. *Basis Decennalia* I, 224), in October 1959, a concrete foundation was discovered south-east of the Hemicyclium of the Rostra; from its position and size, it may well be attributed to the Milliarium Aureum.

C. BUNSEN, *BullInst*, 1835, p. 78 f.; L. ROSSINI, *Archi*, p. 9, *Tav.* LII; E. BRAUN, *BullInst*, 1852, p. 81; G. MONTIROLI, *Osservazioni sulla topografia della parte meridionale del Foro Romano*, 1859, p. 13; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, p. 244 f.; id., *AnnInst*, 1883, p. 56 f.; G. B. DE ROSSI, *Piante iconografiche di Roma*, 1879, p. 31 f.; O. RICHTER, *Rekonstr. u. Geschichte der*

römischen Rednerbühne, 1884, pp. 35–39; id., *Beiträge II*, p. 12 f.; F. M. NICHOLS, *Notizie dei Rostri*, 1885, p. 5; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 280; CH. HÜLSEN, *FR*, p. 75 f.; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 133 f., 229–231; E. DE RUGGIERO, p. 374 f.; P-A, p. 342; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 147; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 340.



751 Marble decoration of the base and the fragment of the shaft of the Milliarium Aureum.



752 Concrete foundation of the Milliarium Aureum; in the background is the Umbilicus Romae and, on the right, the steps of the Hemicycle.

Fot 5788

MINERVA CHALCIDICA. The Temple of Minerva Chalcidica in the Campus Martius is attributed to Domitian, and is known from the *Curiosum* of the Constantinian Regionary Catalogue, where it is listed as standing between the Serapaeum and the Divorum. The Severan marble plan shows a circular building between the Porticus Divorum and the Temple of Isis and Serapis, of which the fragmentary inscription was first interpreted as "Lavacrum Agrippinae" (Bellori 1673), and later as "Lavacrum Agrippae" (Sjöqvist 1946). A recently discovered fragment of the marble plan, published in 1960, supplements the inscription, which now reads "Minerva" and makes it possible to identify the circular building as the Temple of Minerva Chalcidica. The schematic drawing of the marble plan shows a circular wall, surrounding a rectangular base, with a flight of steps on each side. This is supplemented by a drawing of Onofrio Panvinio (*Cod. Vat. Lat.* 3439 fol. 25 r.), based on the observations and measurements of Pirro Ligorio. The temple stood between the Piazza del Collegio Romano, Via della Gatta and Via di Santo Stefano del Cacco, below the modern building of the Questura, No. 3, Piazza del Collegio Romano (s. Arcus ad Isis I, 122).

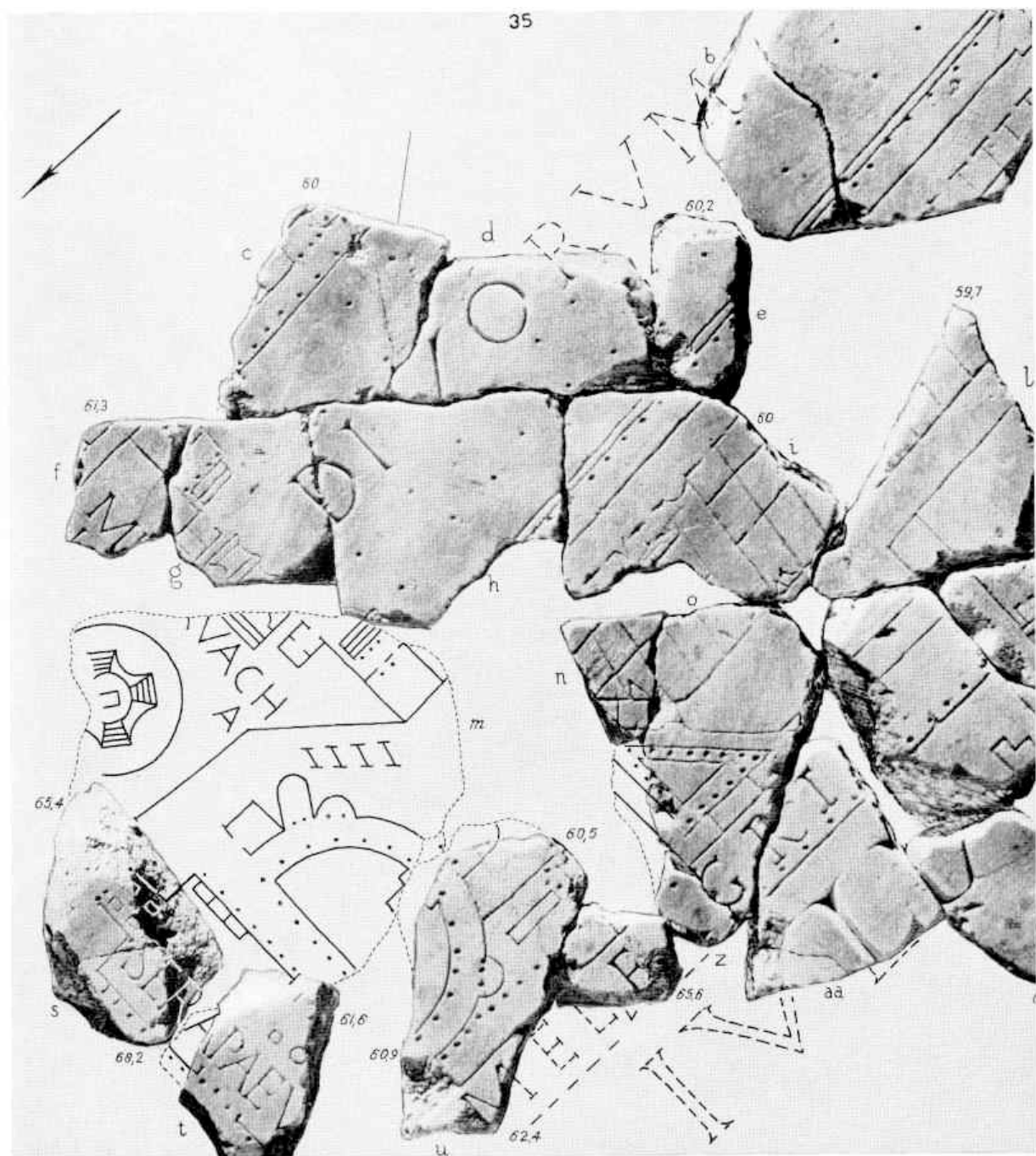
G. P. BELLORI, *Fragmenta vestigiū veteris Romae*, 1673, p. 23 f., Tab. V; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* XI, 1883, p. 42; id., *Ruins*, p. 461; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* XVIII, 1903, pp. 39–46; E. PETERSEN, *ib.*, p. 320; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 570³⁰, 573; V. LUNDSTRÖM, *Strena phil. Upsaliensis* (*Festskrift Persson*), 1922, pp. 369–382; CH. HÜLSEN, *Chiese*, p. 346 f.; P-A, p. 344; G. LUGLI,

Mon III, pp. 110–112; E. SJÖQVIST, *ActaInstSuecia* XII, 1946, pp. 99–105; F. CASTAGNOLI, *L'Urbe* XIII, 1950, 4, pp. 3–5; id., *Palladio*, N. S. II, 1952, p. 100 f.; E. NASH, *RM* LXVI, 1959, pp. 133–135; FUR, pp. 97, 99–101 (Bibl: p. 102), Tav. XXXI; F. CASTAGNOLI, *AC* XII, 1960, pp. 91–95.



753 Coin of Domitian with the round Temple of Minerva Chalcidica (*BMC*, *Emp* II, p. 241, pl. 67, 7).

Fot 6437



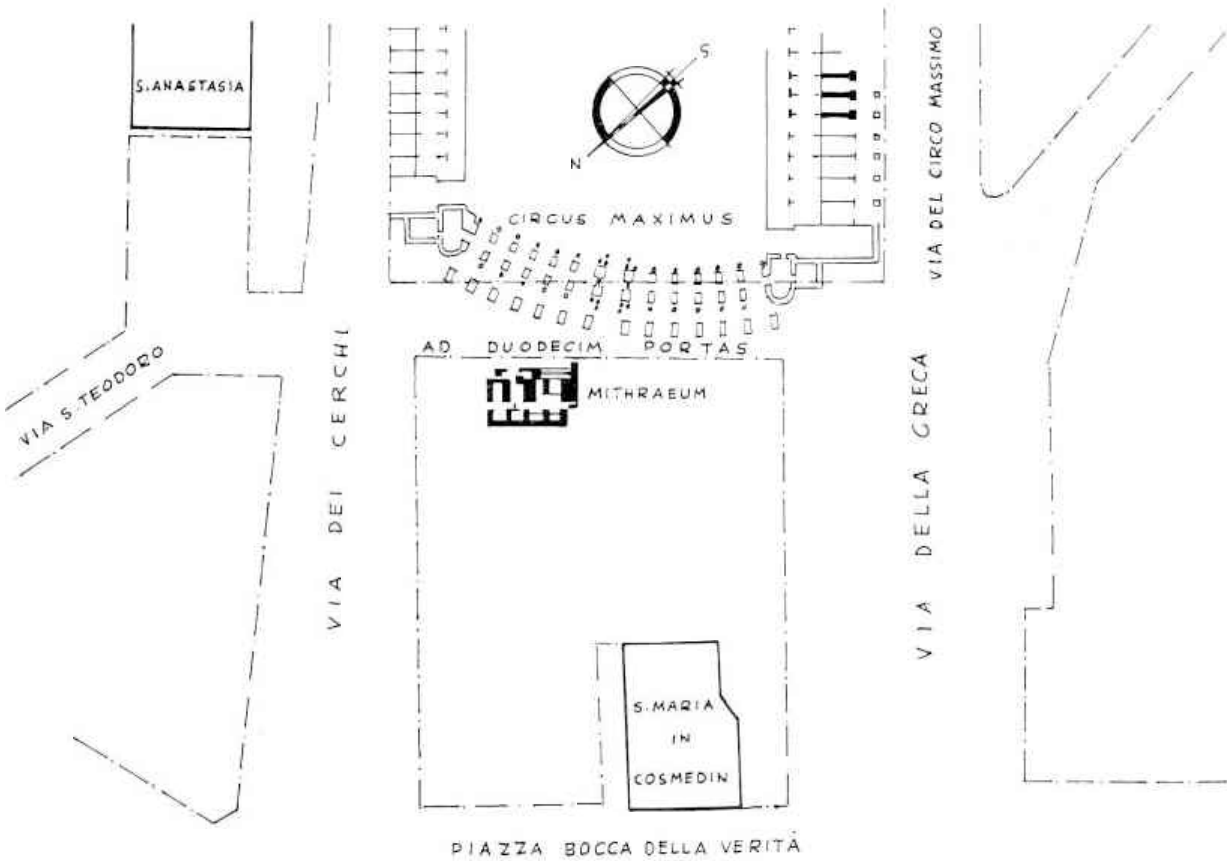
754 Detail of pl. XXXI of the Severan marble plan.

Fot 4730

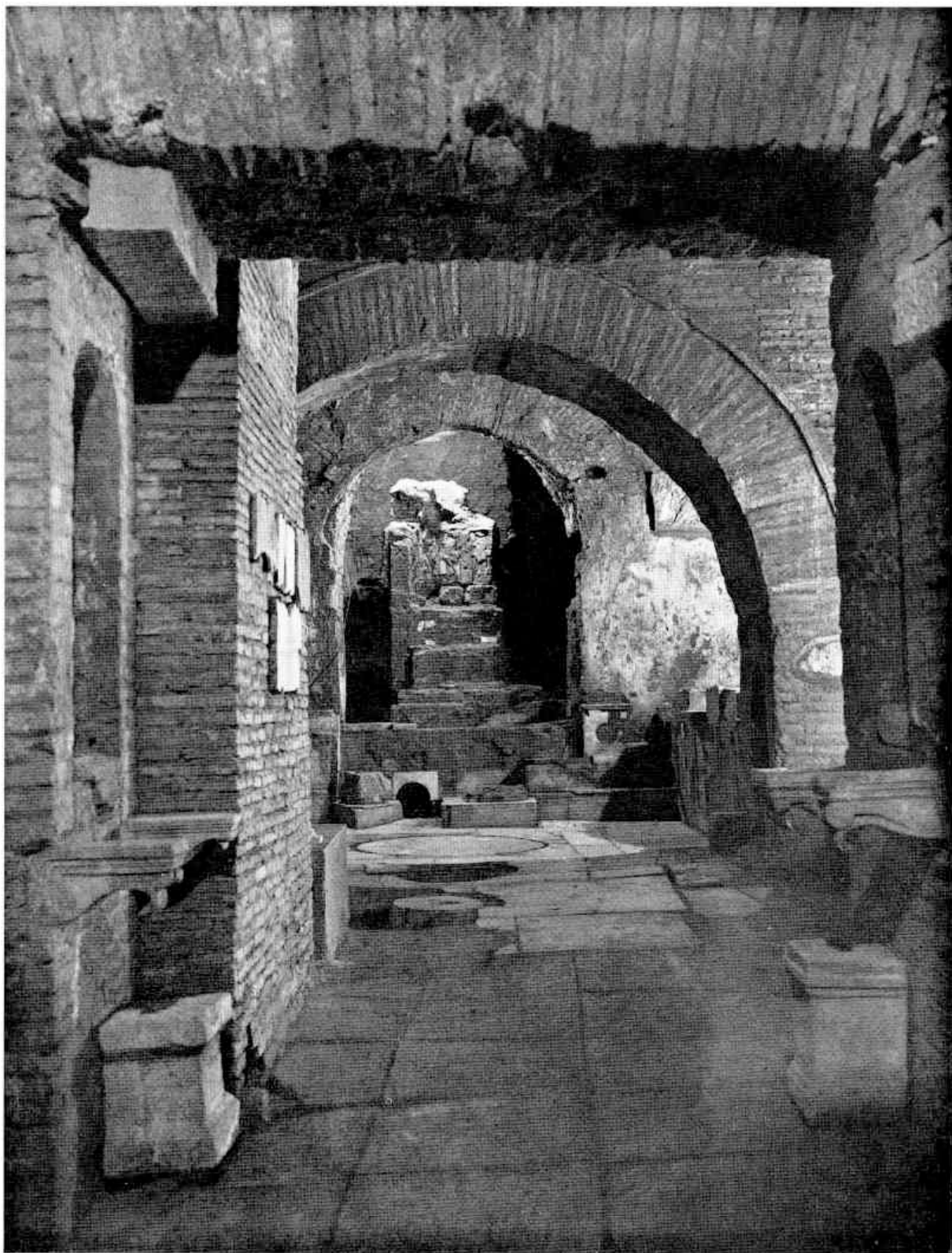
MITHRAEUM PROPE CARCERES CIRCI MAXIMI. In 1931, when the Pantanella spaghetti factory, built 1878/79, was being converted into a scenery store for the Opera, the remains of an ancient building of the 2nd century B. C. were discovered; its purpose is not clear. It stands in the immediate vicinity of the Circus Maximus, less than 5 m. from the carceres, and only separated from them by the ancient street "AD DUODECIM PORTAS". The façade, with its broad stairway, is more likely to have belonged to a public building than to a private house, and it may have been connected with the circus games. In the second half of the 3rd century, a large part of the ground floor was converted into a Mithraeum. The floor and benches of this sanctuary were covered with marble, and the niches and consoles were probably adorned with statues and marble reliefs.

A. M. COLINI, BCom LIX, 1931, pp. 123-130; LXI, 1933, p. 279; A. W. VAN BUREN, *Ancient Rome*, 1936, p. 143 f.; C. PIETRANGELI, BCom LXVIII, 1940, pp. 143-173; G. LUGLI, *Mon IV*, 1, p. 157; id., *Centro*

pp. 606-609; H. FUHRMANN, *AA*, 1941, pp. 517-521; M. J. VERMASEREN, *De Mithrasdienst in Rome*, 1951, pp. 45-51; id., *Corpus I*, pp. 181-187; *Ni.* 434-455; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 104 f.



756 The site-plan of the Mithraeum opposite the carceres of the Circus Maximus (after Pietrangeli).



757 View towards the niche of the cult statue, from the entrance of the Mithraeum. Presumably statues of the torch-bearers "Cautes" and "Cautopates" stood in the niches on either side in the foreground.

Rip X C/3849



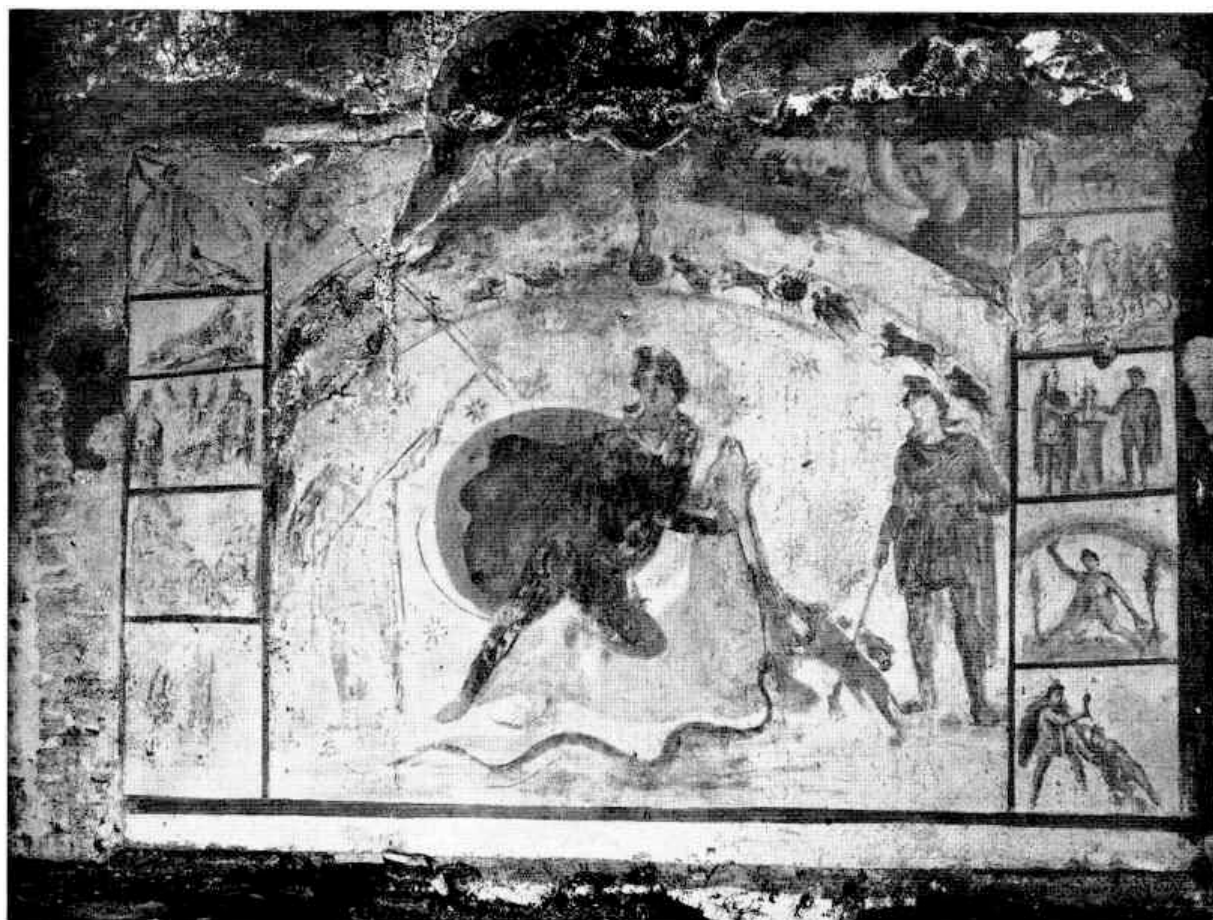
758 The main hall of the Mithraeum, with the niche for the cult statue on the left. The circle on the floor is alabaster in a square of cipollino marble.

Rip X. C/3848

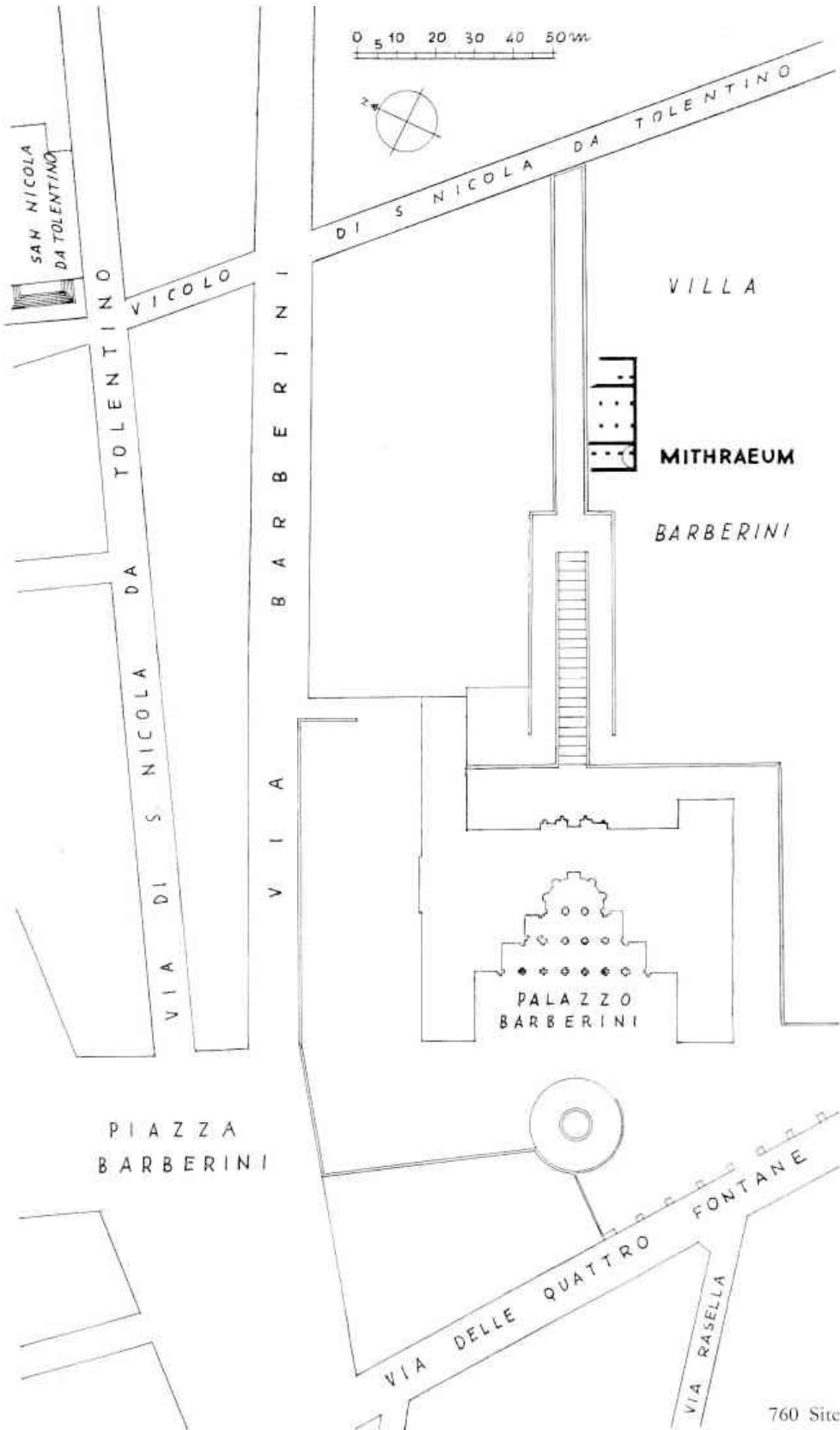
MITHRAEUM DOMUS BARBARINORUM. During building operations in the garden behind the Palazzo Barberini in 1936, some rooms of a Roman house of the 1st century A. D. were uncovered; the westernmost room had been converted into a Mithraeum at a later date. It is a rectangle of 11.85 m. \times 6.25 m., and is roofed with a segmental barrel-vault. The cult image, on the south wall, is one of the few painted representations of Mithras; it shows the usual scene of the god killing the bull. The Mithraeum is situated between the garden façade of the Palazzo Barberini and the Salita S. Nicola da Tolentino.

G. Annibaldi, *BCom* LXVI, 1938, p. 251 f.; R. Horn, *AA* 1936, p. 475 f.; G. Lugli, *Mon* III, p. 320; id., *Mon* IV, 3, pp. 31–33; G. Gatti, *BCom* LXXI,

1943/45, pp. 97–100; G. Annibaldi, *ib.*, pp. 101–108; M. J. Vermaseren, *Corpus I*, pp. 168–170; *Ni.* 389–395; M. E. Blake, II, p. 58.



759. The cult image of Mithras.



760 Site-plan of the Mithraeum.



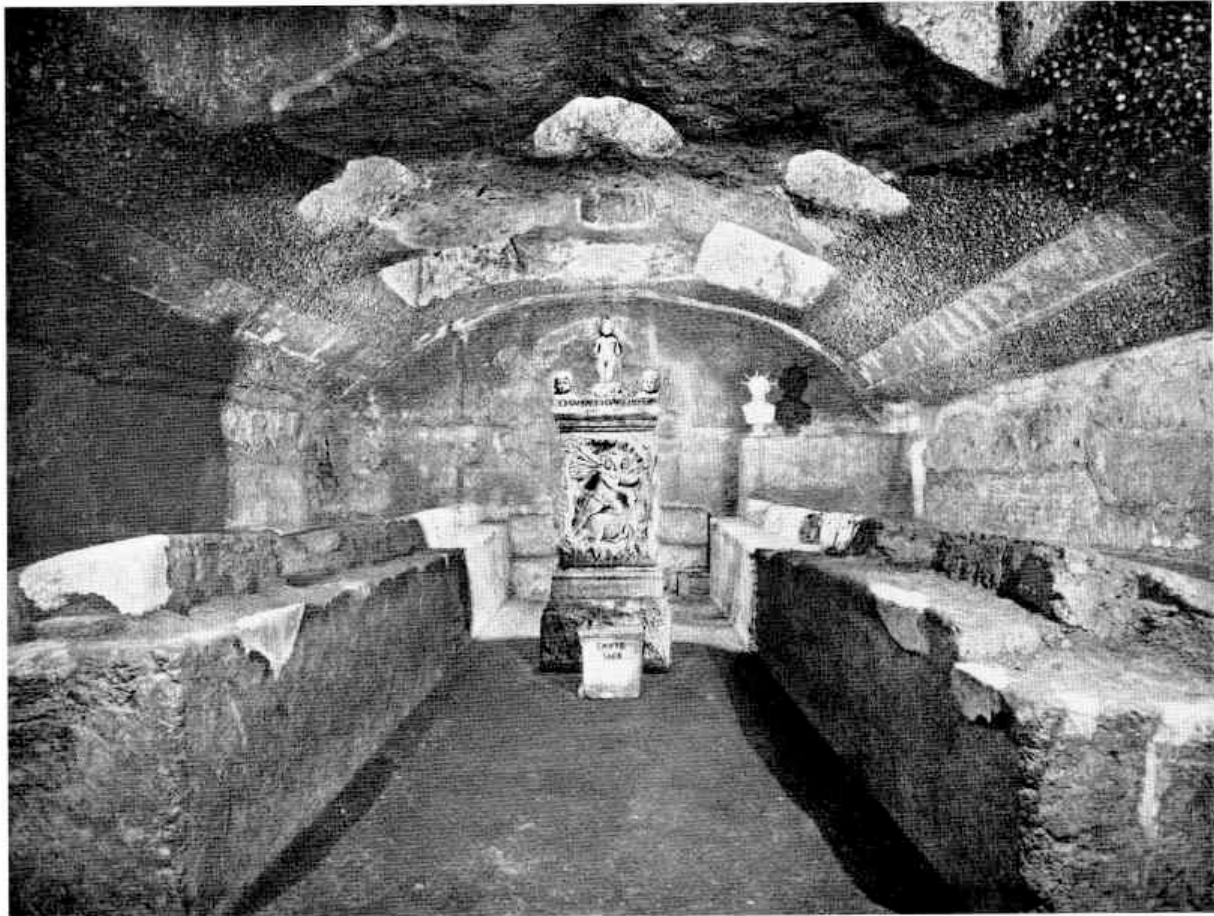
761 Sacrificial area below the painted cult image.

Fot 3587

MITHRAEUM DOMUS CLEMENTIS. Excavations under the church of S. Clemente, which were started by Father Joseph Mullooly in 1857, led to the discovery of a Mithraeum, in 1869. Early in the 3rd century, it had been built into a late 1st century private house (s. Domus Clementis I, 427). Later, when the cult of Mithras was suppressed, the interior decoration of the Mithraeum was destroyed, and it was filled up with earth. It was another thirty years before the Mithraeum and the adjacent rooms could be properly excavated, because water seeped in, and by 1885 the floor of the Mithraeum was flooded to a depth of 2.7 m. In 1912/14, a tunnel (Emissarium Clementinum) was built 14 m. below the street level; it was 700 m. long and diverted the water to a large sewer next to the Meta Sudans, beyond the Colosseum, thus making possible further archaeological exploration in the rooms of the ancient house.

G. B. DE ROSSI, *BACrist* 2, I, 1870, pp. 153–168; F. GORI, *Il Buonarroti* 2, V, 1870, pp. 289–299; TH. ROLLER, *RA* 2, XXIV, 1872, pp. 68–73; F. CUMONT, *CRAI*, 1915, pp. 203–211; L. NOLAN, *The Basilica of S. Clemente* (3), 1925, pp. 198–219; L. CANTARELLI, *BCom* XLIII, 1915, p. 69 f.; J. P. KIRSCH, *Titelkirchen*, pp. 38–40; P-A, p. 177; E. JUNYENT, *RA Crist* V, 1928, pp. 237–245; XV, 1938, pp. 150–152;

id., *Titolo*, pp. 66–81 (Bibl: pp. 29, 31 f., 66 f.); C. CECHELLI, *S. Clemente*, s. d. (1933), pp. 55–66 (Bibl: p. 74 f.); G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 542–547; M. J. VERMASEREN, *Mededeelingen Rome* 3, VI, 1950, pp. CIII–CXVIII; id., *De Mithrasdienst in Rome*, 1951, pp. 70–74; id., *Corpus* I, pp. 156–158, *Ni.* 338–348 (Bibl: p. 156); M. E. BLAKE II, p. 128.



762 The Mithraeum in the Roman house under S. Clemente. In front of the altar is an inscription "CAUTE SACR" (CIL VI, 748). Anderson 22928



763 The altar of the Mithraeum in its present position in the centre aisle of the Mithraeum. Above the relief is the dedicatory inscription of CN ARRIUS CLAUDIANUS. Anderson 23657



764 The back of the altar with the representation of a snake.

Anderson 25099



765 The left side of the altar, the torchbearer "Cautopates" with a lowered torch.

Anderson 25098



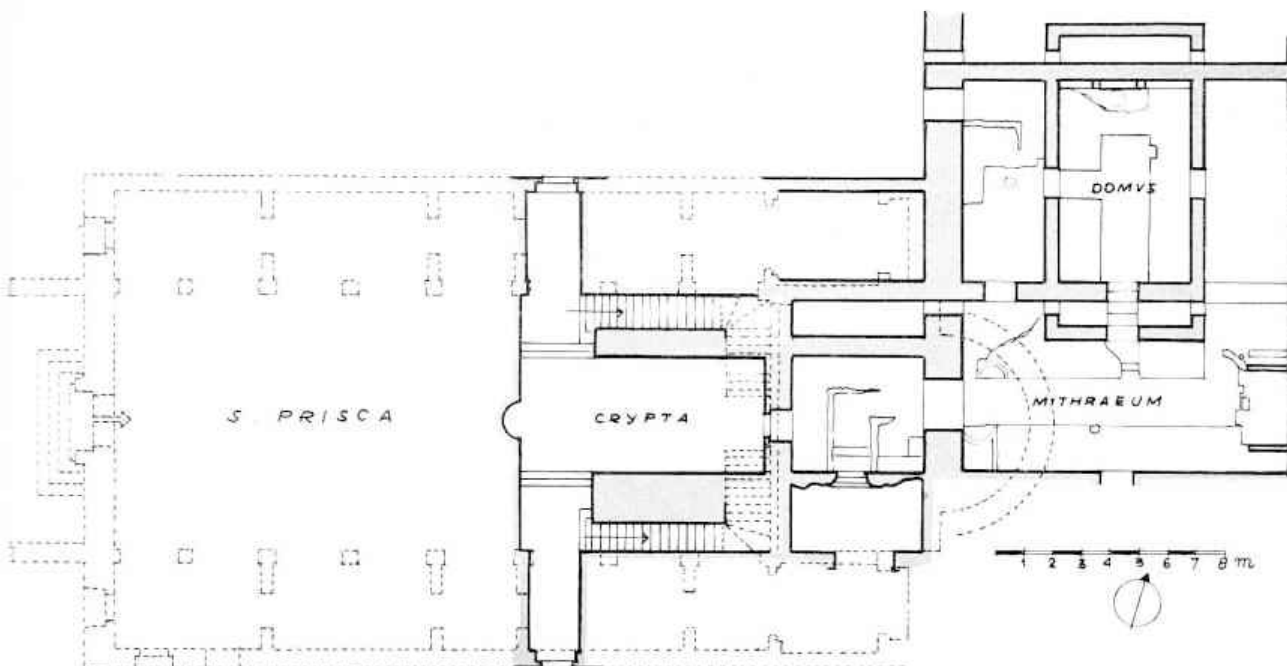
766 The right side, the torchbearer "Cautes" with a raised torch.

Anderson 25097

MITHRAEUM DOMUS SANCTAE PRISCAE. In 1934, in the course of building operations, the Augustinian monks of S. Prisca discovered a Mithraeum under their church, and over a period of years they excavated it. The work was interrupted by the second World War, but was resumed in March 1953 by the Netherlands Historical Institute in Rome, and was completed in 1958. Behind and under the apse of the church, part of two Roman houses were identified, into which the Mithraeum had been built at the end of the 2nd century. The long walls are decorated with paintings, of which two layers are visible, the later is dated 220 A. D. The cult niche contains a large reclining figure of Oceanus-Saturnus, as well as the usual representation of Mithras killing the bull. On either side of the entrance to the Mithraeum are niches for the torchbearers, and the figure of "Cautes" survives.

A. FERRUA, *La Civiltà Cattolica* 17, II, 1940, pp. 298–309; id., *BCom* LXVIII, 1940, pp. 59–96; G. LUGLI, *Mon* IV, 3, pp. 56–59; H. FUHRMANN, *AA*, 1940, p. 478 f.; A. MERLIN, *RA* 6, XVII, 1941, pp. 40–45; F. CUMONT, *CRAI*, 1945, pp. 401–407; M. J. VERMASEREN, *De Mithrasdienst in Rome*, 1951, p. 55 f.; C. C.

VAN ESSEN, *Nederlands kunsthist. Jaarboek* V, 1954, pp. 191–198; M. J. VERMASEREN – C. C. VAN ESSEN, *The Aventine Mithraeum, Antiquity and Survival* I, 1955, pp. 3–36; M. J. VERMASEREN, *Corpus* I, pp. 193–201, *Ni.* 476–500; II, p. 28 f.; C. C. VAN ESSEN, *Paladio*, N. S. IX, 1959, pp. 54–59.



767 Site-plan of the Mithraeum under the church of S. Prisca.



768 Dedicatory inscription to the "Deus Sol Invictus Mithras".

Fot 5291



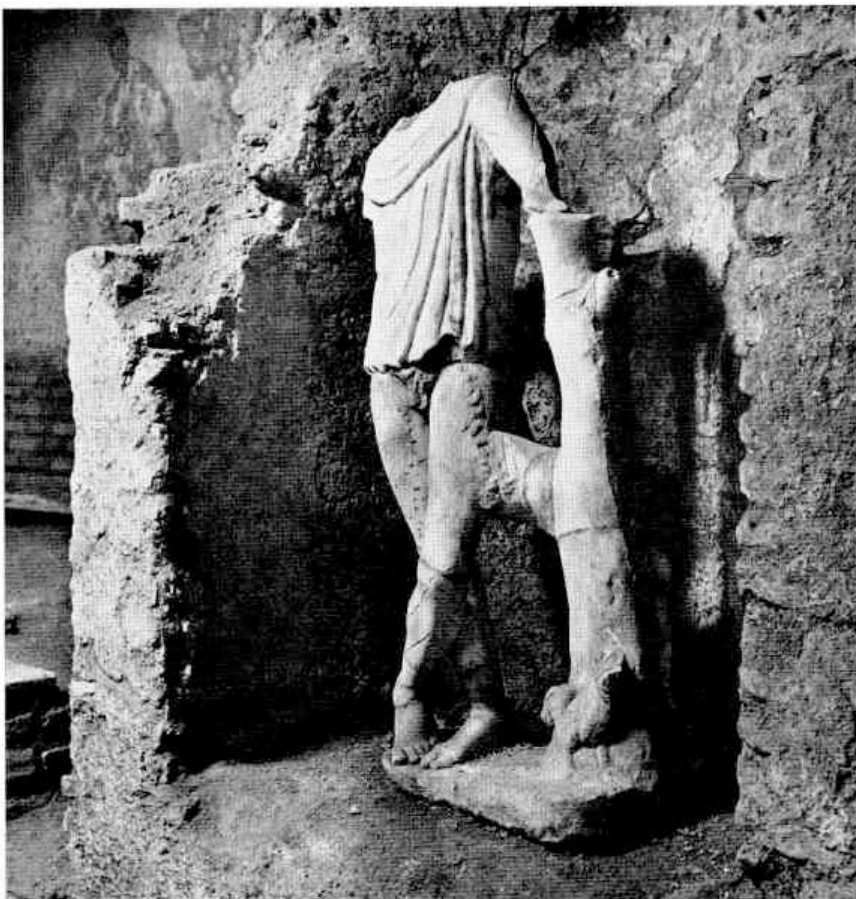
769 View of the Mithraeum.

Fot 5284

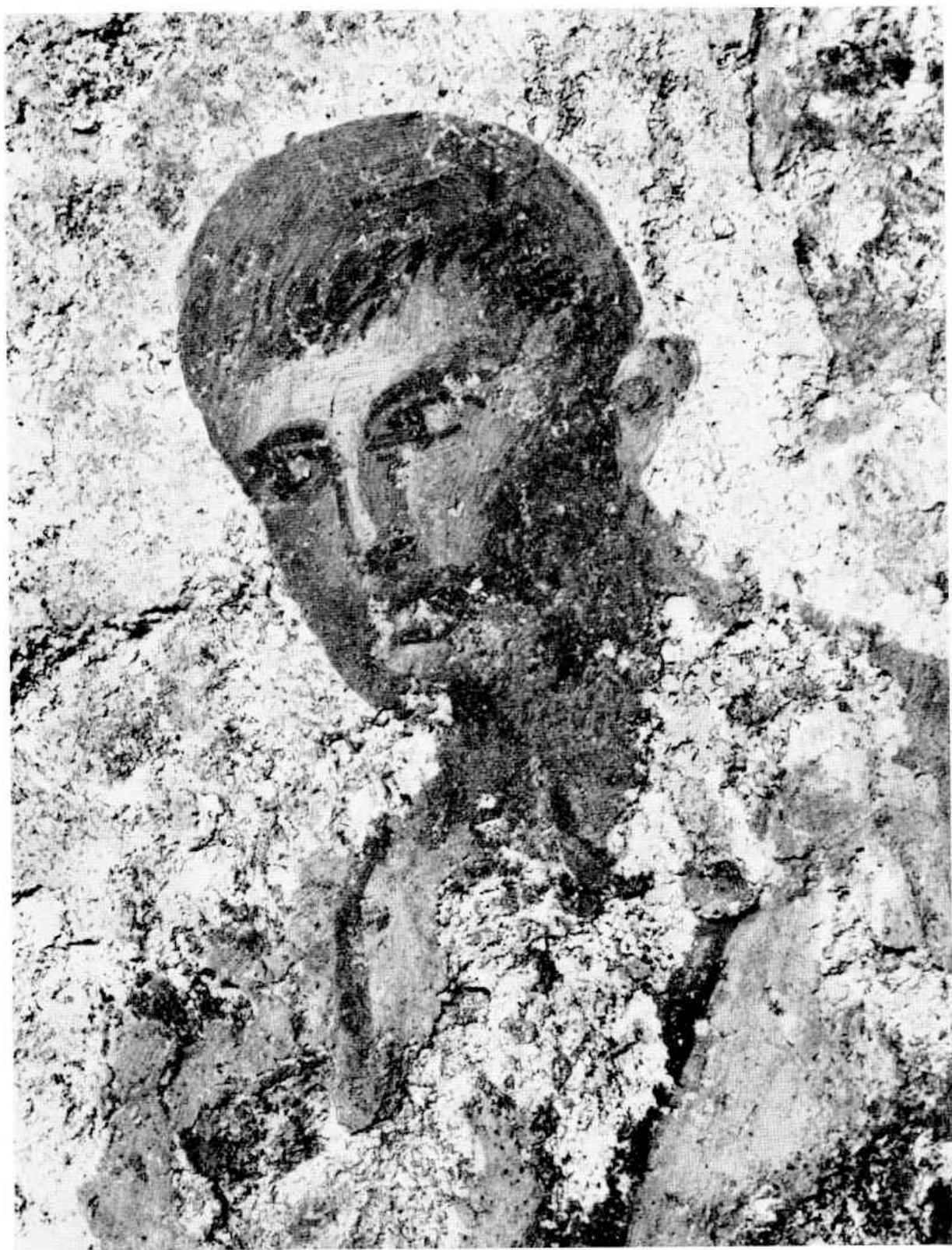


770 The cult-niche with Oceanus-Saturnus and Mithras.

- 771 Marble statue of "Cautes" in the niche on the right of the entrance. Fot 1069

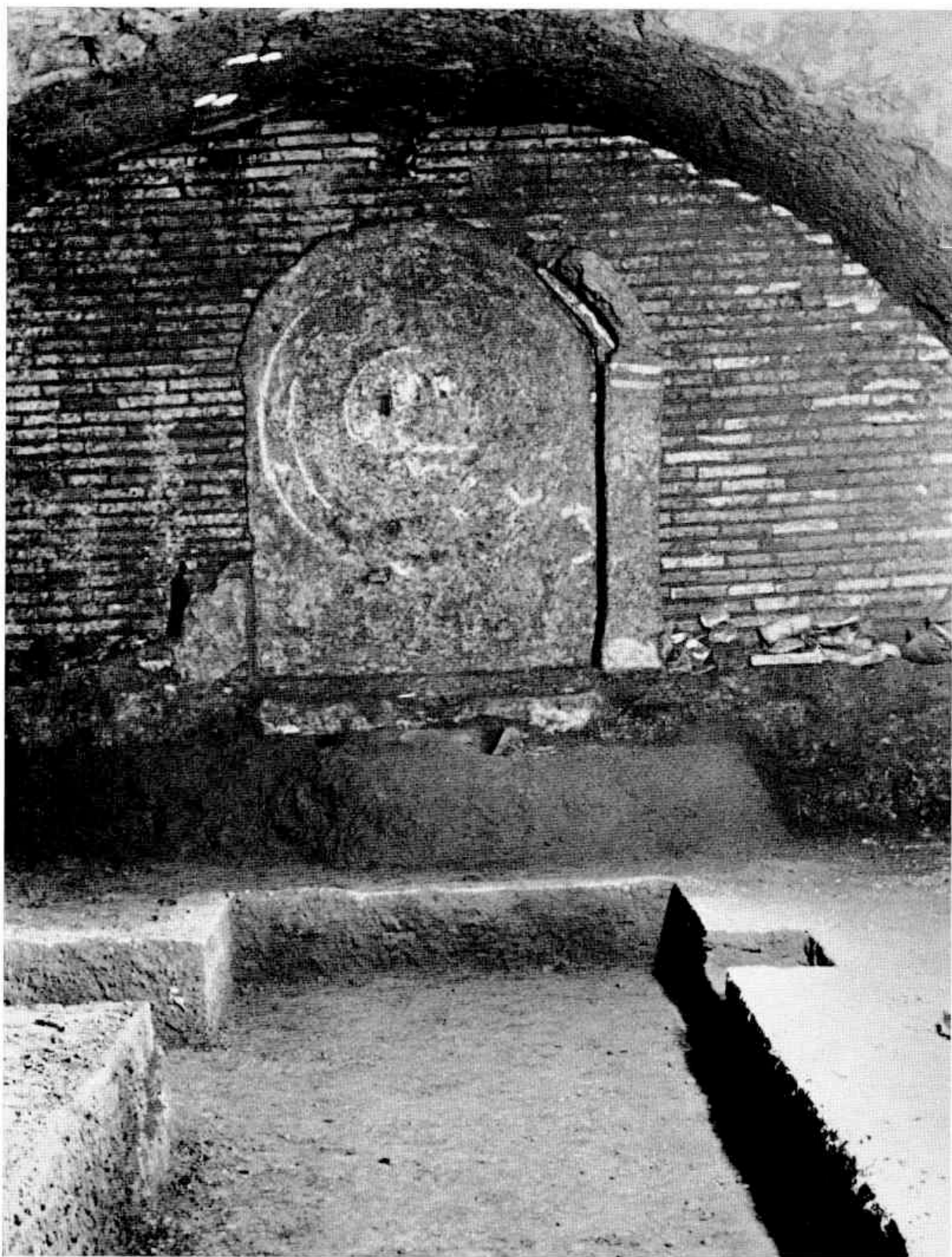


- 772 Wall painting on the west side of the right wall. Sacrificial procession with the "Suovetaurilia" (bull, ram, pig). Fot 5265



773 Head of the servant who is leading the ram.

Fot. 5289



774 A side chapel to the north of the Mithraeum, showing side benches and centre niche set into the rear wall. Fot 5915

MITHRAEUM THERMARUM ANTONINIARUM. When the *Passeggiata Archeologica* (now *Via delle Terme di Caracalla*) was being laid out, an undertaking sponsored by the Royal Commission of 1908, excavation of the service corridors beneath the Baths of Caracalla led, in 1912, to the discovery of a Mithraeum. It measures 23×9.70 m., and is the largest discovered in Rome. It is roofed with a cross vault resting on massive brick piers. The partly destroyed vault was restored in 1938, when the whole complex of subterranean service corridors was excavated.

E. GHISLANZONI, *NSc*, 1912, pp. 319–325; G. GATTI, *BCom* XL, 1912, pp. 155–147; *La Zona Monumentale di Roma e l'opera della Commissione Reale*, 1914, pp. 57–59; F. CUMONT – L. CANET, *CRAI*, 1919, pp. 313–328; A. D. NOCK, *JHS* XLV, 1925, p. 89; R.

PARIBENT, *MusNaz*, p. 140, No. 288; P-A, p. 524; G. LUGLI, *Mon* I, pp. 428–432; id., *Mon* IV, 1, p. 160 f.; M. J. VERMASEREN, *De Mithrasdienst in Rome*, 1951, pp. 80–83; id., *Corpus* I, pp. 187–190, *Ni.* 457–463.



775 The Mithraeum in the Baths of Caracalla.

MURI AURELIANI. The city wall of imperial Rome was begun by Aurelian between 270 and 272 A. D., and was completed by Probus (276–282 A. D.). It is 18.837 km. long and has 381 towers, which project from the line of the wall every 100 Roman feet (29.60 m.), and give it additional strength. There are eighteen main gateways, and several smaller openings (*posterulae*). The original fortifications were from 7.50–8 m. in height and in certain places 10 m. The wall was twice reinforced and elevated. The first restoration is attributed to Maxentius, while its present form is mainly due to restorations by Honorius and Arcadius in 403 A. D. The wall continued to be the defence of Rome until the 20th September 1870, when the army of the Kingdom of Italy breached it with modern artillery, north-west of the Porta Pia, and entered the city. The greater part of the Aurelian fortifications are preserved; only on the right bank of the Tiber was the old wall replaced by a new line of defence under Urban VIII, in 1642/44.

s. a. Aqua Claudia I, 30; Circus Varianus I, 281; Horti Aciliorum I, 600, 601; Sepulcrum C. Sulpicii Platorini II, 1158.

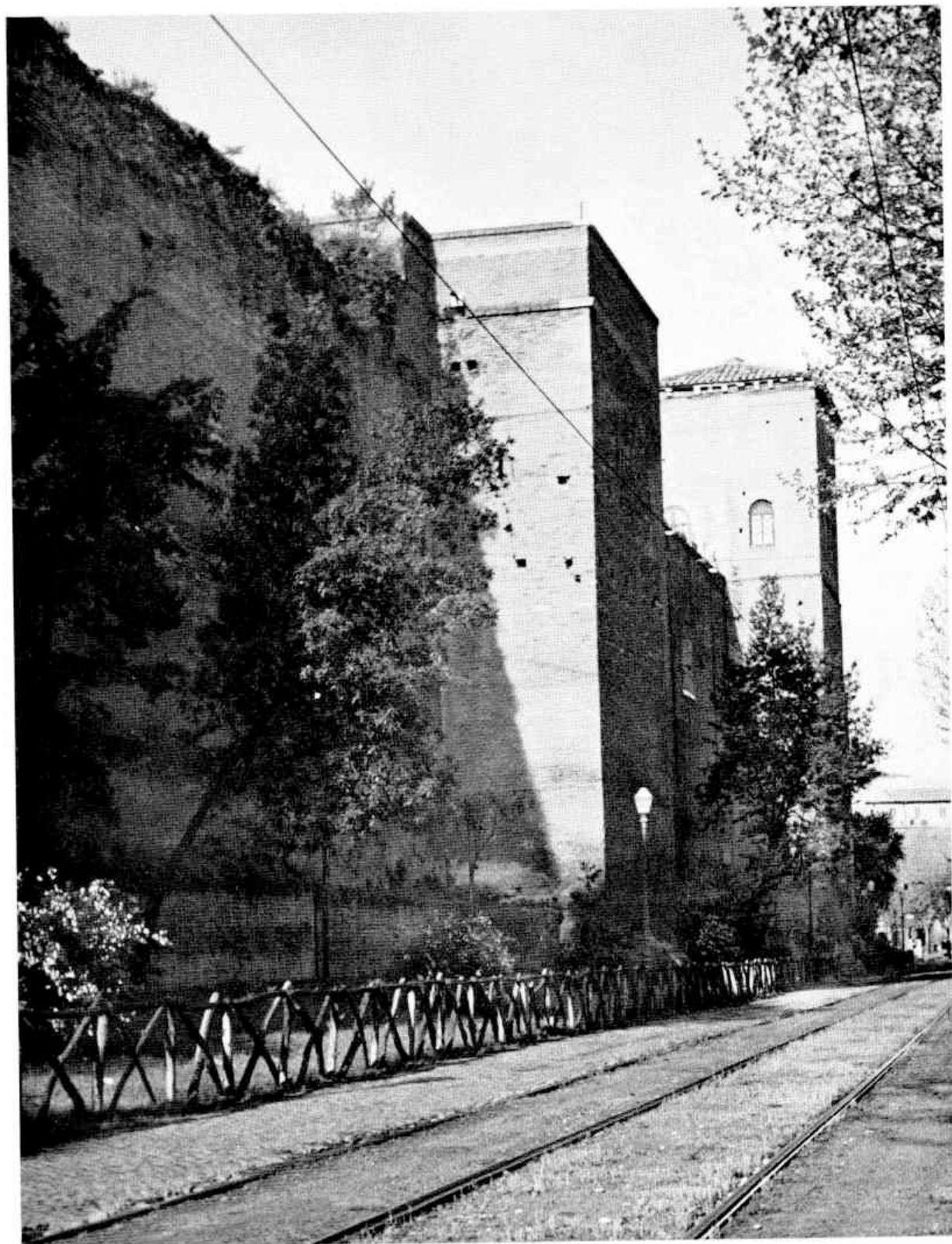
W. GELL – A. NIBBY, *Mura di Roma*, 1821; C. CORVISIERI, *ArchStorPat* I, 1878, pp. 79–121, 137–171; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 1, pp. 340–392; E. MÜNTZ, *RA* 3, VI, 1885, pp. 27–41; 3, VII, 1886, pp. 124–138, 224–242, 336–340; 3, VIII, 1886, pp. 33–39, 319–335; 3, IX, 1887, pp. 54–58; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* XX, 1892, 87–111; id., *Ruins*, pp. 66–73 (Bibl: p. 72); G. J. PFEIFFER, A. W. VAN BUREN, H. H. ARMSTRONG, *Suppl. Papers Am. School of Class. Studies in Rome* I, 1905, pp. 1–86; TH. ASHBY, *Roma* III, 1925, p. 317; I. A. RICHMOND, *BCom* LV, 1927, pp. 41–76; id., *BSR* X, 1927, pp. 12–22; id., *The City*

Wall of Imperial Rome, 1930 (Bibl: p. 3 f.); P-A, pp. 348–350; G. LUGLI, *Mon* II, pp. 139–261; G. GATTI, *BCom* LXIV, 1936, pp. 67–70 (MS. Bruzza); A. M. COLINI, *Celio*, pp. 109–132, 330–333, 343; C. PIETRANGELI, *Capitolium* XX, 1945, pp. 1–8; id., *BCom* LXXII, 1946/48, pp. 221–223; H. BLOCH, *Bolli*, pp. 10 f., 313; F. P. JOHNSON, *CIPhil* XLIII, 1948, pp. 261–265; J. LE GALL, *Tibre*, pp. 287–294; G. CRESSEDI, *NSc*, 1956, pp. 42–45, 49 f.; G. LUGLI, *Tecnica* I, p. 616 f.; II, *Tavv.* CXXXIII, 4; CXXXIX, 3; CLXXVIII, 3; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 558.



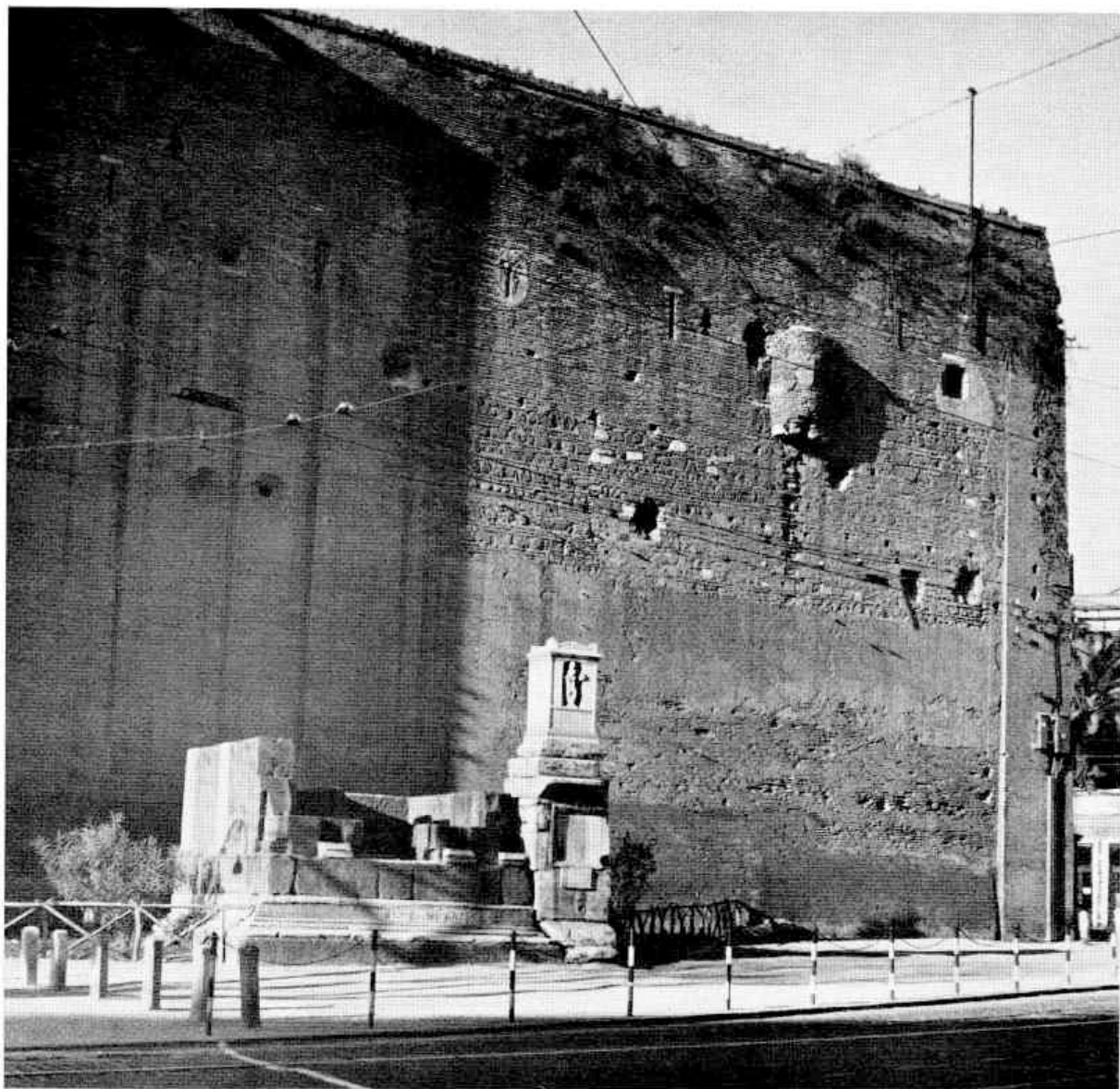
776 The Aurelian Wall on the east side of the Pincio, below the Villa Medici.

Fot 1236



777 The wall between Porta Pinciana and Porta Salaria, with the only tower which survives at its original height (No. XXXIX at No. 10 Via Campania).

Fot 1235



778 The wall, immediately to the east of Porta Salaria; on the level of the rampart-walk is a latrine; in front of the wall is the Tomb of Q. Sulpicius Maximus (q. v.).

Fot 1233



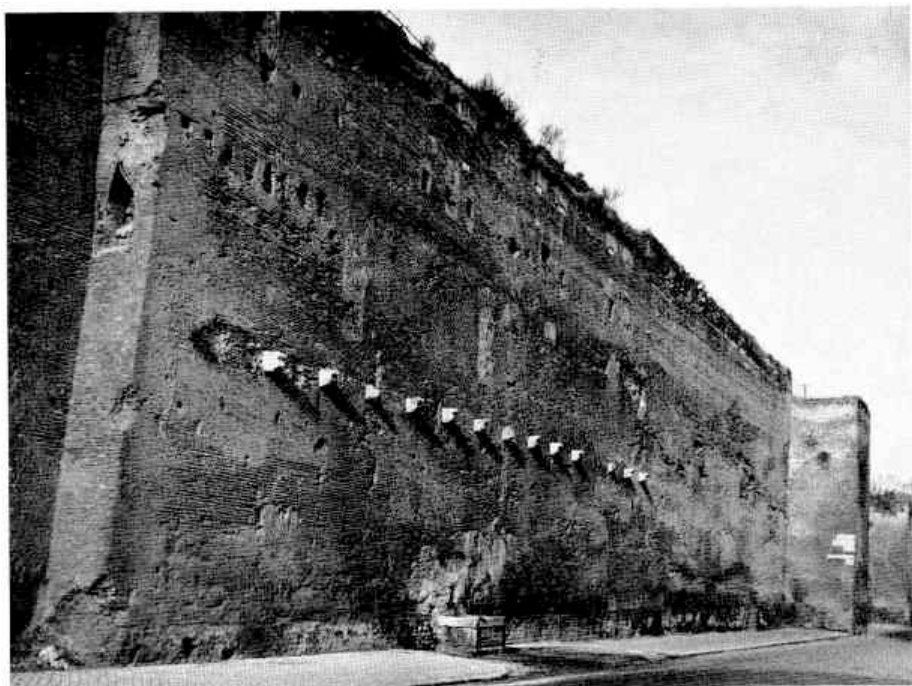
779 Posterula of the Via Nomentana, south of Porta Nomentana.

Fot 1301

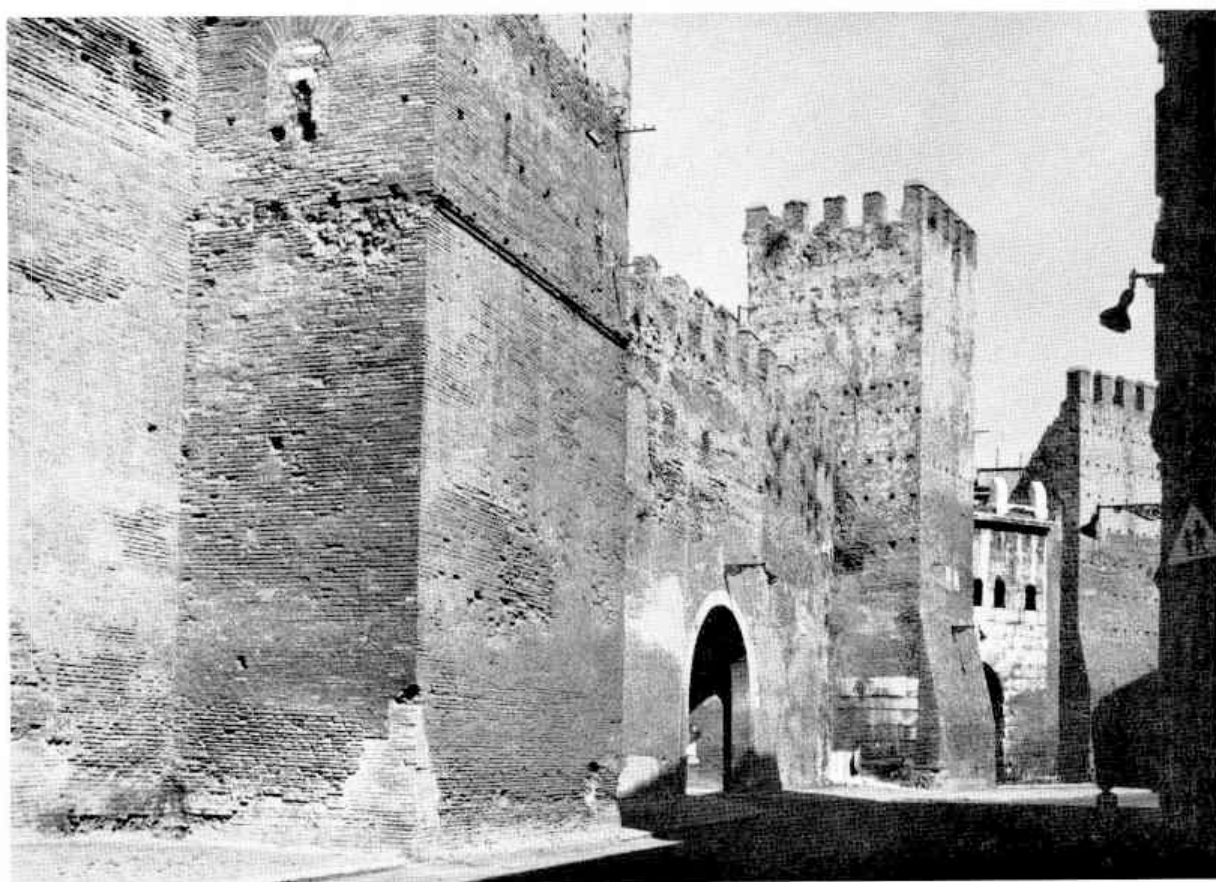


780 Posterula of the Castra Praetoria, south of Via Montebello.

Fot 1302

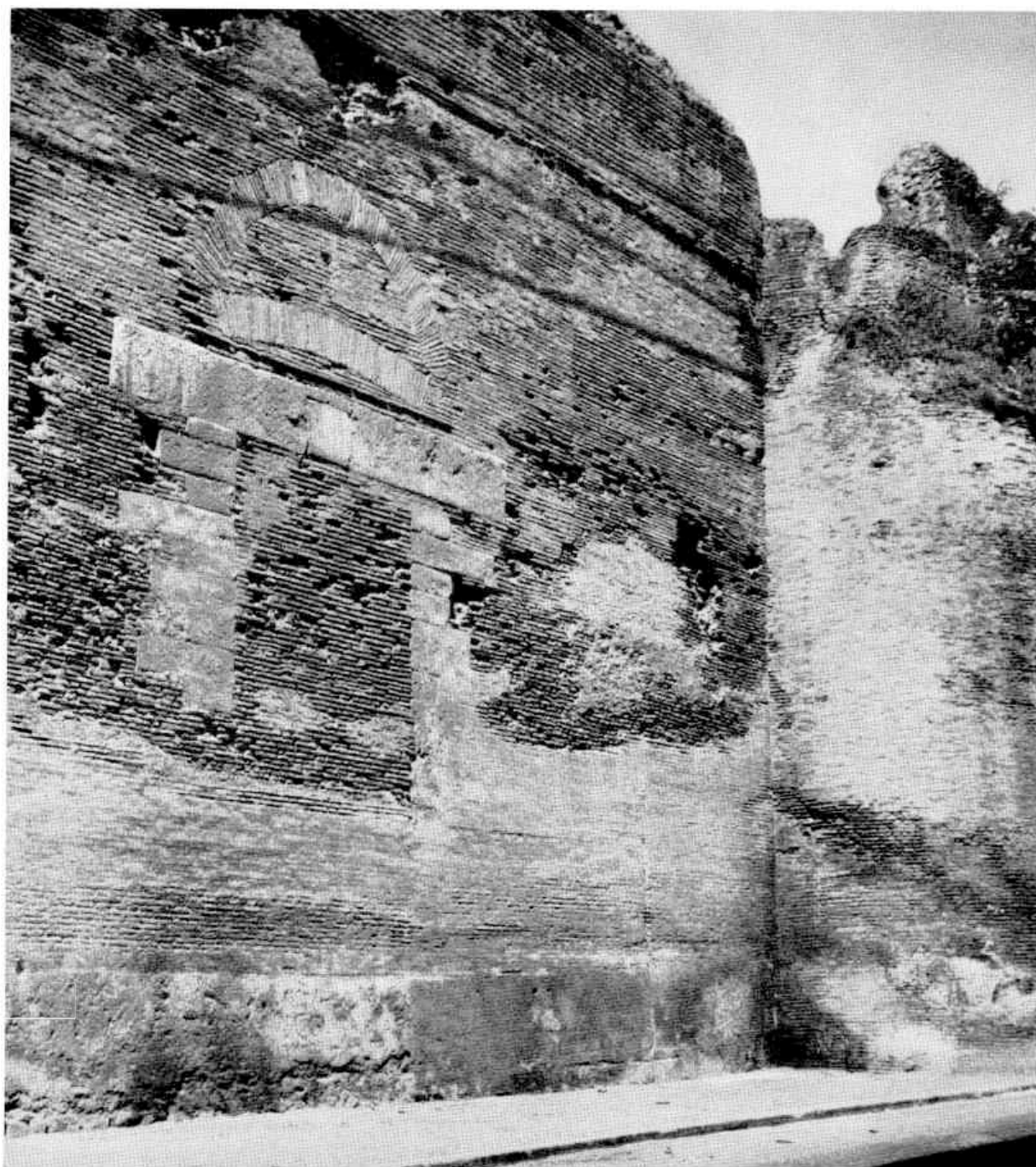


781 The façade of an ancient house in Via di Porta Labicana, which was incorporated into the Aurelian Wall. Fot 1231



782 The wall, south of Porta Tiburtina.

Fot 5600

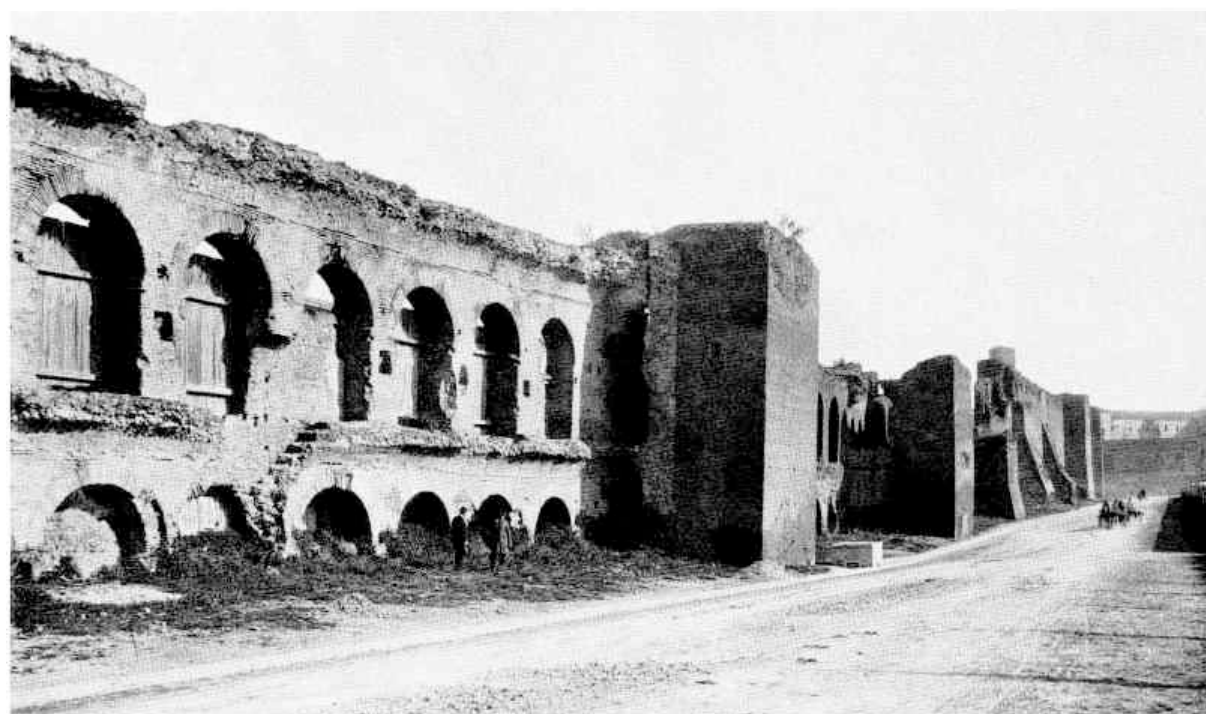


783 Posterula of the Horti Liciniani, on Via di Porta Labicana,

Fot 1298

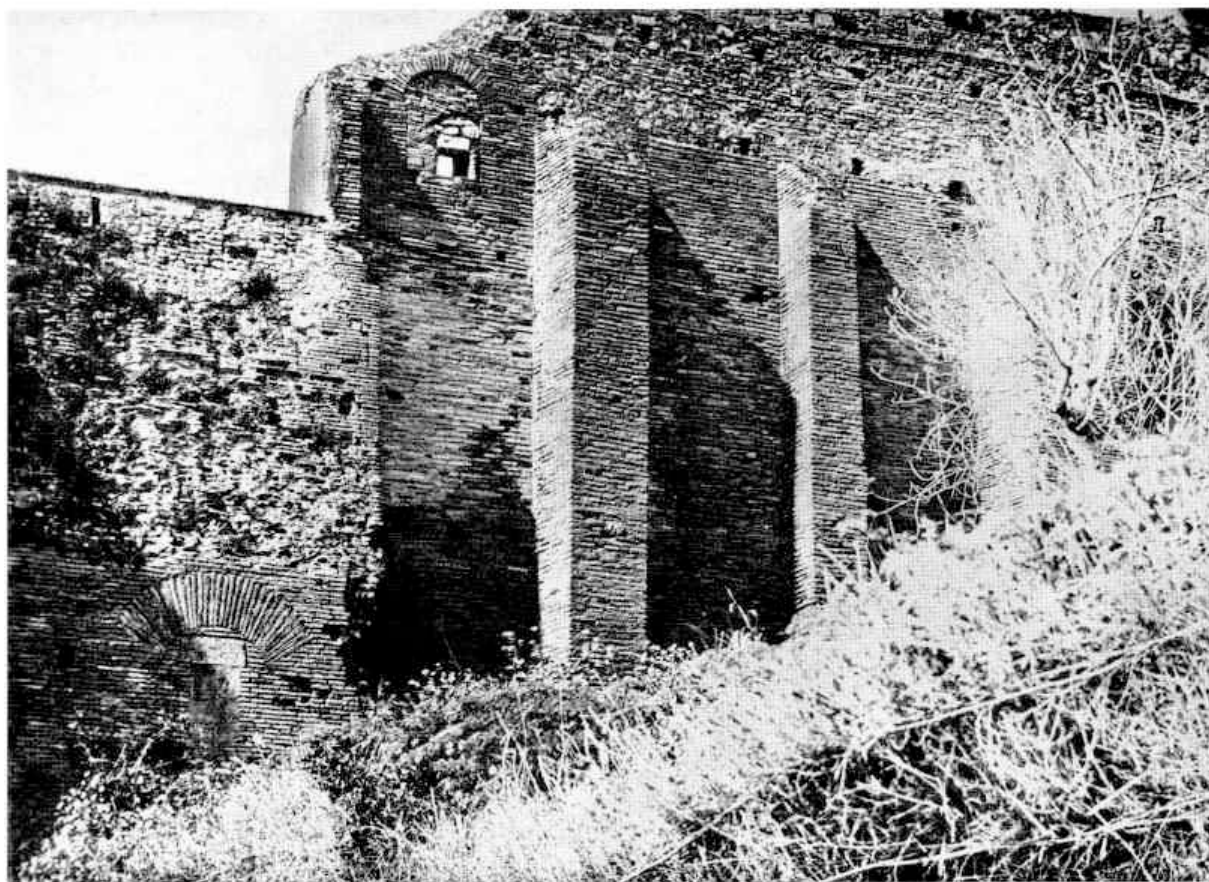
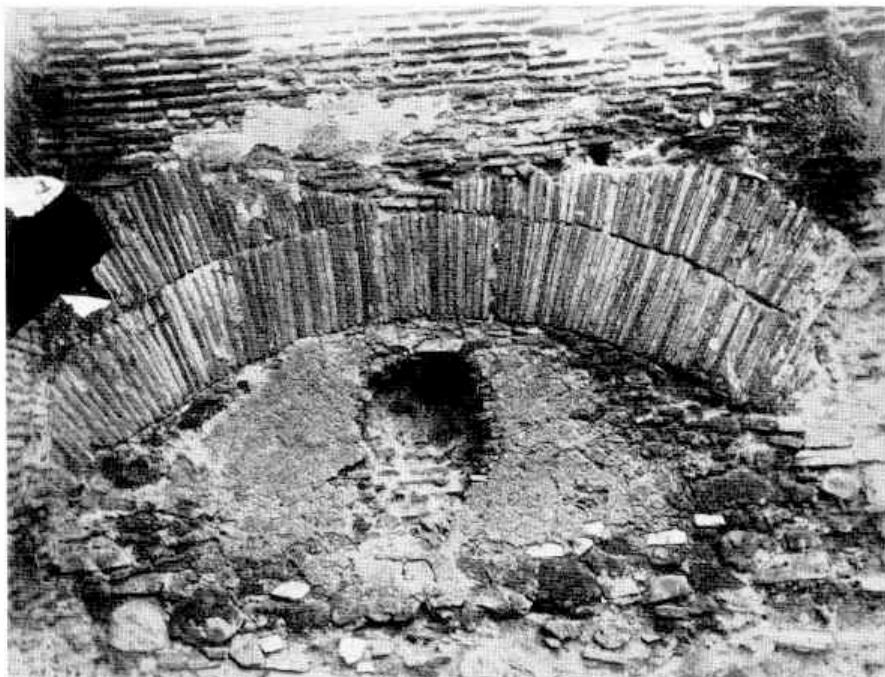


784 Covered rampart-walk in the upper part of a stretch of the wall, west of the Amphitheatrum Castrense. Fot 5602



785 The arcades of two vaulted rampart-walks, lying one above the other, on Viale Castrense; the lower one dates from the first and the upper from the second building period. Fot 5283

786 A posterula below the
Domus Lateranorum,
excavated by Parker in
1868. Parker 1096



787 Part of the wall between Porta Asinaria and Porta Metrovia, directly west of the Posterula Lateranensis. Parker 41

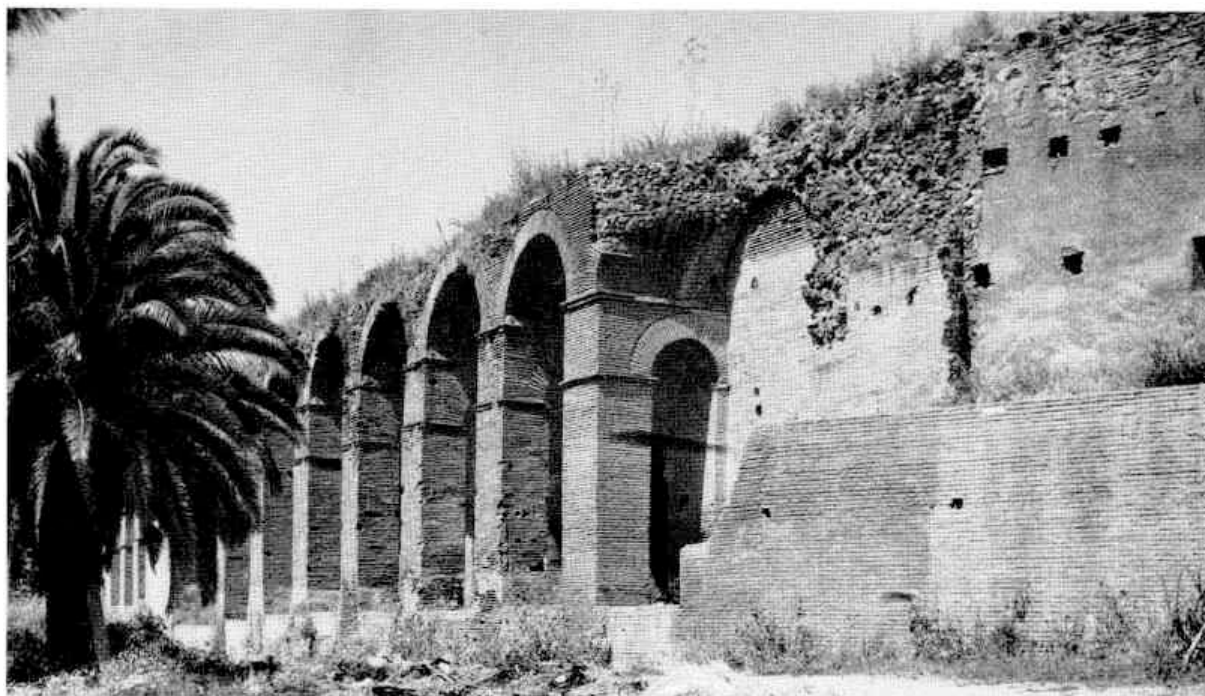


788 Towers east of Porta Metrovia, which were restored in the middle of the 6th century by Belisarius or Narses.
Fot 1230



789 The wall at Porta Latina.

Fot 1228



790 Covered rampart-walk inside the wall, between Porta Latina and Porta Appia.

Fot 6100



791 The interior of the wall, directly north of Porta Latina.

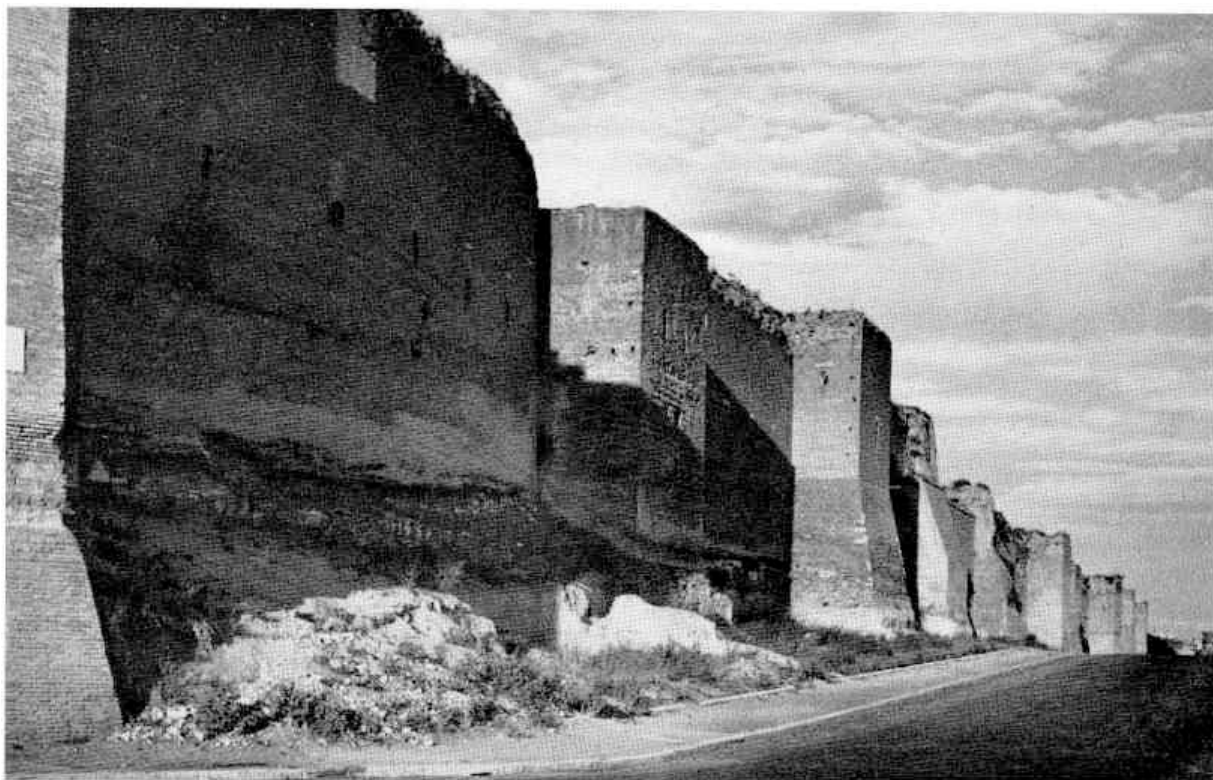
Fot 1229



792 The interior of the rampart-walk, between Porta Latina and Porta Appia.

For 6097

793 The wall and towers
near Porta Appia,
Fot 1226



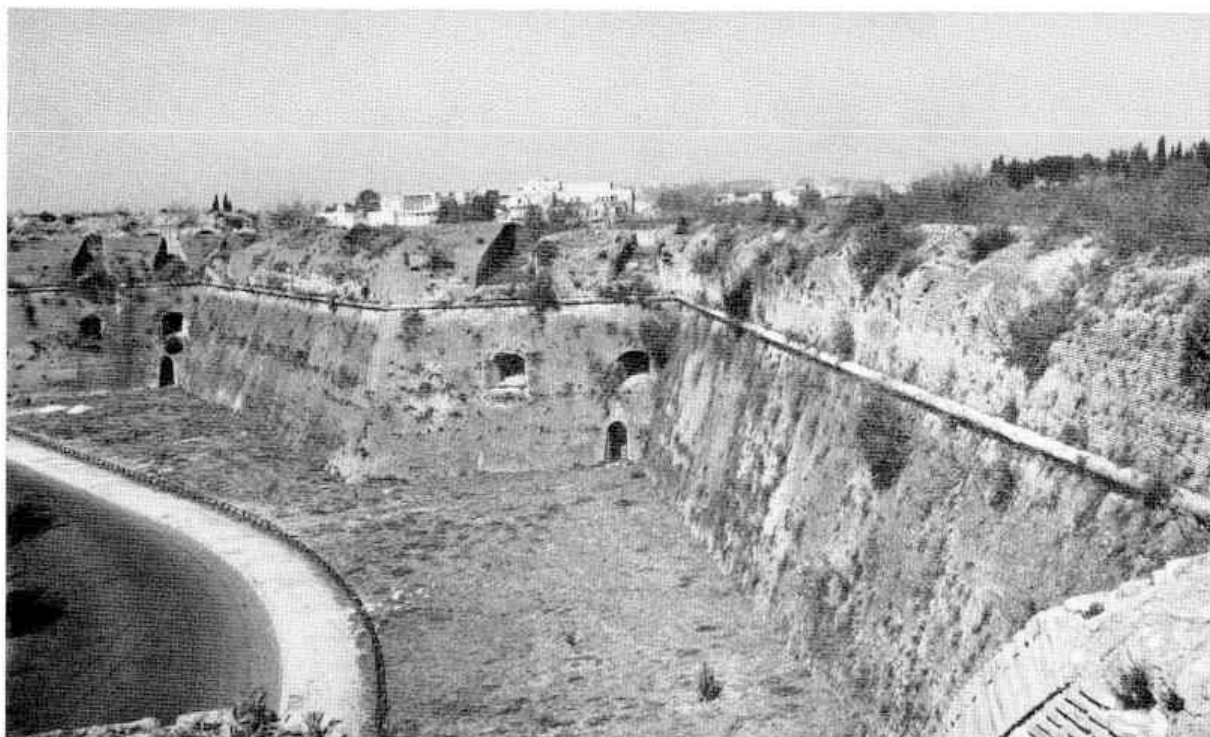
794 The wall between Porta Appia and Porta Ardeatina.

Fot 1224



795 The posterula of Vigna Casali, with the street leading from it.

For 1295



796 The Bastione di Sangallo, built by Antonio da Sangallo the younger, in 1534, under Paul III.

Fot 1221

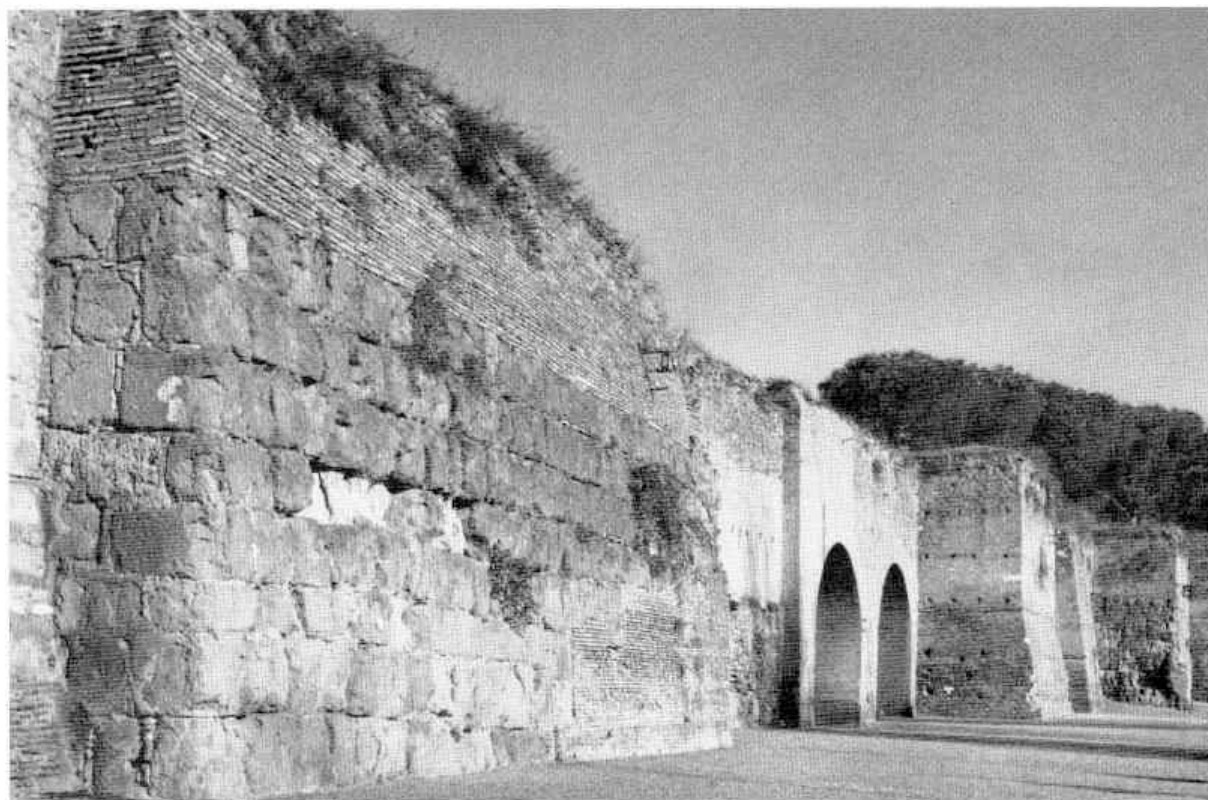


797 Part of the Aurelian Wall which remains standing behind the Bastione di Sangallo, which took its place. Fot 1223



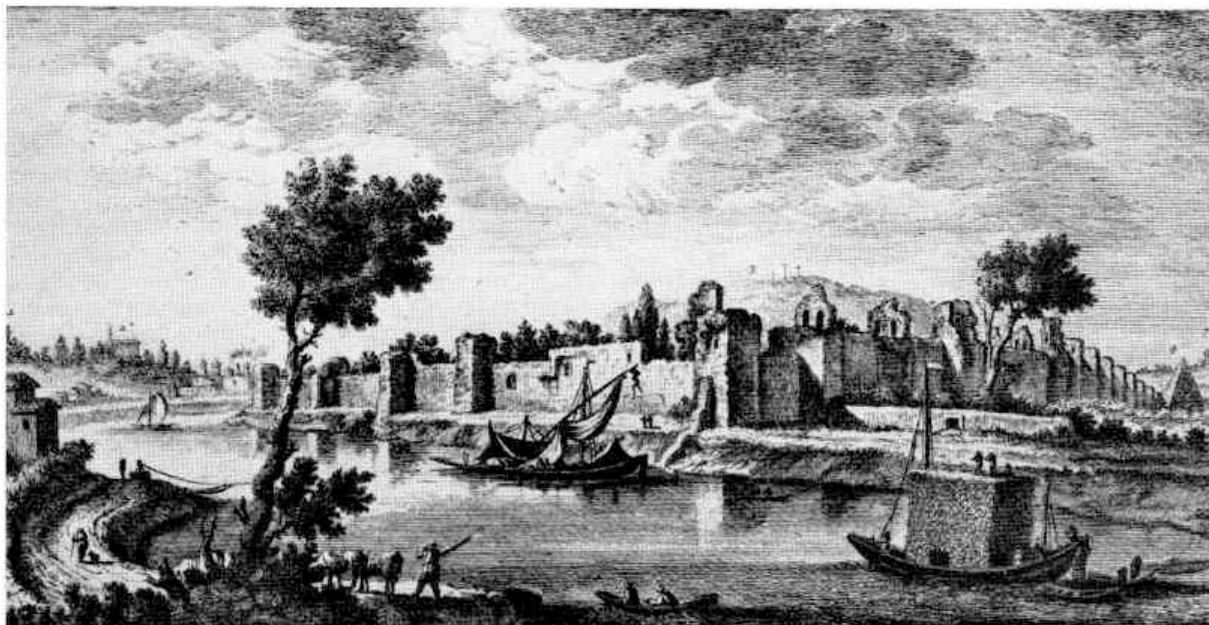
798 The wall between Porta Ostiensis and the Tiber.

Fot 1219

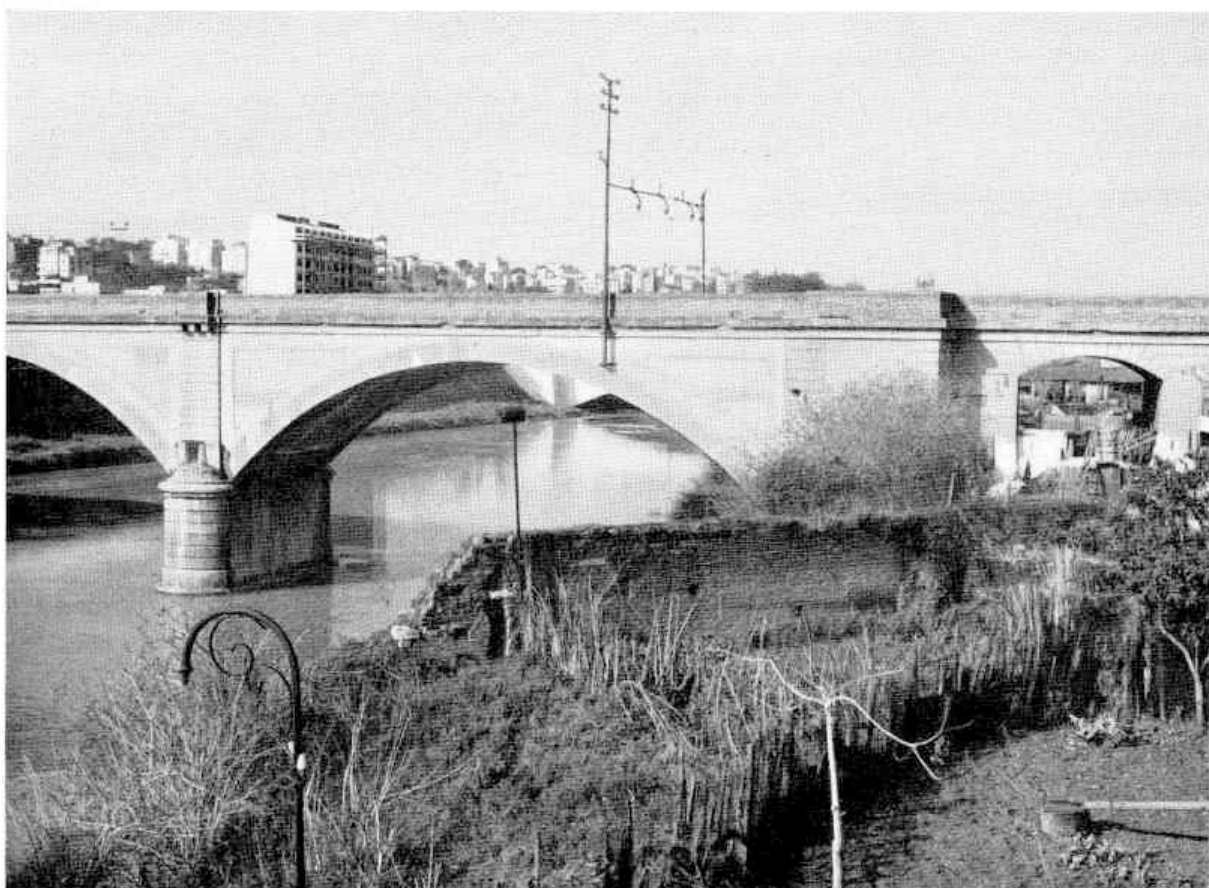


799 Part of the wall which has been repaired, south of Monte Testaccio.

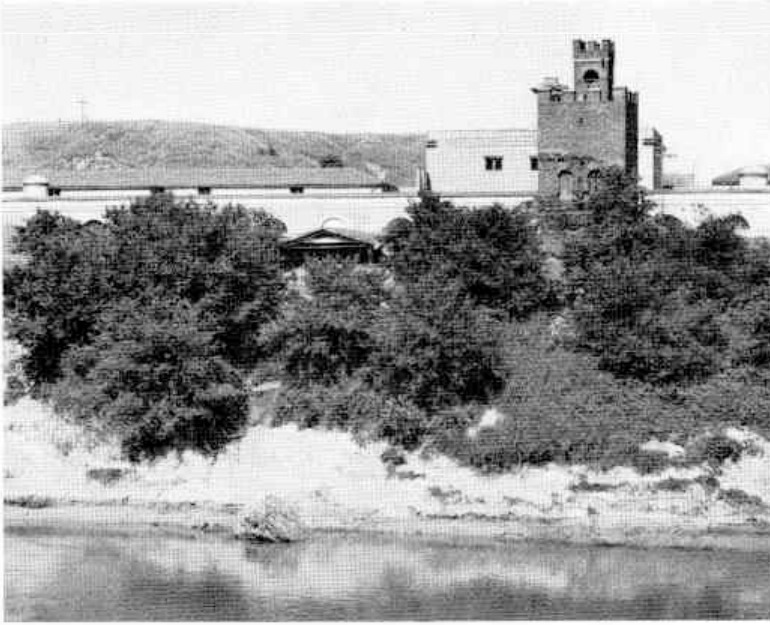
Fot 1217



800 The southern corner of the wall on the left bank of the Tiber, seen in an engraving by Giuseppe Vasi (*Magnificenze* V, 1754, Tav. 99). Fot 3009



801 The part of the wall seen in Vasi's engraving outside the City Wall belonged to a river barrier. The corner of the Aurelian Wall, however, was destroyed in 1911, when the railway bridge was built. Fot 1216



802 The remains of the wall on the left bank of the Tiber, in front of the slaughter-house (mattatoio). The modern tower is built on ancient foundations. For 6093



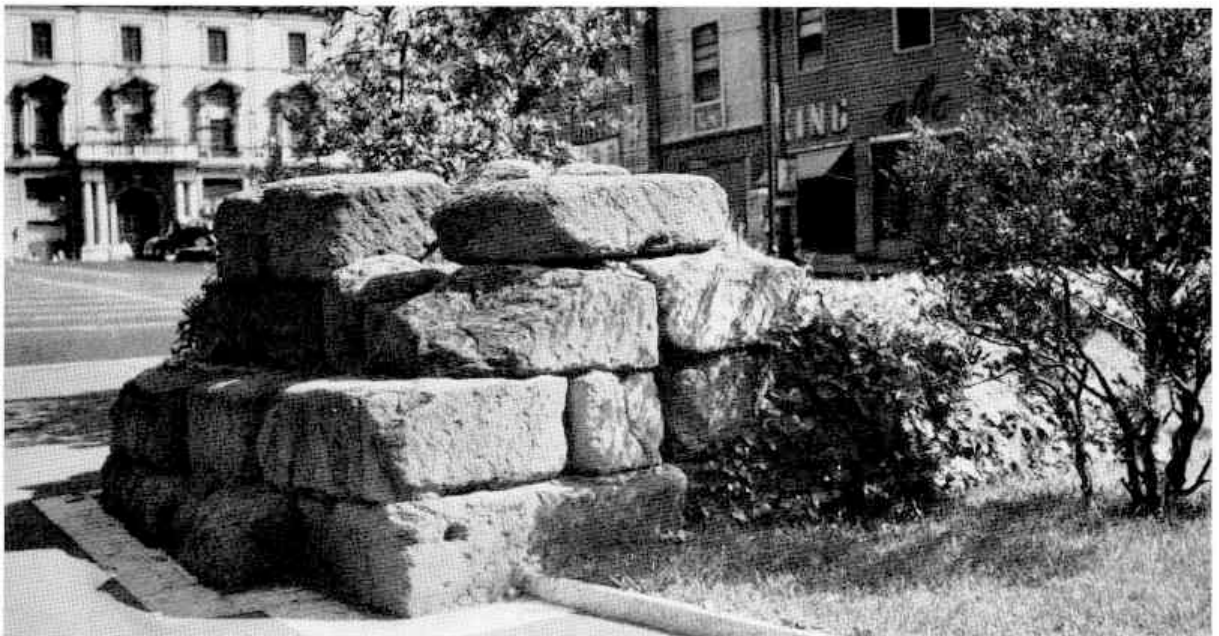
803 Part of the Aurelian Wall below the Lungotevere Testaccio, between Ponte Aventino and Ponte Testaccio: travertine blocks from the Emporium (q. v. I, 464, 465) were used for its foundations. For 1213

MURUS SERVII TULLII. According to tradition, the original city wall was built by Servius Tullius, the sixth King of Rome, who is thought to have reigned 578–534 B. C. However, the defences of Republican Rome, known as the “Servian Wall” – which is still visible in many places – date only from the period after the Gallic invasion of 386 B. C. The fortress walls of the Arx on the northern summit of the Capitol, and the remains of walls on the west slope of the Palatine, are earlier and may be attributed to the time of the Kings, in the 6th century B. C. The last thorough restoration and improvement of the wall took place in 87 B. C.

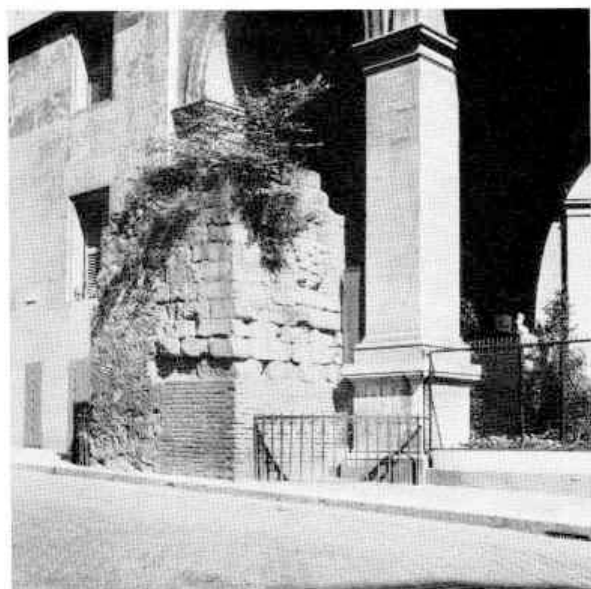
s. a. Auditorium Maecenatis I, 172, 175; Mercatus Traiani II, 743.

R. LANCIANI, *AnnInst*, 1871, pp. 40–85; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 1, pp. 201–295; L. BRUZZA, *AnnInst*, 1876, pp. 72–105; J. H. PARKER, *The primitive fortifications of Rome* (2) 1878; R. LANCIANI, *BCom IV*, 1876, pp. 24–38, 121–134, 165–172, 210; L. BORSARI, *BCom XVI*, 1888, pp. 12–22; O. RICHTER, *Über antike Steinmetzzeichen*, 1885, pp. 7–13; G. PINZA, *MAInc XV*, 1905, pp. 746–753; id., *BCom XL*, 1912, pp. 67–81; D. VAGLIERI, *NSc*, 1907, pp. 504–511; F. BARNABEI, *NSc*, 1909, p. 221 f.; G. BONI, *NSc*, 1910, pp. 495–513; G. GATTI, *BCom XXXVII*, 1909, pp. 119–121; P. GRAFFUNDER, *Klio XI*, 1911, pp. 83–123; T. FRANK, *AJA XXII*, 1918, pp. 174–188; id., *AJP XLV*, 1924, p. 68 f.; id., *Buildings*, pp. 111–124; G. SÄFLUND, *Gnomon III*, 1927, p. 191 f.; P-A, pp. 350–355; A. MUÑOZ–A. M. COLINI, *Campidoglio*, 1930, pp. 34–38; G. SÄFLUND, *Mura*; A. VON

GERKAN, *Gnomon X*, 1934, pp. 455–465; id., *RM XLVI*, 1931, pp. 153–158; *LV*, 1940, pp. 1–26; G. LUGLI, *Historia VII*, 1933, pp. 3–45; id., *Mon II*, pp. 99–138; P. DUCATI, *Come nacque Roma*, 1939, pp. 176–183; M. SANTANGELO, *Quirinale*, pp. 99–116; A. M. COLINI, *Celio*, pp. 31–35, 26 f.; H. LYNGBY, *Eranos XLII*, 1944, pp. 88–97; id., *ForBoarium*, pp. 63–106; M. P. QUONIAM, *Mél LIX*, 1947, pp. 41–64; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 123–125 (Index p. 375); E. GJERSTAD–B. M. FELLETTI MAJ, *NSc*, 1948, pp. 321–325; A. VON GERKAN, *Bonner Jahrbücher CXLIX*, 1949, pp. 9–12; E. GJERSTAD, *Studies pres. to D. M. ROBINSON I*, 1951, pp. 412–422; id., *ActaInstSueciae XVIII*, 1954, pp. 50–65; *XVII*, 3, 1960, pp. 26–44; G. LUGLI, *Tecnica I*, pp. 258–266; *II*, *Tavv. XI*, *XLI*, *XLII*, *XLVI*, 1; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 26.



804 Part of the Servian Wall on the north-west slope of the Quirinal. It was discovered when the Largo di S. Susanna was being laid out in 1938. Fot 1203



805 A cut through the wall in Via delle Finanze (now Via Antonio Salandra), for the construction of Via Giosuè Carducci.
Fot 1196



806 A cut through the wall on the north side of Via Carducci.
Fot 3688

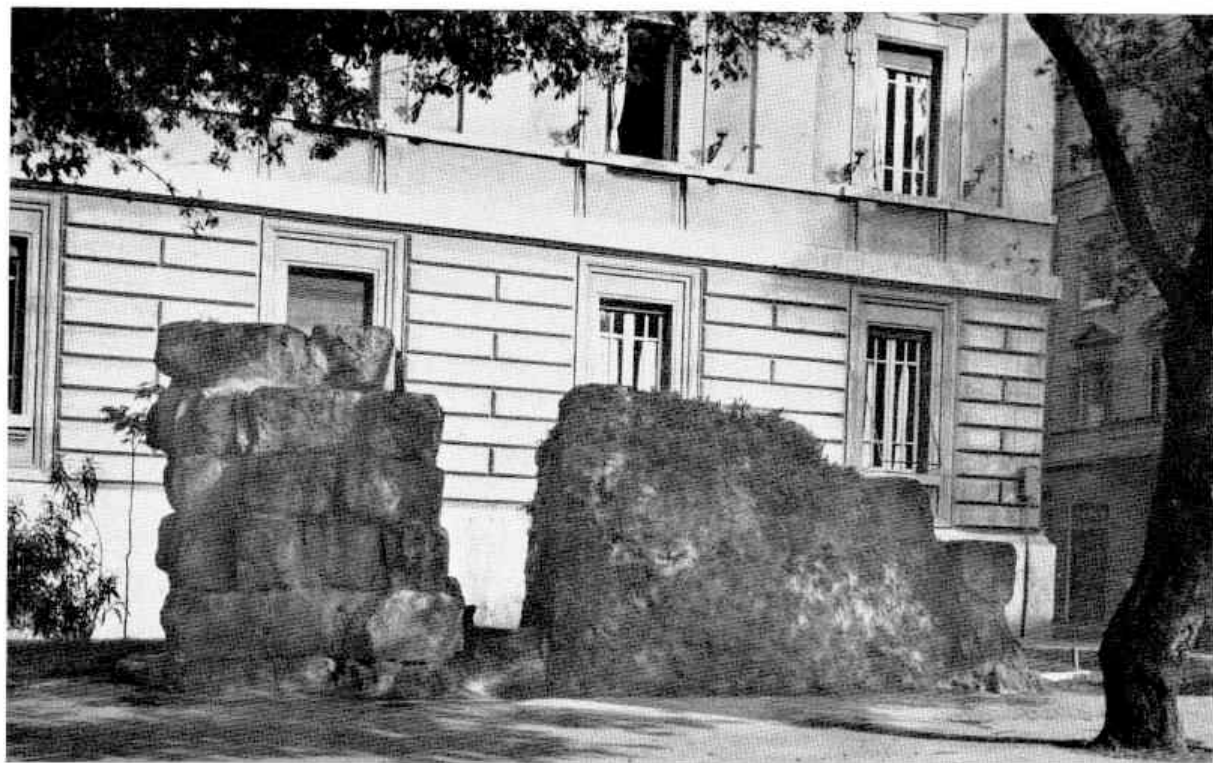


807 The stretch of wall, 36 m. long, beside Via delle Finanze (now Via Antonio Salandra), during the excavation in 1909.
Fot 5204



808 Part of the retaining wall of the Agger Servianus, 24.85 m. in length, in the Piazza dei Cinquecento.

Fot 1178



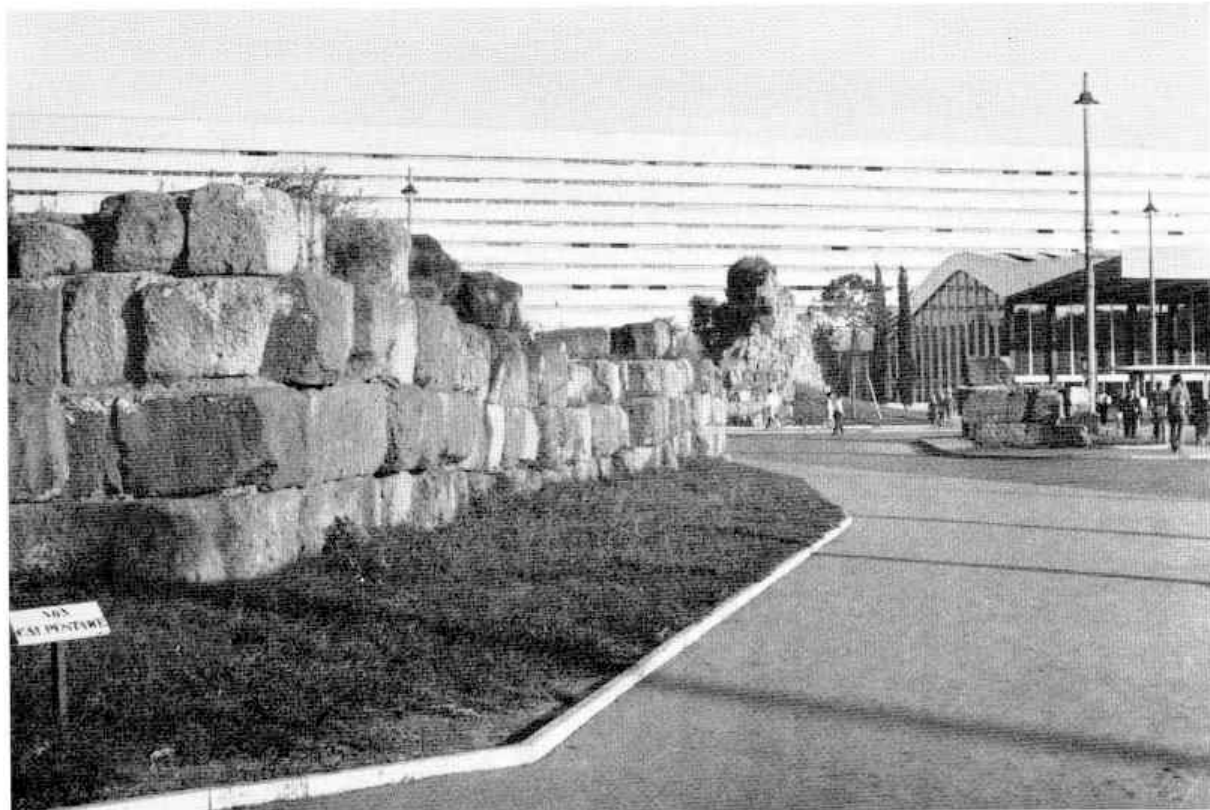
809 Part of the outer line of the wall, 24.85 m. to the east of fig. 808.

Fot 1179



810 The wall in the Piazza dei Cinquecento, north-west of the Porta Viminalis (q. v.).

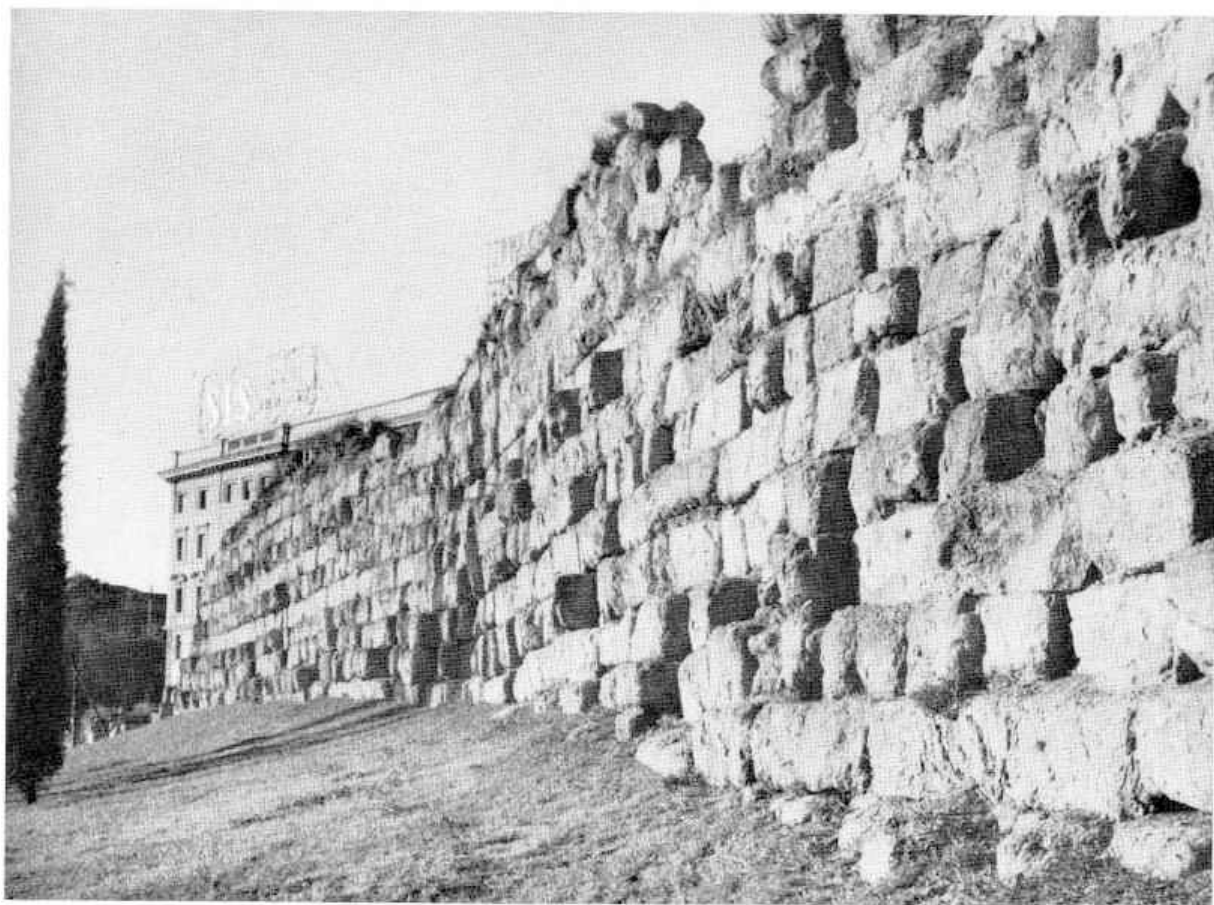
Fot 1185



811 The wall in the Piazza dei Cinquecento with the railway station in the background. The Porta Viminalis is in the centre (right).

Fot 1183

812 Outer side of the wall
at the railway station,
with later additions of
brick. Fot 1184



813 Inner side of the wall at the railway station.

Fot 1182



814 Remains of the wall on the Esquiline — 45, Via Carlo Alberto — showing three courses of blocks.

Fot 1193



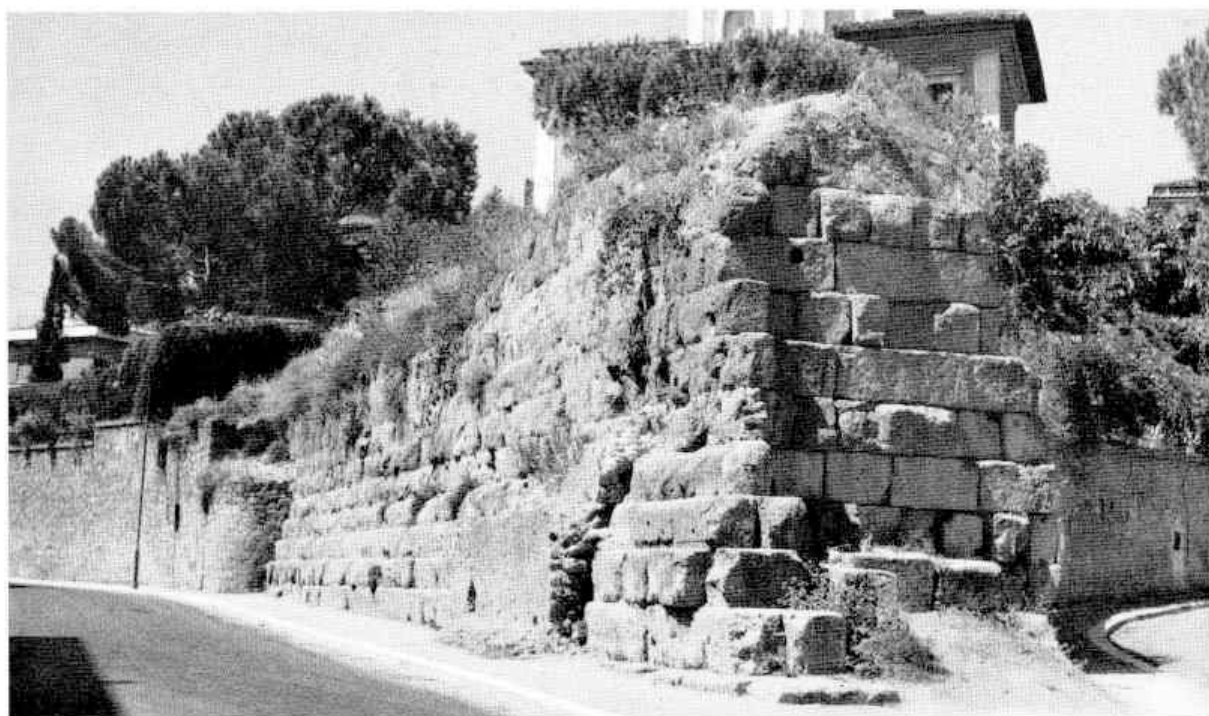
815 A stretch of the wall 23 m. long; in the centre a semicircular buttress faces inwards.

Fot 1187



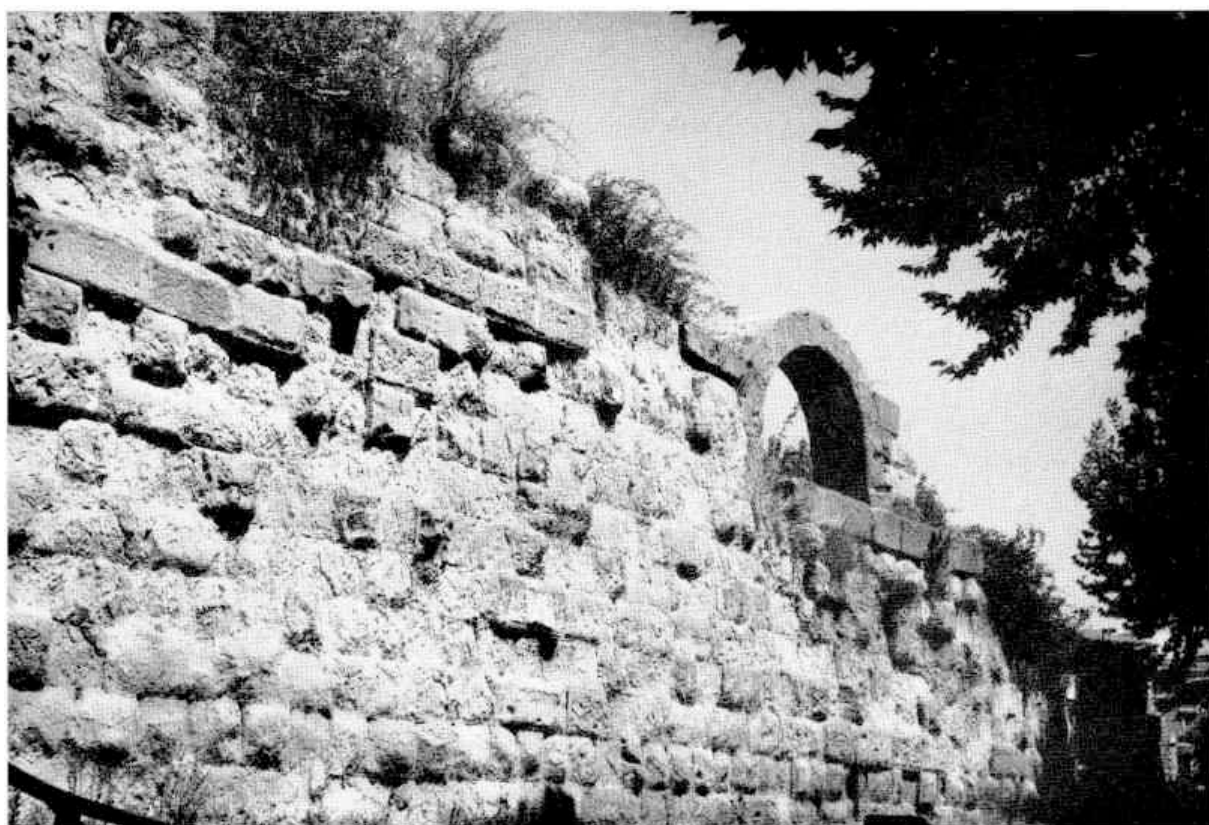
816 Part of the wall incorporated in the south-east wall of the Auditorium Maccenatis, on the Esquiline.

Fot 774



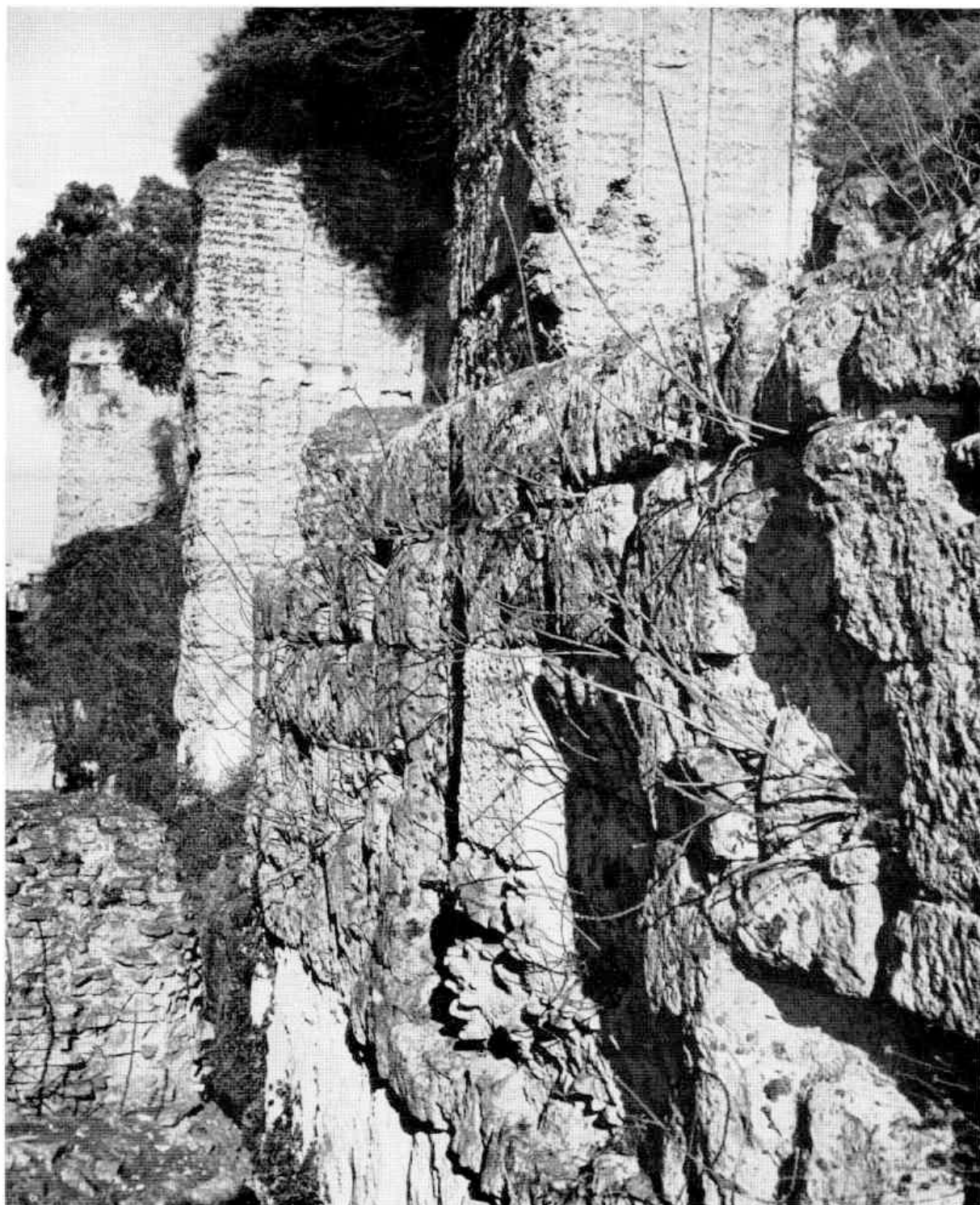
817 The Servian Wall on the Aventine, in Via di S. Anselmo.

Fot 1199



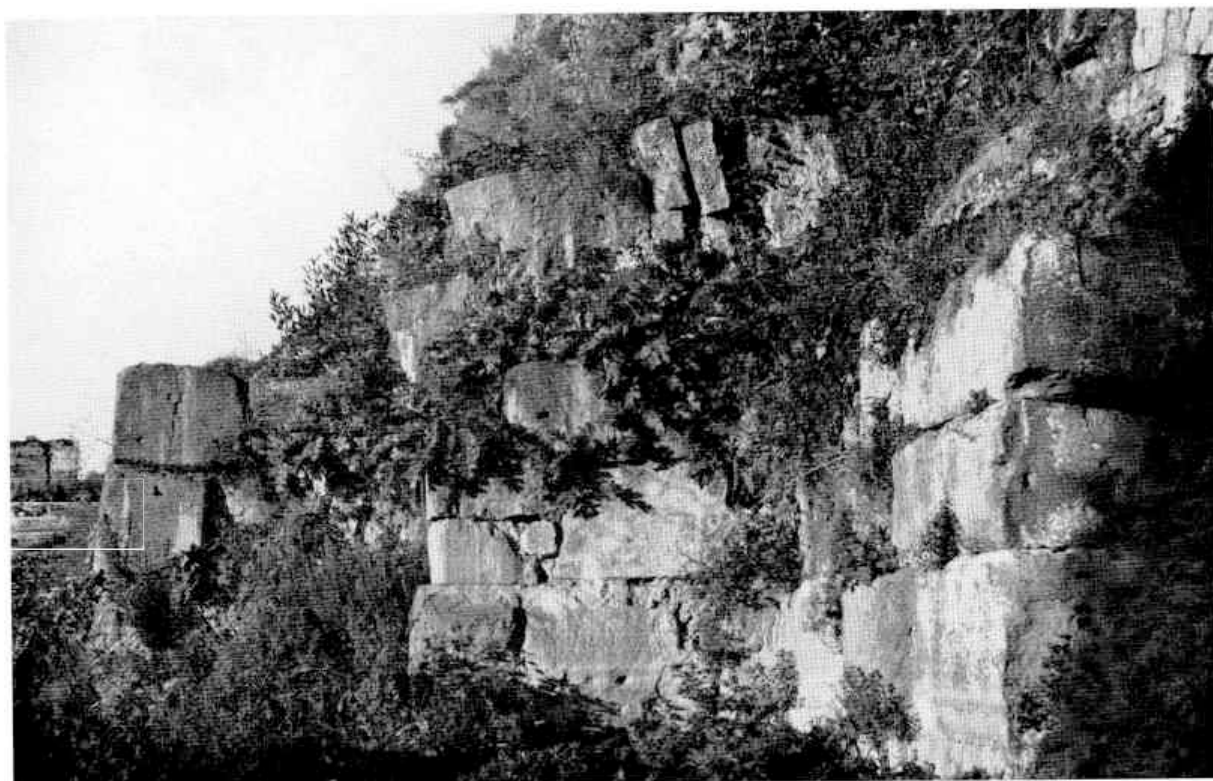
818 Outer view of the wall on the Aventine, showing an arched opening for a catapult.

Fot 1198



819 The wall on the west slope of the Palatine.

Fot 1202



820 A corner of the wall on the west side of the Palatine, at the level of the Clivus Victoriae.

Fot 5060



821 The wall at the foot of the Capitol, beside Via Teatro di Marcello.

Fot 1210

822 Fortress wall of the Arx, in the garden of S. Maria in Aracoeli; outer side. Fot 1209



823 Section through the wall.

Fot 1205



824 The eastern end of the fortress wall, opposite the north wall of the Tabularium. Fot 1207

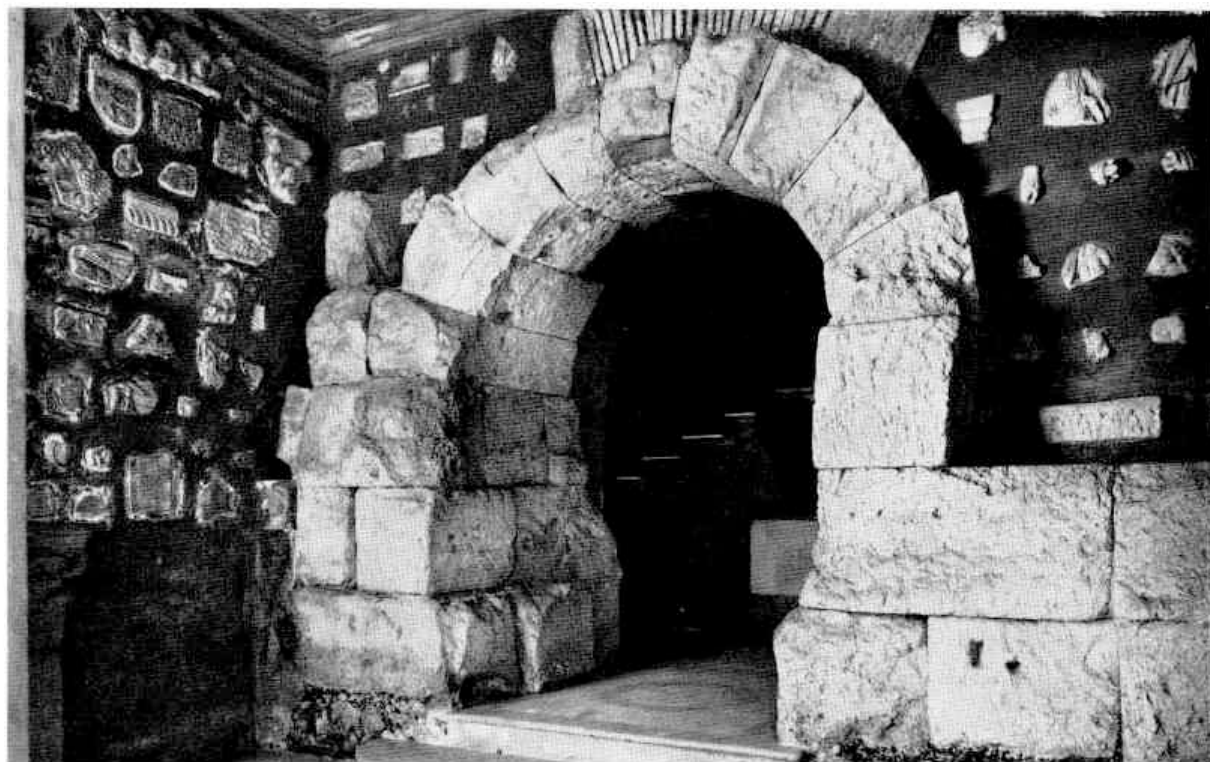


825 Juncture of two stretches of the wall at the foot of the Capitol, between the Museo del Risorgimento and the Forum Iulium. Fot 3306



826 Wall of a gate in the Servian Wall, in Piazza Magnanapoli.

Fot 5663



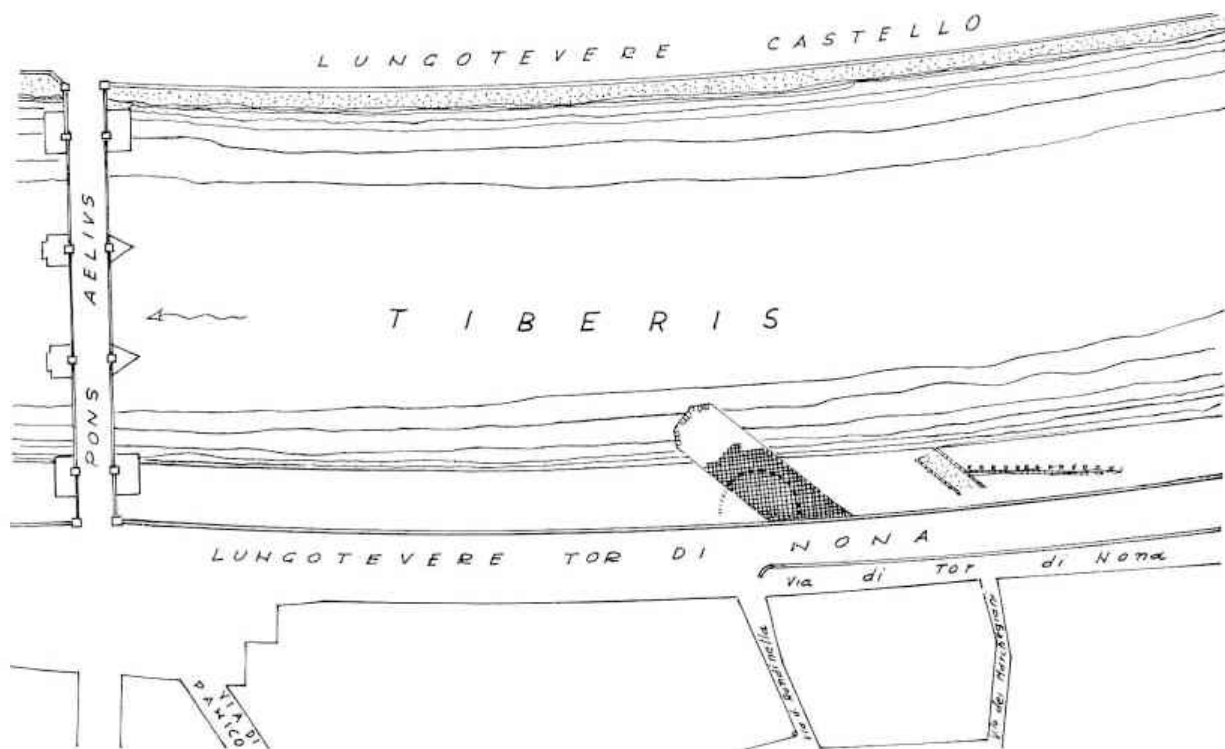
827 Arched opening in the wall, for the installation of a catapult, in Palazzo Antonelli in Via Tre Cannelle.

Anderson 40244

NAVALIA. The arsenal and shipyards of the Roman navy, the Navalía, lay on the left bank of the Tiber in the Campus Martius, opposite the "prata Quinctia in Vaticano" (Livy III, 26, 8; Pliny Nat. Hist. XVIII, 20). In 338 B. C., the ships captured at Antium were taken to the Navalía to be broken up, and their beaks, were used to decorate the orator's platform. When the Tiber embankment was being built in 1890/91, a tufa mole, some 50 m. long by 13.7 m. wide, was discovered; it was built out into the river, below the demolished Theatre of Apollo, some 160 m. upstream from the Pons Aelius. Judging by the technique of its construction and the building materials used, it may date from the 4th century B. C. and can be identified as the Navalía. With the building of the Pons Aelius (134 A. D.), the arsenal was apparently abandoned. The Navalía are not mentioned in literature after the 2nd century A. D. From a fragment of the Severan marble plan, bearing the word "NAVALEMFER", it has been inferred that a "Navale Inferius" existed, although neither the inscription nor the plan, nor anything in ancient literature allows us to accept the fact of a second marine arsenal.

A. DONATUS, *Roma Vetus ac Recens* (2), 1648, p. 252 f.; W. A. BECKER, *Handbuch d. röm. Altertümer* I, 1843, pp. 159–162; id., *Zur römischen Topographie*, 1845, p. 15 f.; L. PRELLER, *Berichte d. Sächsischen Ges. d. Wiss. zu Leipzig* I, 1849, p. 142 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 1, pp. 435–440 (Bibl: p. 435⁴⁹); D. MARCHETTI, *NSc*, 1890, p. 153; 1892, p. 110 f.; id., *BCom XIX*, 1891, pp. 45–60; F. AZURRI, *BCom XX*, 1892, pp. 175–178; CH. HÜLSEN, *DissPontAcc 2*, VI, 1896, pp. 246–254; id., *RM VII*, 1892, pp. 322–326; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 525–527; L. BORSARI, *Top*, p. 58; E. PETERSEN, *RM XV*, 1900, pp. 352–354; A.

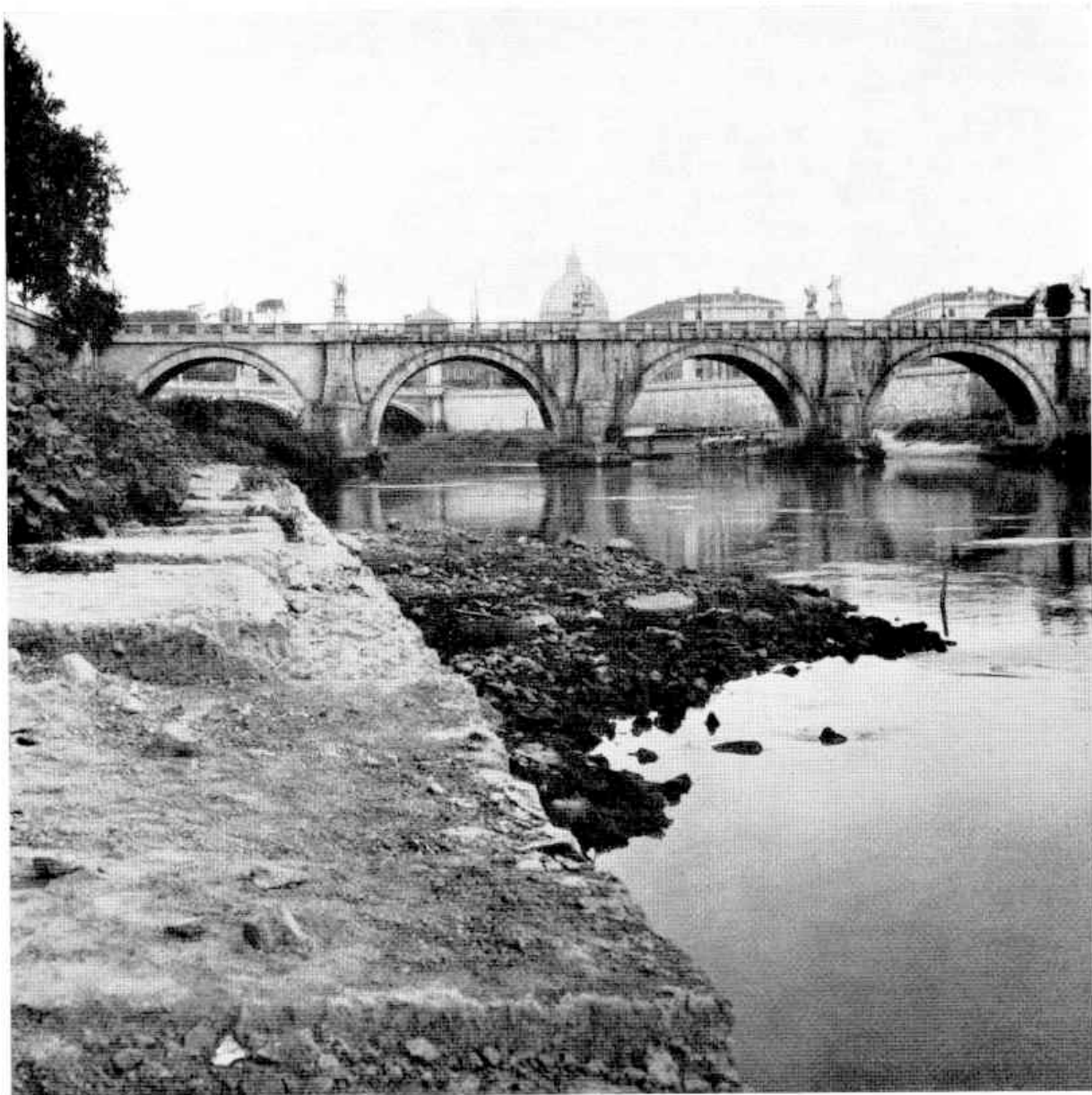
MERLIN, *L'Aventin dans l'antiquité*, 1906, p. 122 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, pp. 143–145, 485 f., 600 f.; P-A, pp. 358–360; G. SÄFLUND, *Eranos XXVIII*, 1930, pp. 124–128; L. A. RICHMOND, *Wall*, p. 20; G. LUGLI, *Mon II*, pp. 295, 320–322; *Mon III*, p. 676; *Centro*, p. 576 f.; A. M. COLINI, *BCom LXVI*, 1938, p. 272 f.; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 51; J. LE GALL, *Tibre*, pp. 103–111, 191, 201 f.; G. CRESSÉDI, *RendPontAcc XXV–XXVI*, 1949/51, pp. 55–65 (Bibl: p. 60); H. LYNGBY, *For Boarium*, pp. 97, 148; *FUR*, pp. 60 f., 228, *Tav. XV*, 2 (Bibl: p. 61).



828 Site-plan of the wharf belonging to the Navalía, which was discovered under the destroyed Theatre of Apollo in 1890.



829 The remains of the mole projecting beyond the embankment, with the Pons Aelius and the Mausoleum Hadriani.
Fot 3664



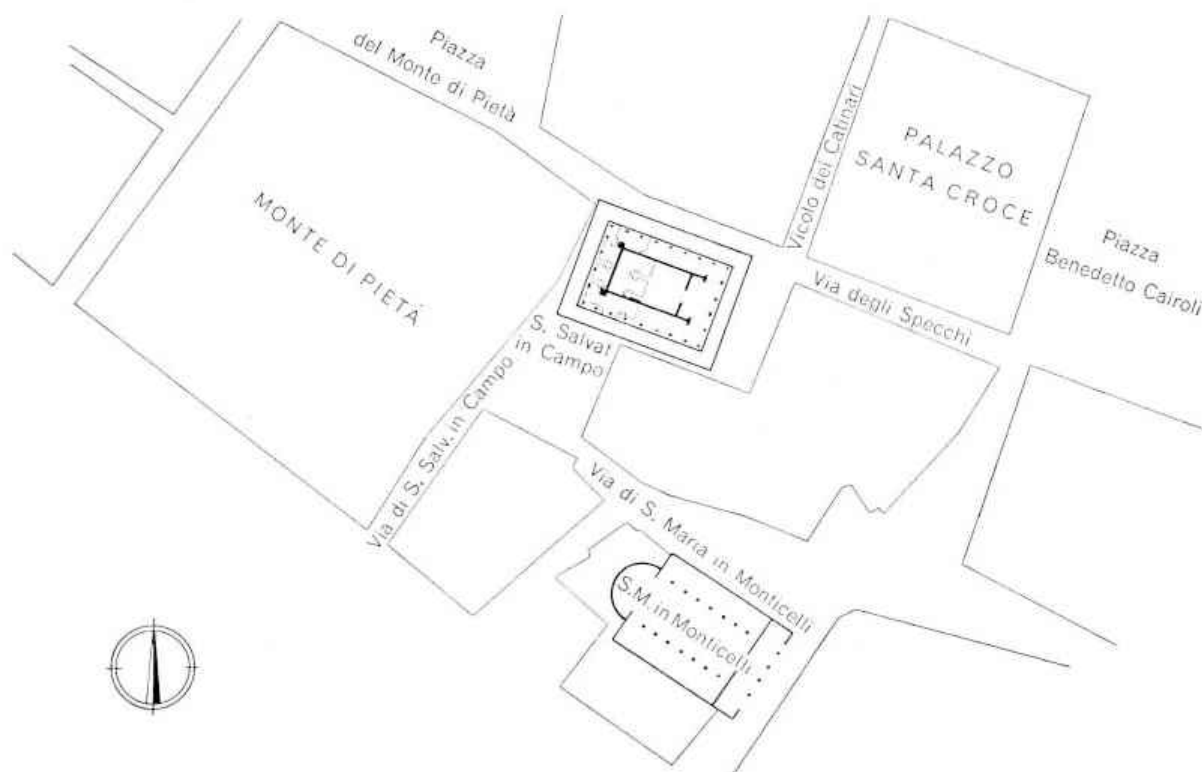
830 The remains of the mole projecting into the Tiber, and the Pons Aelius.

For 3665

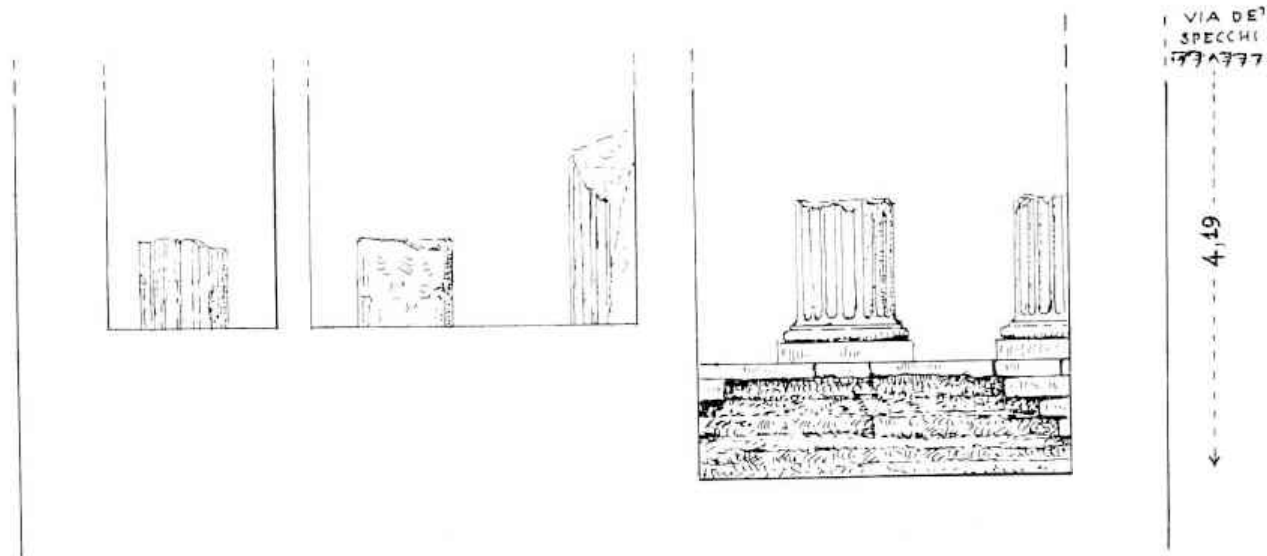
NEPTUNUS, TEMPLUM. In 1837 the French architect V. Baltard found the remains of a temple in the southern part of the Campus Martius beneath some houses, Nos. 9 and 10, Via S. Salvatore in Campo. In 1872 Vespignani made a careful survey of it; and since 1876 it has been identified as the Temple of Neptune, which was either built or restored by Gn. Domitius Ahenobarbus. A coin of the gens Domitia of 42/41 B. C. shows the temple, although at that date it was apparently still unfinished, or even only vowed. The identification of the temple rests on the fact that, since the 17th century, a pair of matching reliefs, one of a lustratio and one of a marriage of Neptune, have been preserved in the neighbouring Palazzo Santacroce (Altar of Domitius Ahenobarbus), and it was supposed that they came from the temple under S. Salvatore in Campo. Both reliefs were acquired by Cardinal Fesch in 1811. The marriage of Neptune to Amphitrite was auctioned in Paris in 1816, and went to Munich, whereas the lustratio with the sacrifice of the Suovetaurilia has been in the Louvre since 1824.

L. CANINA, *AnnInst*, 1838, pp. 5–11; PLATNER-BUNSEN, *Beschreibung* III, 3, p. 30 f.; V. VESPIGNANI, *BCom* I, 1872/73, pp. 212–221; F. REBER, *Ruinen*, pp. 223–226; H. BRUNN, *Sitzungsberichte d. Bayrischen Akademie* 1876, pp. 342–354; A. FURTWÄNGLER, *Intermezzi*, 1896, pp. 35–48; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 522–524; J. SIEVEKING, *ÖJh* XIII, 1910, pp. 95–101; E. MICHON, *MonPiot* XVII, 1910, pp. 147–157; R. BARTOCCINI, *Atti e Memorie dell'Ist. Ital. di Numismatica* III, 1, 1917, pp. 83–94; E. STRONG, *SR* I, pp. 10–14, II, p. 416; *BMC*, *Rep* II, p. 487 f., No. 93; P-A, pp. 329, 360 f.; F. W. GOETHERT, *Zur Kunst*

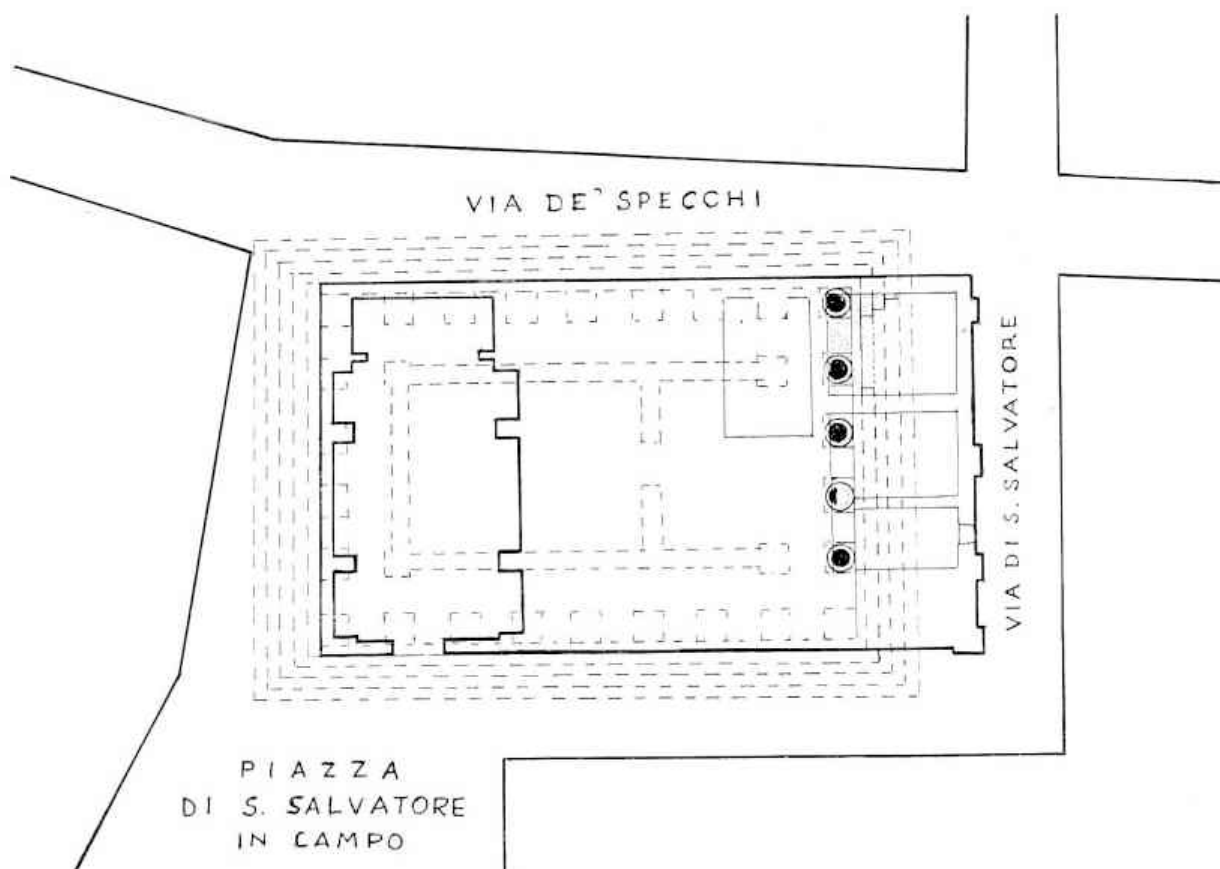
d. röm. Republik, 1931, pp. 7–16 (Bibl. p. 63¹); F. W. SHIPLEY, *MAARome* IX, 1931, p. 43 f.; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 55–59; D. F. BROWN, *Temples*, p. 11; id., *AN*, pp. 191–193; O. VESSBERG, *ActaInstSueciae* VIII, 1941, p. 181 f.; F. CASTAGNOLI, *CM*, pp. 157–159; id., *Arti Figurativi* I, 1945, pp. 181–196 (Bibl. p. 192¹); M. E. BLAKE I, p. 156; E. WELIN, *Acta InstSueciae* XVIII, 1954, pp. 178–180; F. PANVINI ROSATI, *RINum* LVII, 1955, pp. 76–78; I. SCOTT RYBERG, *Rites*, pp. 27–34; W. FUCHS, *Die Vorbilder der neuattischen Reliefs*, 1959, pp. 160–164; H. KÄHLER, *Rom und seine Welt* II, 1960, pp. 102–104.



831 Site-plan of the temple between Via di S. Salvatore in Campo and Via degli Specchi, and of the Palazzo Santacroce.



832 Remains of five columns from the front of the temple which lies beneath the houses Nos. 9 and 10, Via di S. Salvatore in Campo.



833 Presumed dimensions of the temple under S. Salvatore in Campo.

NOVA VIA. The Nova Via, which skirted the northern edge of the Palatine was, with the exception of the Sacra Via, the only street in pre-imperial Rome to be called a "via". The others, if they had names, were called "vicus". The Nova Via branched off the Sacra Via near the Temple of Iuppiter Stator. The eastern stretch was called "Summa Nova Via", and at the north-west corner of the Palatine, above the Atrium Vestae, it was known as the "Infima Nova Via". Part of the street which led from the west slope of the Palatine to the Velabrum was later covered by Domitian's buildings. Since 1882, the Nova Via has been excavated to the level at which it lay in imperial times.

H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 1, p. 513 f.; R. LANCIANI, *NSc*, 1882, pp. 234–238, 413; 1884, p. 191; O. GILBERT, *Rom II*, pp. 114–117; III, p. 422 f.; O. RICHTER, *Hermes XX*, p. 428 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM XVII*, 1902, p. 73 f.; id., *FR*, p. 195; TH. ASHBY, *CR XIX*, 1905, p. 76; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 173 f., 356–358; E. DE RUGGIERO, p. 507 f.; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *AJA XXVII*,

1923, p. 392 f.; id., *MAARome V*, 1925, p. 121; P-A, p. 361 f.; I. A. POPESCU, *Ephemeris Dacoromana IV*, 1930, p. 3 f.; G. SÄFLUND, *Mura*, p. 195 f.; G. COZZO, *Il luogo primitivo di Roma*, 1935, p. 119 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 216 f.; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 255 f.; II, pp. 43 f., 117.



836 The Nova Via on the north slope of the Palatine. Left are the remains of a house (insula). In the background the street is seen bridged over by the substructures of the Domus Tiberiana.

Fot 128



837 The part of the street known as the "Summa Nova Via", on the north-east side of the Palatine.

For 137

NYMPHAEUM AQUAE IULIAE. The branch of the Aqua Iulia which passes over Via Filippo Turati (s. I, 42), ended at a monumental fountain, the ruins of which stand to-day in the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele II. The brick façade of the nymphaeum, which dates from the time of Alexander Severus (222–235 A. D.), has a large central niche. From ancient times, marble trophies stood in arched openings on either side of it, until, in 1590, they were removed to the balustrade of the Piazza del Campidoglio. The trophies originally came from one of Domitian's victory monuments, and caused the nymphaeum to be called "C. Marii Trophaea" in the Renaissance. The mediaeval *Mirabilia* and *Ordo Benedicti* connected the monument with Marius and his victory over the Cimbri, calling it "Templum Marii, quod nunc vocatur Cimbrum" (CodTop III, pp. 28, 216). The Roman people, on the other hand, thought the trophies were armoured geese (oche armate, CodTop IV, p. 414, 5) and regarded the nymphaeum as a memorial to the geese which saved the Capitol during the Gallic invasion (CodTop IV, p. 365, 18–19; s. a. Iuno Moneta I, 635).

T. L. DONALDSON, *Architectura Numismatica*, 1859, pp. 270–282; H. JORDAN, *Top II*, pp. 517–520, 640, 665; id., *Top I*, 1, p. 478 f.; F. REBER, *Ruinen*, pp. 483–485; R. LANCIANI, *Frontino*, pp. 171–174 (393–395); E. MAASS, *Die Tagesgötter in Rom u. den Provinzen*, 1902, pp. 63–93; J. DURM, *Baukunst der Römer* (2), 1905, p. 475 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, pp. 348–350; W. HELBIG, *Führer I*, pp. 409–411 (Bibl. p. 410);

TH. ASHBY, *Top* 1581, pp. 115–117; K. LEHMANN-HARTLEBEN, *RM XXXVIII–XXXIX*, 1923/24, pp. 185–192; TH. ASHBY, *The Years Work in Classical Studies XVII*, 1923/24, p. 107; E. STRONG, *SR I*, p. 128 f.; P-A, p. 363 f.; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *Aqueducts*, p. 165 f.; G. LUGLI, *Mon II*, pp. 362–365; id., *Tecnica I*, p. 616; P. PECCHIAI, *Il Campidoglio nel Cinquecento*, 1950, p. 62; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 548.



838 The Nymphaeum of the Aqua Iulia in Piazza Vittorio Emanuele II.

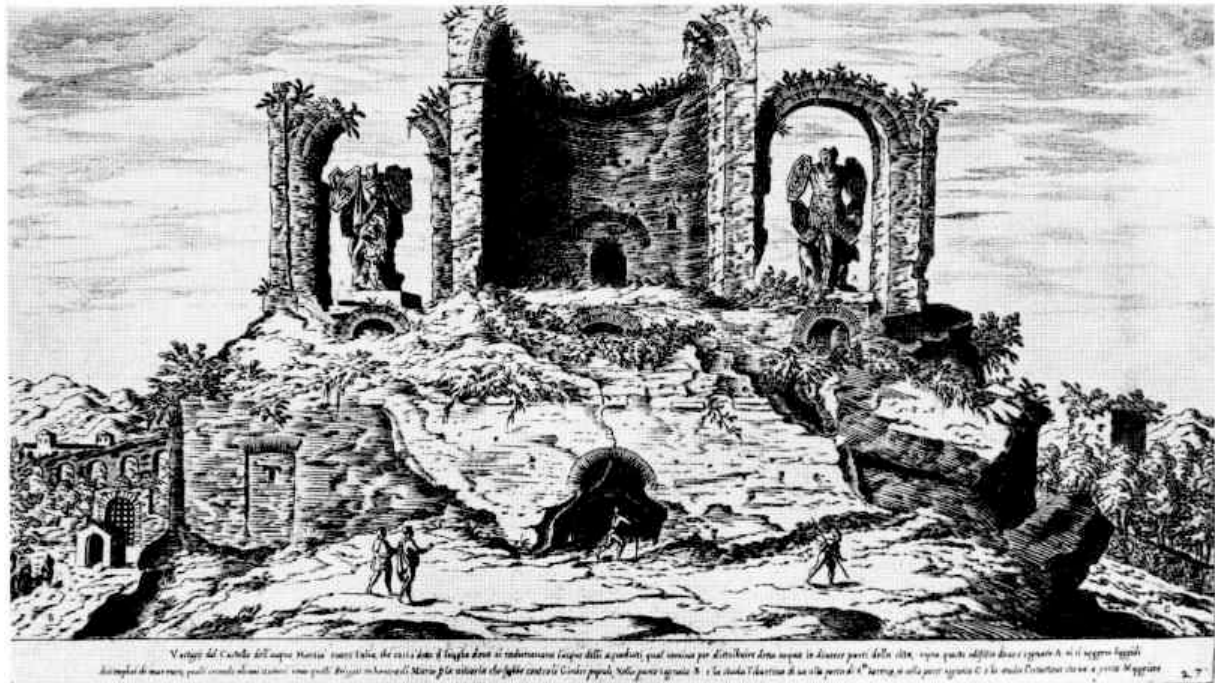
Fot 3079



839 The left hand trophy on the Capitol balustrade.
Inst Neg 59.130



840 The right hand trophy on the Capitol balustrade.
Fot 867

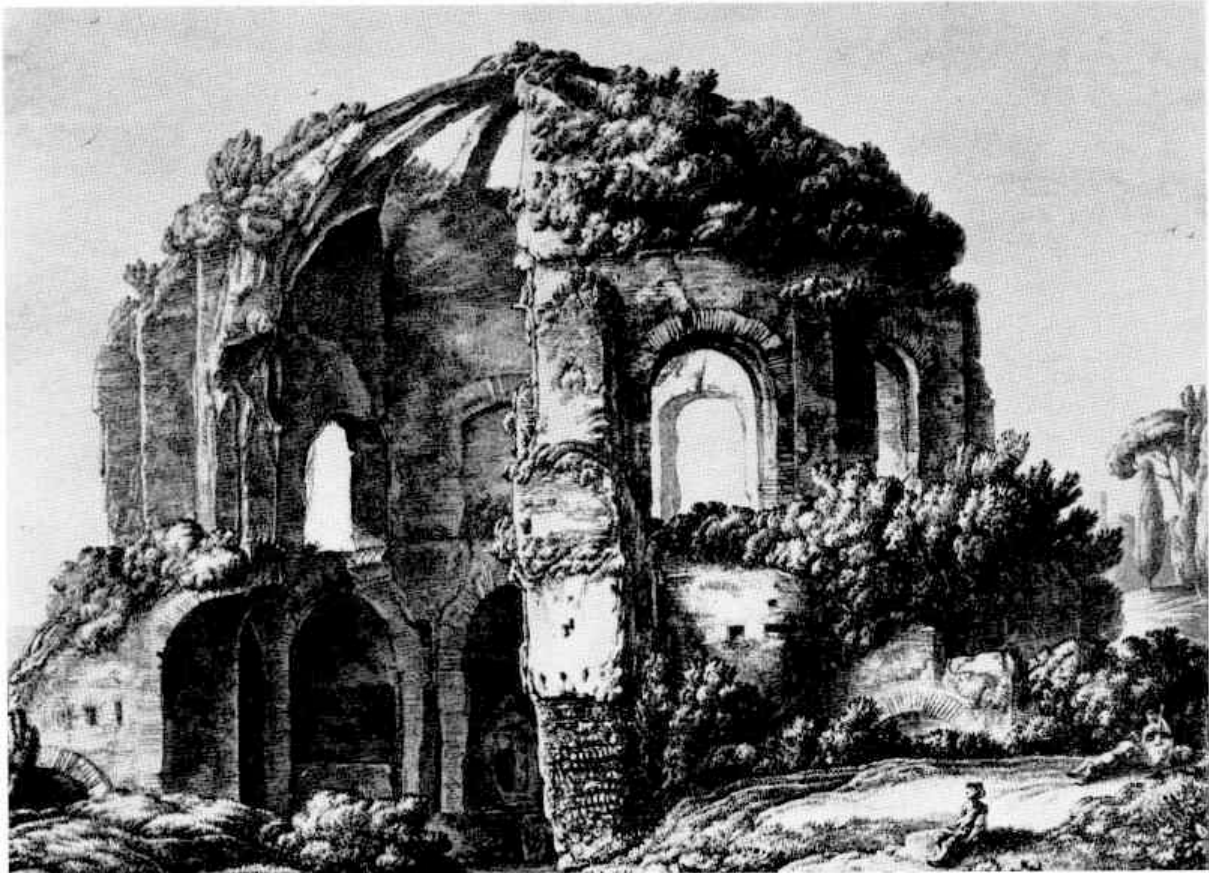


841 The nymphaeum with the trophies, before they were removed to the Capitol in 1590 (S. Du Pérac, I vestigi dell'anti-
chità di Roma, 1575, fol. 27).
Fot 3047

NYMPHAEUM HORTORUM LICINIANORUM. The ten-sided, domed building in Via Giovanni Giolitti near the Stazione Termini was a pavilion in the Villa of the emperor P. Licinius Gallienus (253–268 A. D.), the HORTI LICINIANI. It is still known as the “*Templum Minervae Medicae*”, a name which was erroneously conferred on it in the 17th century. The building dates from about the middle of the 3rd century A. D. The drum, penetrated by large windows, supports a dome, which is composed of a brick framework of ten radiating ribs, the intervening spaces being filled in with light-weight material. In 1828, part of the dome fell in, and in the following year the building was struck by lightening, and suffered further damage. The purpose of this richly-decorated building is not certain; it is more likely to have been a hall for ceremonial receptions or banquets, than a nymphaeum.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, pp. 331–339; G. B. DE ROSSI, *Studi e Documenti di Storia e Diritto* IV, 1883, p. 176 f. (note per la pianta del Nolli, No. 931); F. REBER, *Ruinen*, p. 485 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top* II, pp. 130–132; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 401–403; id., *Storia* III, pp. 158–161; G. GIOVANNONI, *Annali d. Soc. degli Ingegneri e degli Architetti*, 1904, pp. 165–201; J. DURM, *Baukunst der Römer*, (2), 1905, p. 283 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 359–361; W. ALTMANN, *Rundbauten*, pp. 81–84; G. T. Rivoira, *RomArch*,

pp. 182–188; P-A, pp. 268, 364; P. GRIMAL, *Mél* LIII, 1936, pp. 282–285; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 480–483; id., *Studies* pres. to D. M. Robinson II, 1953, p. 1212 f.; id., *Tecnica* I, pp. 670 f., 675; G. GIOVANNONI, *La cupola del c. d. Tempio di Minerva Medica*, 1943; G. CARAFFA, *La cupola della sala decagona degli Horti Liciniani*, 1944; G. DE ANGELIS D'OSSAT, *Boll. del Centro Naz. di Studi di Storia dell'Arch.* 1945, 4, pp. 3–6; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 634 f.



842 The Nymphaeum Hortorum Licinianorum in 1780. A drawing by Franz Innocenz Kobell (1749–1822); Munich, Graphische Sammlung, GFN E/43725

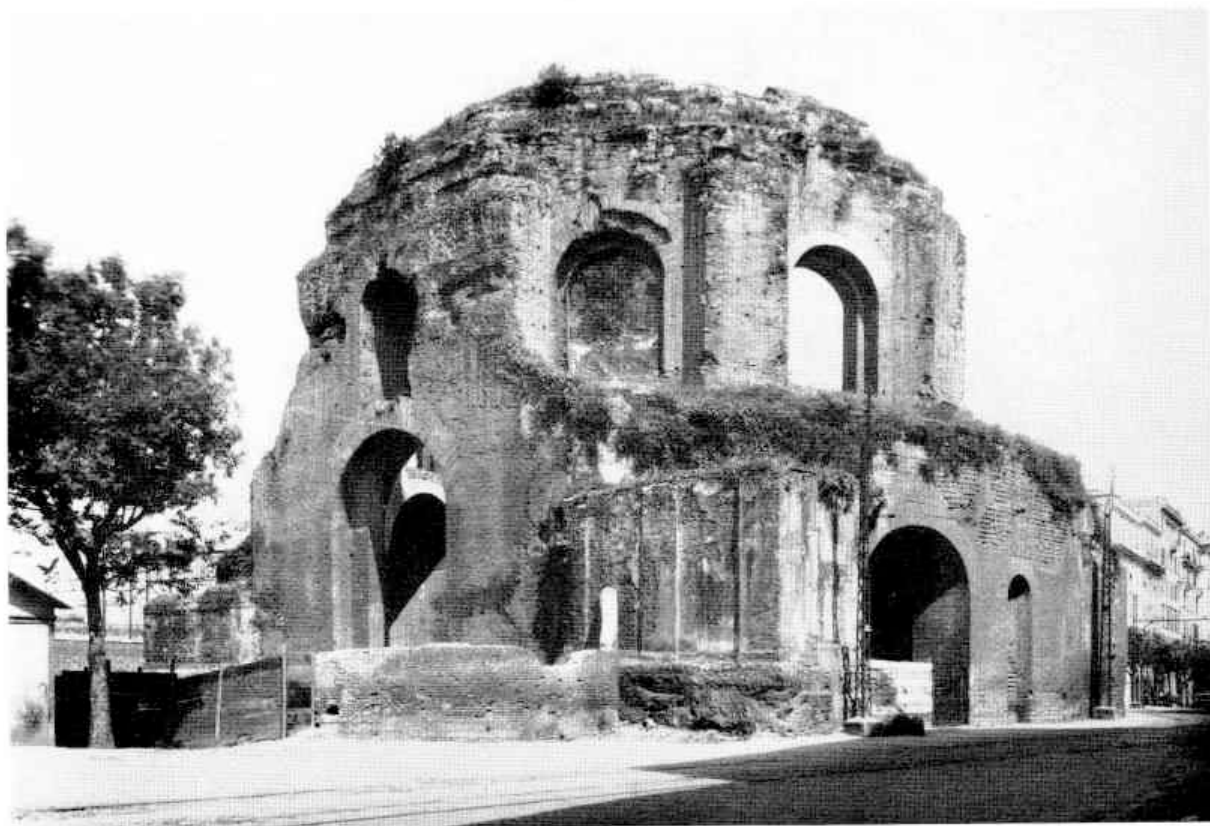


843 Interior of the drum and springing of the dome.

Fot 887



844 Exterior view of the dome during restoration work in 1942. Fot 3235



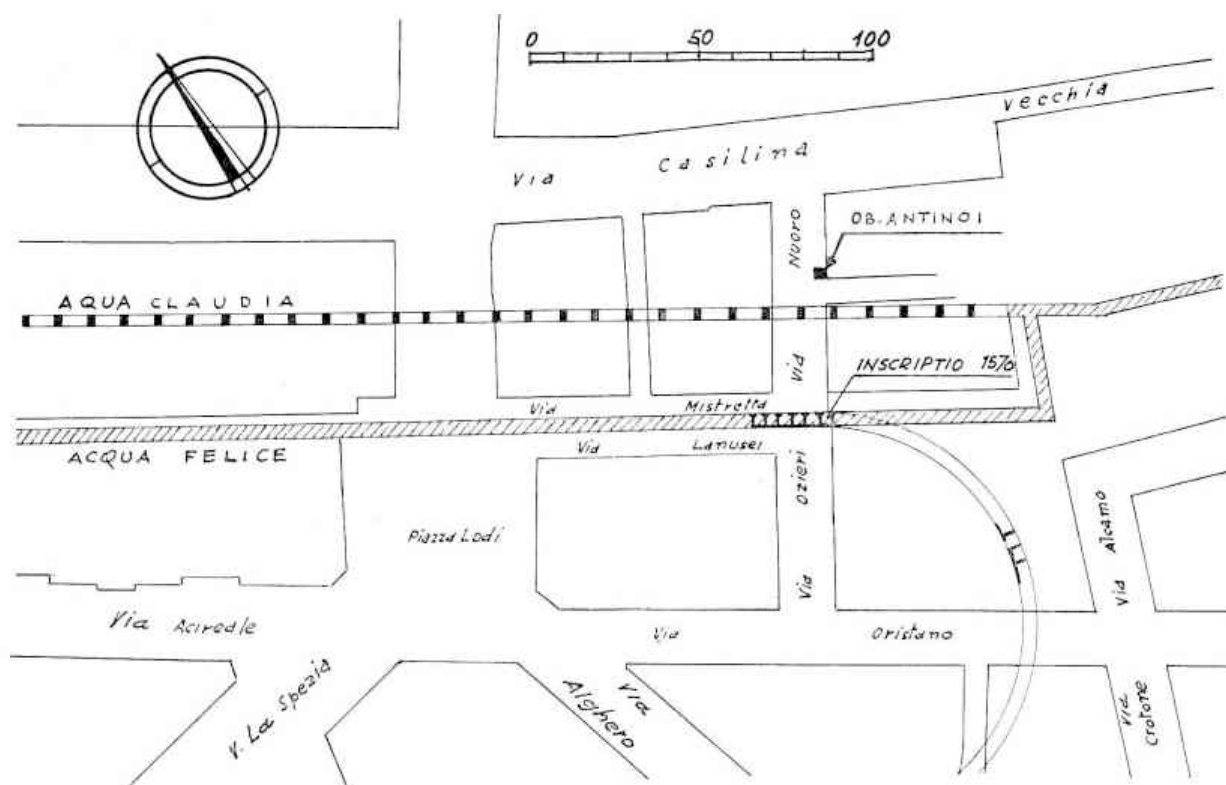
845 Exterior view of the ruin.

Inst Neg 42.274

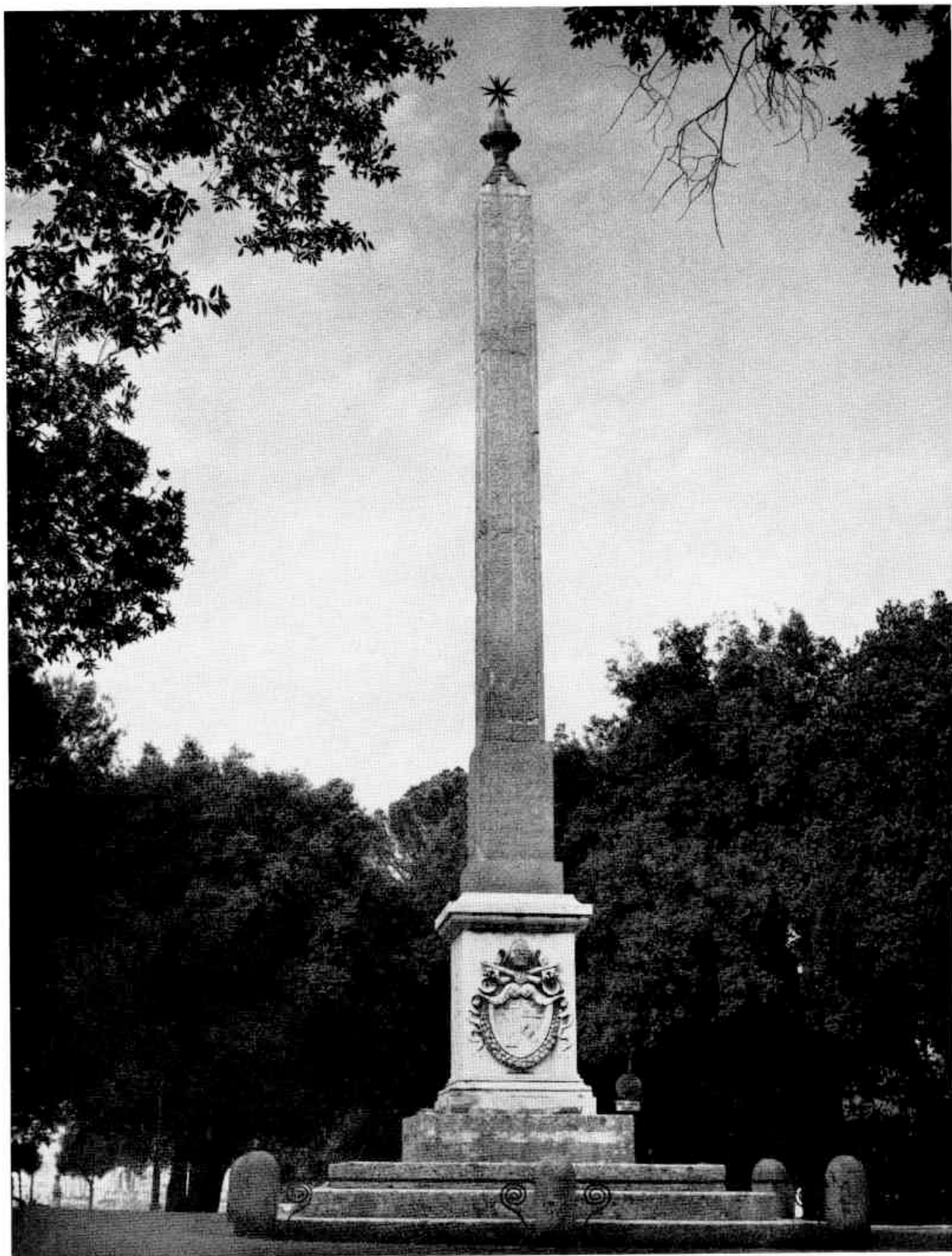
OBELISCUS ANTINOI. The obelisk which stands to-day on the Pincio, in the middle of the Viale dell'Obelisco, belonged to the tomb or cenotaph of Antinous outside the Porta Maggiore on the ancient Via Labicana. At the beginning of the 16th century, it lay about 390 m. east of the Aurelian Wall, near the arches of the Aqua Claudia. An inscription of 1570, which was later fixed to one of the piers of the Acqua Felice (built in 1585), records the re-erection of the obelisk. In 1633, it was taken to the courtyard of the Palazzo Barberini. There it remained for more than 135 years, until Princess Cornelia Barberini presented it to Pope Clement XIV (1769–1777), and it was taken to the Giardino della Pigna in the Vatican Palace. Finally, Pius VII arranged for it to be set up on the Pincio, and in 1822 this work was executed by Valadier.

B. MARLIANO, *Urbis Romae Topographia*, ed. 1544, p. 117; M. MERCATI, *Ob*, p. 264; B. D'OVERBEKE II, p. 15, pl. b 11; G. ZOEGA, pp. 77–79, 189 f.; G. B. CIPRIANI, *Su i 12 obelischi Egizj*, 1823, p. 21 f.; R. LANCIANI, *MALinc I*, 1889, p. 491; *id.*, *Ruins*, p. 396 f.; *id.*, *Storia III*, p. 164 f.; O. MARUCCHI, *BCom XIX*, 1891, pp. 277–279; *id.*, *Ob*, pp. 132–139; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM XI*, 1896, pp. 122–130; A. ERMAN, *ib.*,

pp. 113–121; *id.*, *Ob*, pp. 10–17, 28–47; A. BARTOLI, *Disegni III*, *Tav. CCLXXXII*, fig. 467; p. 87; P. MARCONI, *MALinc XXIX*, 1923, p. 180; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, p. 251; P-A, p. 366; A. LINDSTRÖM, pp. 79–83; G. LUGLI, *Mon III*, p. 485 f.; A. M. COLINI, *MemPont Acc 3*, VIII, 1955, p. 168 f.; E. NASH, *RM LXIV*, 1957, pp. 250–254.

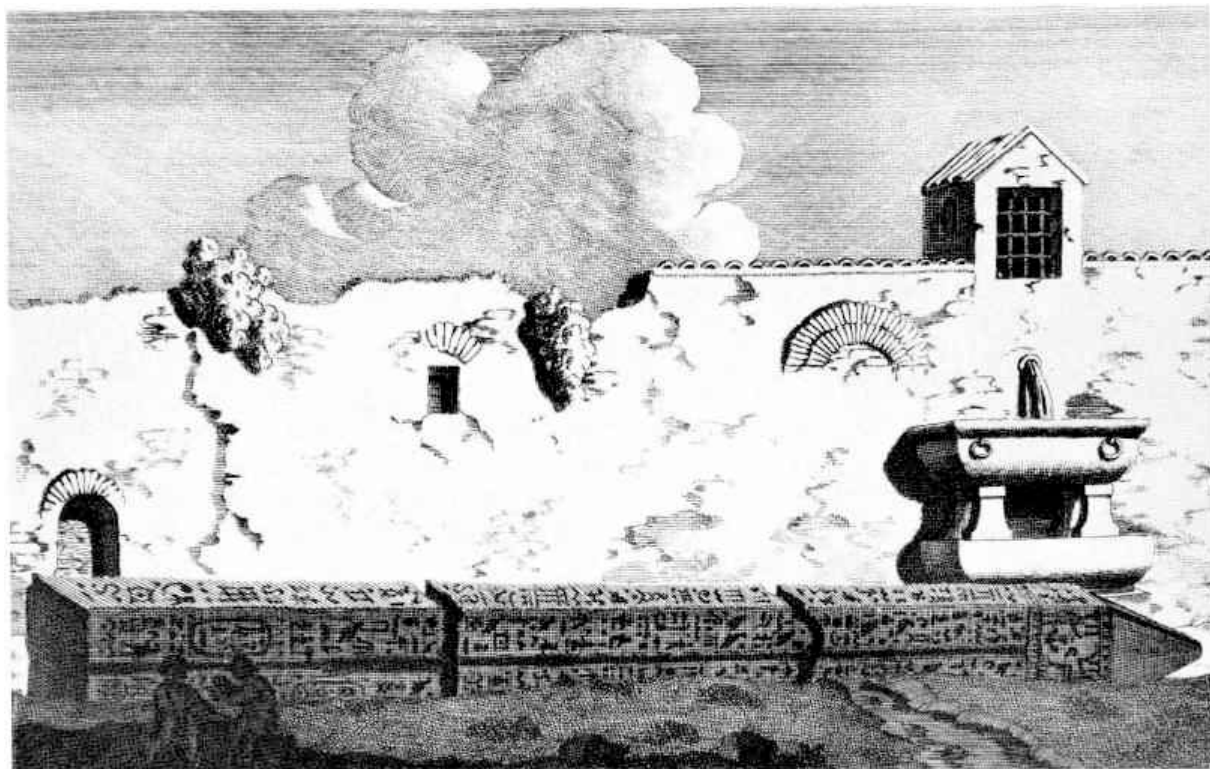


846 The original position of the Antinous Obelisk, between Via Labicana (now Via Casilina Vecchia) and the arches of the Aqua Claudia.



847 The re-erected obelisk in the Viale dell'Obelisco.

Fot 909



849 An engraving by Bonaventura van Overbeek at the end of the 17th century. It shows the obelisk, broken into three pieces, in the courtyard of the Palazzo Barberini. Fot 3063



850 The inscription of 1570, which records the re-erection of the obelisk. It is attached to a pier of the Acqua Felice (built in 1585) between Via Oziero and Via Nuoro. Fot 700

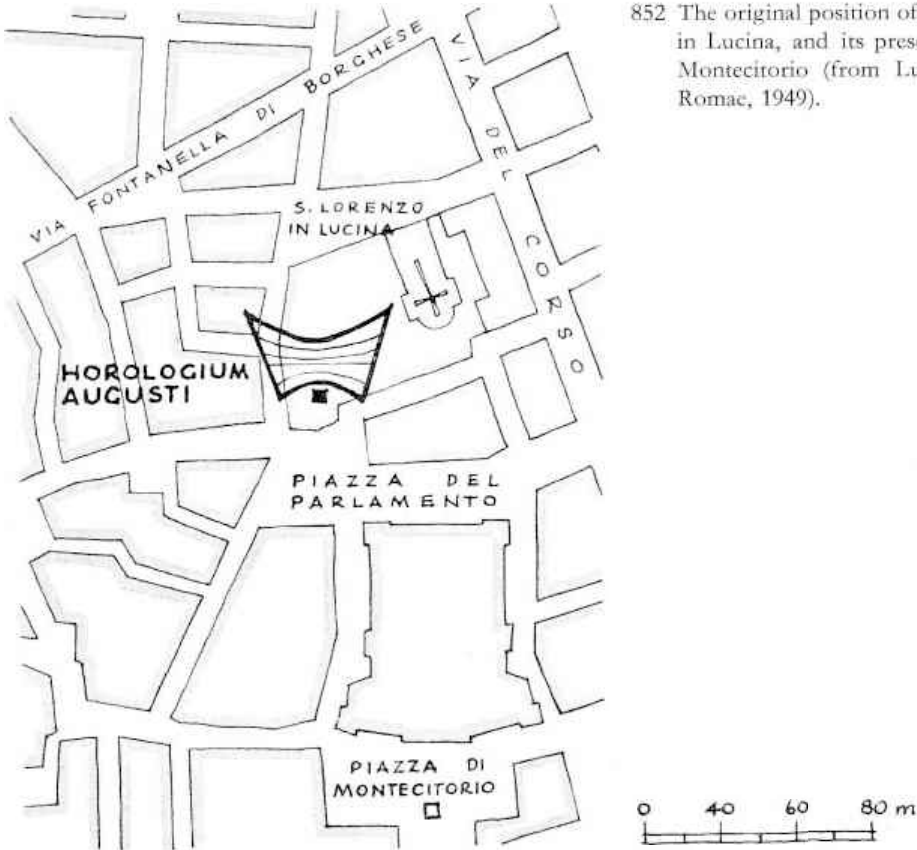
OBELISCUS AUGUSTI IN CAMPO MARTIO. In 10 B. C. Augustus erected an obelisk, which he had brought from Heliopolis, in the Campus Martius. It stood about 89 m. west of the Ara Pacis, and served as a gnomon for a marble sundial, inlaid with bronze lines, which extended to the north of it. According to the Itinerary of the Anonymous Einsidlensis (2.5, 4.3), it was still standing in the 8th century. Parts of the dial were discovered in 1463, when a chapel (later the Sacristy) was built at S. Lorenzo in Lucina; and in 1502 the base of the obelisk and its inscription were found. The obelisk was excavated in 1748, as is recorded in an inscription on a house at No. 3, Piazza del Parlamento. Forty years later, preparations for its re-erection were started, and between 1788 and 1792 the base, and the four broken pieces of the shaft, were taken to Piazza di Montecitorio, where the obelisk was repaired with fragments from the column of Antoninus Pius (s. Columna Antonini Pii I, p. 270). It was re-erected on the 14th July 1792.

A. M. BANDINI, *De Obelisco Caesaris Augusti e Campi Martii rudibus nuper eruto*, 1750; G. ZOEGA, pp. 72–74; F. CANCELLIERI, *Mercato*, pp. 170–172; G. B. CIPRIANI, *Su i 12 obelischì Egizj*, 1823, p. 20 f.; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, pp. 265–270; G. B. DE ROSSI, *Studi e Documenti di Storia e Diritto* III, 1882, pp. 55–57, 59 f.; *CIL* VI, 702; O. MARUCCI, *Ob*, pp. 104–114; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 464–466 (*Bibl.* p. 466); *id.*, *Storia* I, pp. 83, 136, 169; IV, p. 151; *id.*,

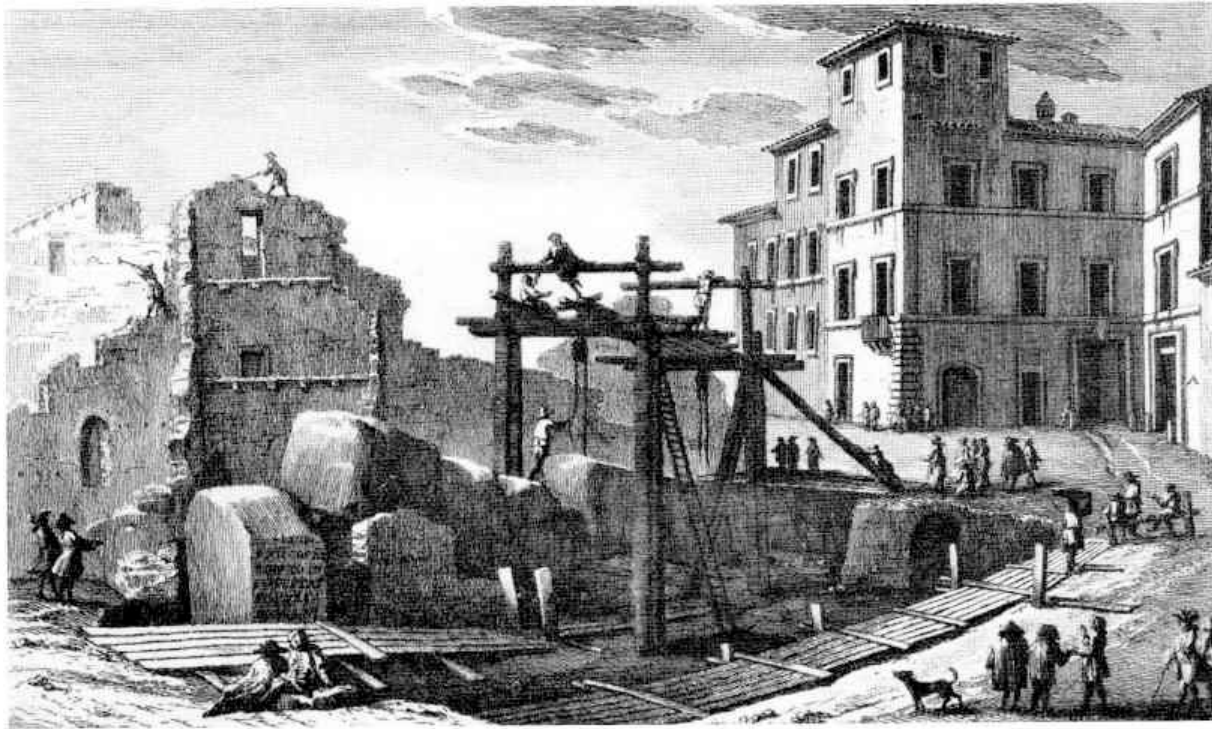
BCom XLV, 1917, p. 23; TH. ASHBY, *BSR* II, 1904, p. 3, pl. 69 d; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 610–612; M. L. W. LAISTNER, *JRS* XI, 1921, p. 265 f.; C. MOHLBERG, *RendPontAcc* 3, IV, 1926, pp. 263–265; P-A, p. 366 f., A. LINDSTRÖM, pp. 42–51; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 191–194; G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI, *Atti* 5 *CStR* II, pp. 531–544; G. GATTI, *BCom* LXVIII, 1940, pp. 266–268; E. NASH, *RM* LXIV, 1957, p. 237.



851 The dedicatory inscription of the obelisk, which Augustus "SOLI DONUM DEDIT" (*CIL* VI, 702). Fot 5648



852 The original position of the obelisk, near S. Lorenzo in Lucina, and its present position in the Piazza di Montecitorio (from Lugli-Gismondi, *Forma Urbis Romae*, 1949).



853 The excavation of the obelisk in 1748 (Giuseppe Vasi, *Le magnificenze di Roma*, Bd. II, XI).



854 The Obelisk of Augustus in the Piazza di Montecitorio, its position since 1792.

Fot 4369

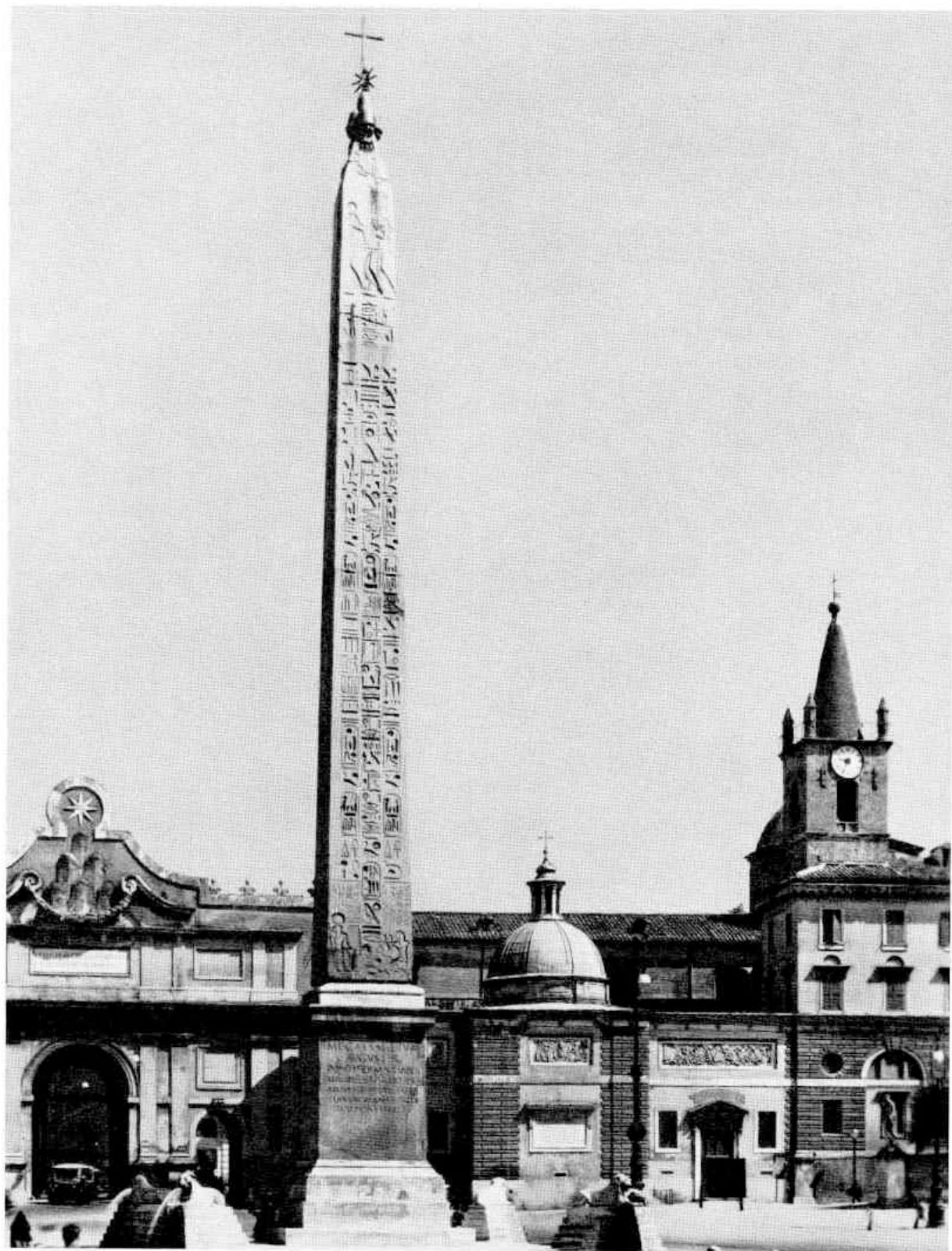
OBELISCUS AUGUSTI IN CIRCO MAXIMO. Of two obelisks brought to Rome by Augustus in 10 B. C., one was erected in the Campus Martius, and the other on the spina of the Circus Maximus. It was removed later to the east side of the spina, to make room in the centre for a second obelisk, which Constantine intended to bring to Rome. In 357 A. D., Constantius brought this larger obelisk from Alexandria, and set it up in the centre of the spina (s. Obeliscus Constantii). In the meantime, the obelisk of Augustus had stood alone on the east side, and in this position it is shown on a mosaic in the villa at Piazza Armerina, thus dating the mosaic between 326 A. D., the date of Constantine's last residence in Rome, and 357 A. D. (s. Magna Mater II, 711). In 1587, the obelisk was unearthed from the east side of the circus; the base with its inscription (CIL VI, 701) had already been discovered under Gregory XIII (1572–1585). Sixtus V intended to erect it in front of S. Croce in Gerusalemme (Marliani, ed. 1588; engraving by Bordino in 1588), but eventually decided on the Piazza del Popolo where, in March 1589, it was re-erected under the direction of Domenico Fontana.

I. F. BORDINUS, *De rebus praeclare gestis a Sixto V. Pon. Max.*, 1588; B. MARLIANI, *Urbis Romae Topographia*, 1588, p. 67 f. (adnotatio); M. MERCATI, *Ob.*, pp. 282, 387–390; G. Zoega, p. 72; A. Nibby, *Rom Ant II*, pp. 276–280; PLATNER-BUNSEN, *Beschreibung III*, 3, pp. 207–210; E. STEVENSON, *BCom XIV*, 1888, p. 277 f.; O. MARUCCI, *Ob.*, pp. 48, 51–90; R. LANCIANI, *Storia IV*, pp. 148–150; id., *BCom XLV*, 1917, p. 23 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, p. 124; M. MARCHETTI,

BCom XLII, 1914, p. 114 f.; M. L. W. LAISTNER, *JRS XI*, 1921, p. 265 f.; TH. ASHBY, *Roma I*, 1923, p. 345 f.; P-A, p. 367; A. LINDSTRÖM, pp. 30–41; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 600; L. GIGLI, *Studi Romani III*, 1955, pp. 580–584; E. NASH, *RM LXIV*, p. 235 f.; G. V. GENTILI, *BArte XLII*, 1957, pp. 9, 22 f.; M. CAGIANO DE AZEVEDO, *Scritti in onore di M. Salmi*, 1961, p. 26.



855 The Obelisk of Augustus, excavated in the eastern half of the Circus Maximus, wood-cut by Girolamo Franzini of 1588 in Pompilio Totti, *Ritratto di Roma Antica*, 1627. Fot 3056



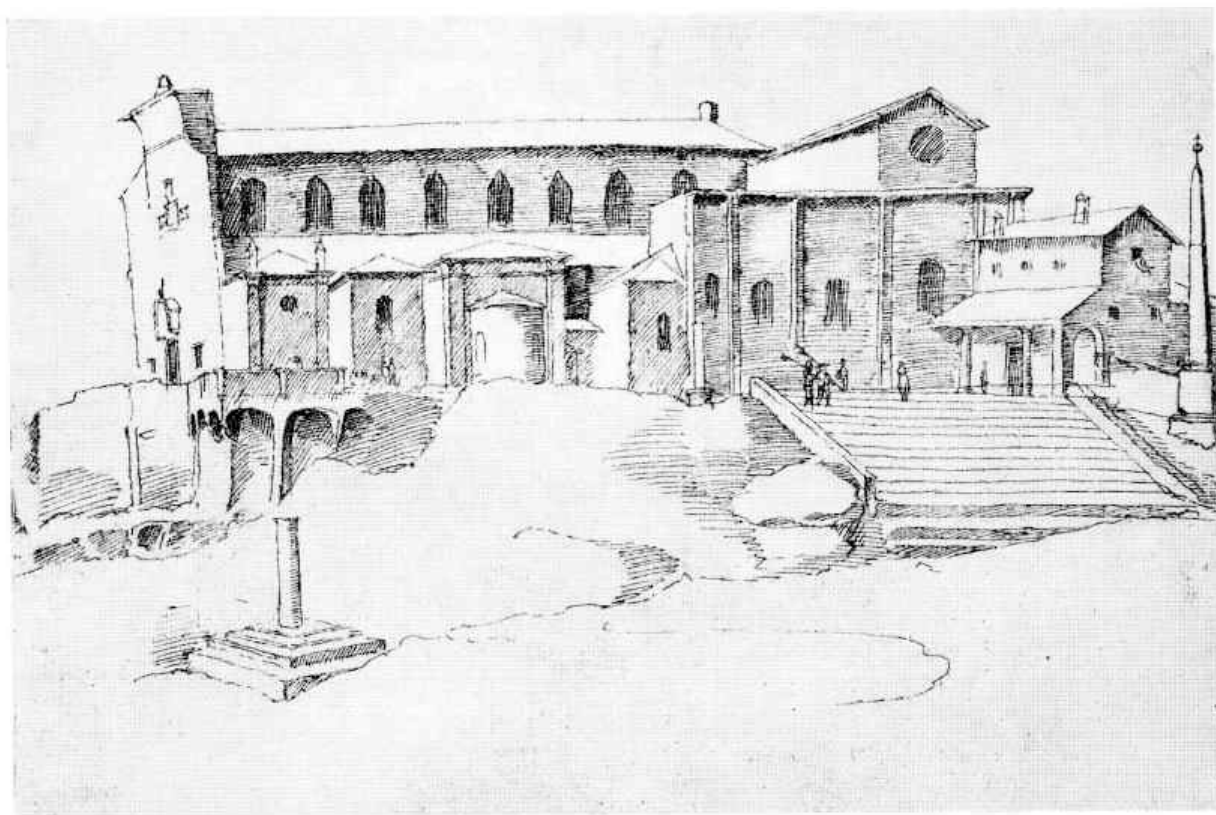
856 The Obelisk of Augustus from the Circus Maximus in the Piazza del Popolo, where it has stood since 1589.

Fot 5269

OBELISCUS CAPITOLINUS. This obelisk stood near S. Maria in Aracoeli on the Capitol until 1542; its provenance is unknown. It occupied a position at the foot of the steps, which at that time led from the Piazza del Campidoglio to the church and monastery of S. Maria in Aracoeli, as is shown in seven drawings by Marten van Heemskerck, and other views of the 16th century. Against the theory that it stood there in antiquity may be argued, not only that according to the drawings its base stood far above the ancient level, but also that it consists of two pieces, a small original Egyptian pointed fragment, 2.68 m. long, with hieroglyphs and a plain granite shaft about 5 m. long. When Pope Paul III was altering the Piazza del Campidoglio, he started to build a new access to the monastery of S. Maria in Aracoeli, and the obelisk was taken down in 1542, and stored above the little cemetery of the church. When a plan to re-erect it in the Piazza was not carried out, the Conservatori decided on the 11th September 1582 to present it to Ciriaco Mattei, who set it up in his Villa Caelimontana. The villa fell into disrepair with the decline of the Mattei family at the end of the 18th century. In 1813, a new owner, Don Manuel Godoy, Principe de la Paz, found the obelisk thrown down; after putting the gardens in order he had it re-erected in its present position, on the south side of the villa, in May 1817.

G. ZOEGA, p. 80 f.; G. B. CIPRIANO, *Su i 12 obelischi Egizj*, 1823, p. 23; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, p. 289 f.; C. Re, *BCom* X, 1882, p. 112; A. MICHAELIS, *RM* VI, 1891, p. 31; O. MARUCCHI, *Ob.*, pp. 101–103; E. RODOCANACHI, *Le Capitole Romain* (3), 1912, p. 143 f.; HEEMSKERCK I, p. 7 f., fol. 6, 11, 61; II, fol. 12,

16, 72, 92; P-A, p. 367; A. LINDSTRÖM, pp. 63–66; P. PECCHIAI, *Il Campidoglio nel Cinquecento*, 1950, p. 64; H. SIEBENHÜNER, *Das Kapitol in Rom*, 1954, pp. 30, 67, 132¹⁸; E. NASH, *RM* LXIV, 1957, pp. 235, 254⁸⁰; J.-J. GLOTON, *Mél* LXXIII, 1961, p. 455 f.



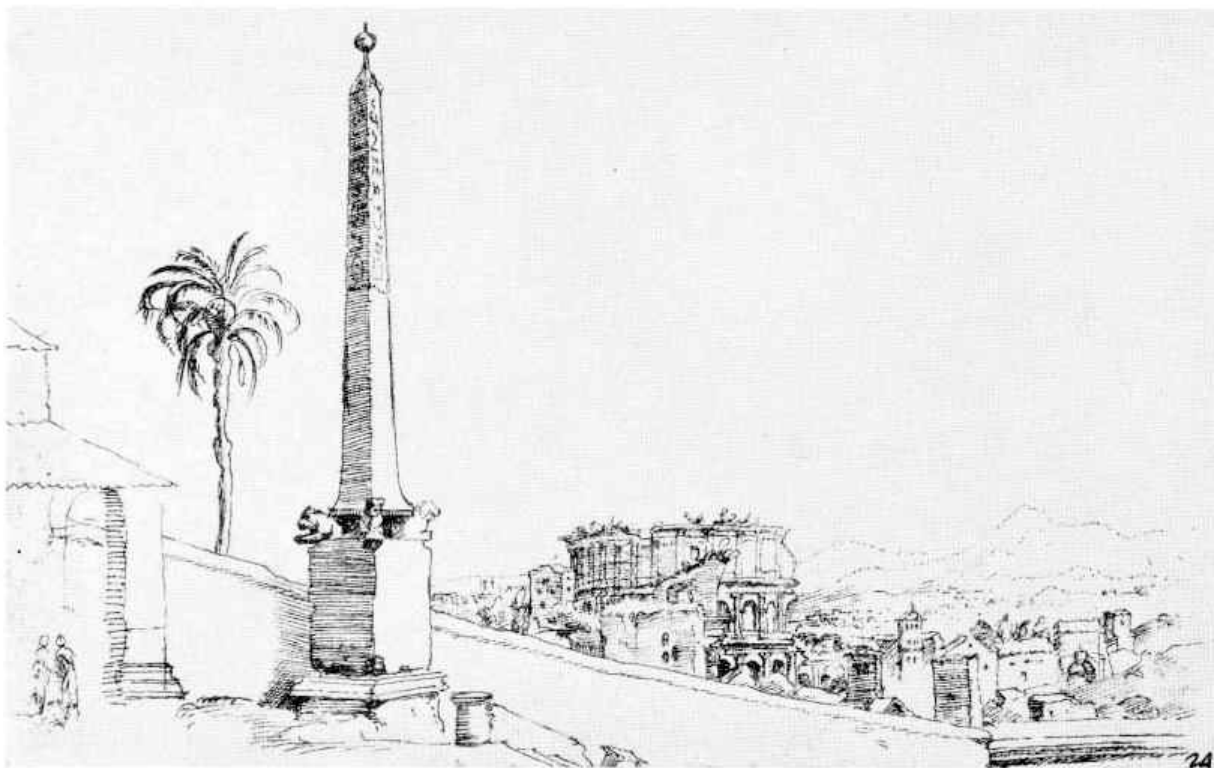
857 The Obeliscus Capitolinus on the right of S. Maria in Aracoeli (Heemskerck II, fol. 16 r.).

For 4761



858 The Obeliscus Capitolinus seen from the Forum (Heemskereck I, fol. 6 r.).

Fot 3530



859 The obelisk with a view over the Forum to the Colosseum (Heemskereck I, fol. 11).

Fot 4762



860 The Obeliscus Capitolinus in the Villa Caelimontana.

Fot 912

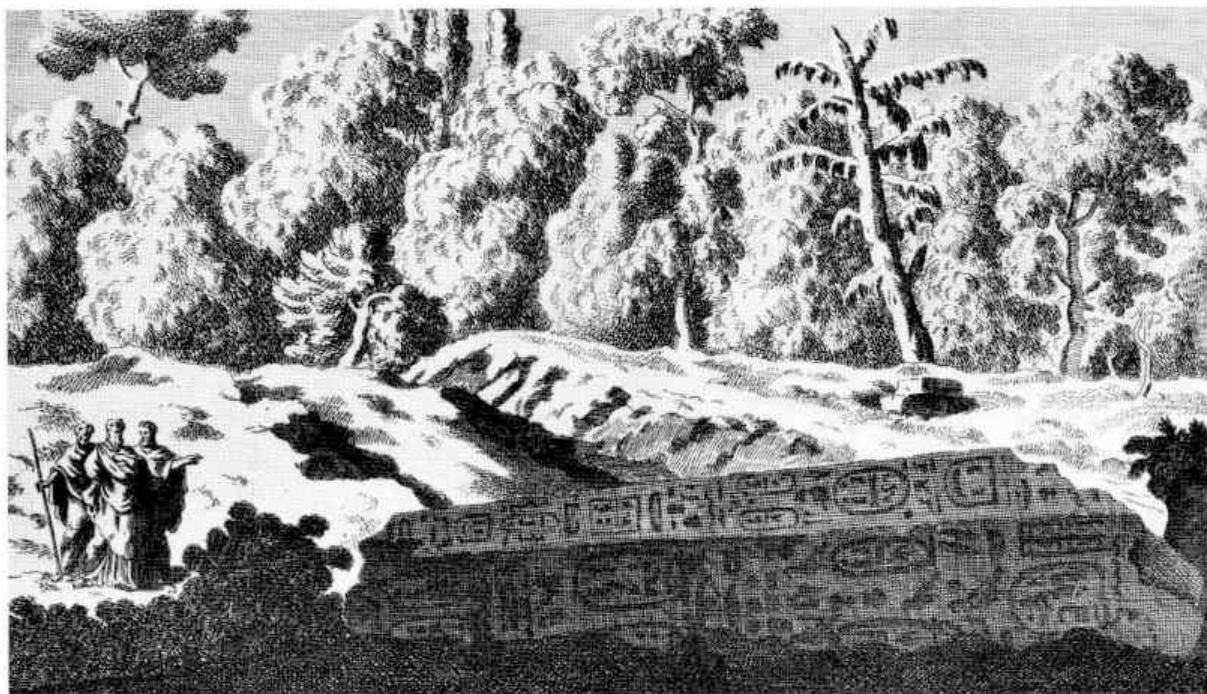


862 The Obelisk of Constantius in the Piazza di S. Giovanni in Laterano, where it has stood since 1588. Alinari 47306

OBELISCUS HORTORUM SALLUSTIANORUM. The obelisk of the Gardens of Sallust is a copy of Augustus' Obelisk in the Circus Maximus, which was made in the imperial period. It stood on the Collis Hortorum (Pincio), between the Porta Salaria and Porta Pinciana. It is mentioned in the 8th century Einsiedeln Itinerary, where it is called a "piramis". The overturned obelisk is shown in almost all the pictorial maps of the 16th century (Bufalini 1551, Pinardo 1555, Paciotto 1557, Cartario 1576, Du Pérac-Lafréry 1577). Its foundation was discovered when the Lutheran Church was built, in 1912, in the street block bounded by Via Sicilia, Via Toscana, Via Sardegna, and Via Abruzzi. Pope Clement XII had the obelisk taken to the Lateran in 1734, and it was intended that it should be set up in front of the new façade by Alessandro Galilei. This plan was never carried out and the obelisk lay near the Scala Santa until, in 1789, Pius VI had it re-erected in front of SS. Trinità dei Monti. The ancient base, which had been visible until the end of the 17th century, became buried and lost, and was rediscovered in 1843, in the Villa Ludovisi. In 1890 the City of Rome, to whom it had been presented, transferred this block of granite to a storehouse near the reservoir of the Aqua Marcia in Via Gaeta. In 1926, it was taken from there to the Capitol, and became a memorial to the fallen Fascists. Since 1954, the base has stood in the garden south-east of S. Maria in Aracoeli, opposite the Republican Wall.

M. MERCATI, *Ob*, pp. 255–259; B. D'Overbeke II, p. 17, pl. b. 12; G. ZOEGA, pp. 76 f., 616 f.; F. CANCELLIERI, *Mercato*, p. 164 f.; G. B. CIPRIANI, *Su i 12 obelischii Egizj*, 1823, p. 19 f.; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt II*, pp. 281–283; H. JORDAN, *Top II*, p. 344; TH. SCHREIBER, *Die antiken Bildwerke der Villa Ludovisi*, 1880, p. 144, No. 127; E. SARTI, *ArchStorPat IX*, 1886, p. 436; R. LANCIANI, *MALinc I*, 1889, p. 460 f.; *id.*, *Ruins*, p. 415; O. MARUCCHI, *Ob*, pp. 140–147; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, p. 434 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *Diss*

PontAcc 2, IX, 1907, p. 395 f.; E. KATTERFELD, *RM XXVIII*, 1913, pp. 95 f., 106–109; M. MARCHETTI, *BCom XLII*, 1914, p. 373 f.; R. BONFIGLIETTI, *Capitolium IV*, 1928, pp. 416–418; P-A, p. 368; A. LINDSTRÖM, p. 84–88; C. RICCI, *VdI*, p. 35; G. LUGLI, *Mon III*, p. 332 f.; M. SANTANGELO, *Quirinale*, p. 180 f.; P. PECCHIAI, *La scalinata di Piazza di Spagna*, 1941, pp. 95–105; G. FELICI, *Villa Ludovisi*, 1952, p. 242 f.; E. NASH, *RM LXIV*, 1957, pp. 239–245, 250; J.-J. GLOTON, *Mél LXXIII*, 1961, pp. 457, 465–467.



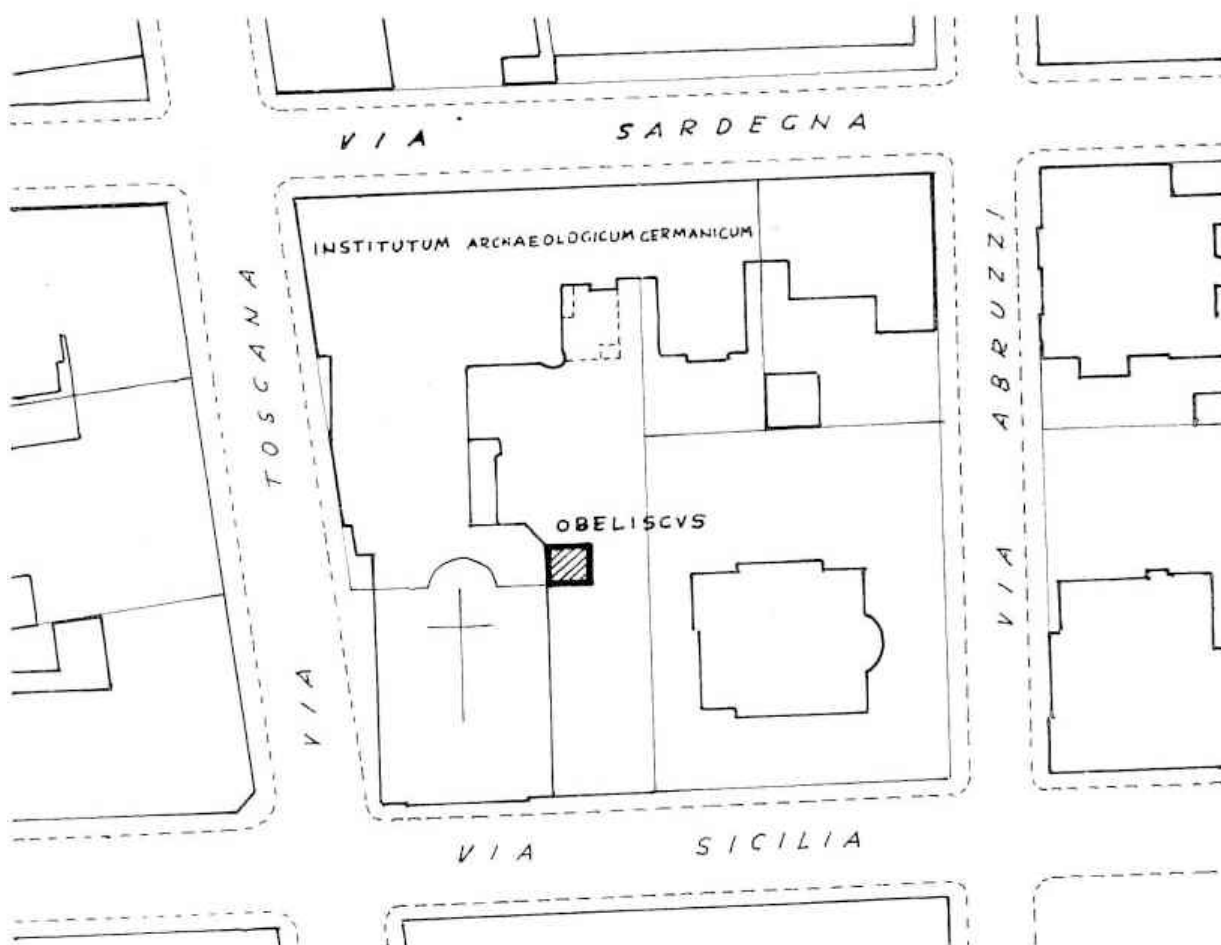
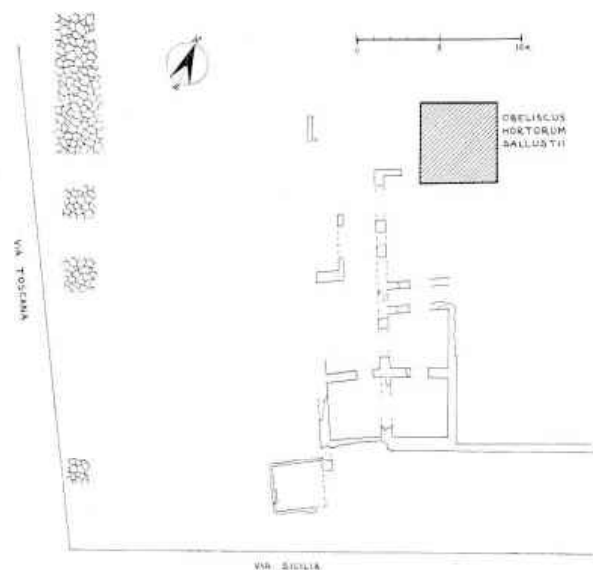
863 The Obeliscus Hortorum Sallustianorum with its base in the Villa Ludovisi, in about 1680 (Bonaventura d'Overbeke II, pl. b, 12). Fot 3065



864 The upturned obelisk of the Gardens of Sallust, between Porta Pinciana and Porta Salaria (from the Francesco Paciotto plan of 1557).

Fot 3060

865 Sketch of the excavation of 1912 between Via Toscana and Via Sicilia, with the foundation of the Obelisk of the Gardens of Sallust (after RM XXVIII, 1913, p. 94).



866 The ancient position of the obelisk in the street block enclosed by Via Sicilia, Via Toscana, Via Sardegna, and Via Abruzzi.



867 The base of the obelisk in the garden south-east of S. Maria in Aracoeli. Fot 898



868 The Obelisk of the Gardens of Sallust in front of SS. Trinità dei Monti, where it has stood since 1789. Fot 896

OBELISCUS ISEI CAMPENSIS – DI DOGALI. Several of the Roman obelisks came from the Iseum and Serapaeum (the Temple of Isis) in the Campus Martius; they were found near S. Maria sopra Minerva and the neighbouring Dominican convent. The last one was excavated in 1883, in Via Beato Angelico, between the apse of the church and the Biblioteca Casanatense. From its size, and the dedication to Ramses II, it must be the counterpart of the obelisk which now stands in front of the Pantheon. In June 1887, the newly-discovered obelisk was set up in front of the old railway station – the Stazione Termini – as a memorial to the 500 Italian soldiers who fell in the Battle of Dogali in Abyssinia, on the 25th January 1887. Because it obstructed the traffic, it was removed, 37 years later, to its present position in the public gardens between Viale delle Terme and Via delle Terme di Diocleziano. The removal, transportation and re-erection of the obelisk were carried out between the end of July 1924 and the 31st May 1925.

R. LANCIANI, *NSc*, 1883, p. 244; *id.*, *BCom* XI, 1883, pp. 34, 60; E. SCHIAPARELLI, *ib.*, pp. 72–103; O. MARUCCHI, *Ob*, pp. 96–100; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, p. 570 f.; U. CONTE, *Capitolium* I, 1925/26, p. 152 f.;

P-A, p. 369; A. LINDSTRÖM, pp. 63, 65, 67; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, p. 110; P. ROMANO, *Roma nelle sue strade e nelle sua piazze*, s. d. (1947), p. 142 f.; E. NASH, *RM* LXIV, 1957, p. 238.



869 The obelisk from the Iseum in the Campus Martius set up in front of the Rome railway station as a memorial to the soldiers killed at the Battle of Dogali. GFN D/2186



870 The Obelisk of Dogali in the gardens in Viale delle Terme, its position since 1925.

Fot 899

OBELISCUS ISEI CAMPENSIS – DI S. MACUTO. The obelisk which now stands in front of the Pantheon was probably discovered when the apse of S. Maria sopra Minerva was rebuilt in 1374. For a long time it lay neglected, against a wall of the church of S. Macuto; but in the middle of the 15th century it was set up in the Piazza di S. Macuto (s. Poggii Bracciolini *descriptio Urbis ad Nicolaum V* [1447–1455] ap. Ulrichs, *Cod. Topographicus*, p. 241). Early in the 18th century, there was a scheme to erect it in front of the Palazzo Quirinale, between the two horse-tamers; however, nothing came of this project, for which even the model had been prepared, and later one of the obelisks from the Mausoleum of Augustus occupied the position (s. II, 877). In 1711, Pope Clement XI had the obelisk of the Piazza di S. Macuto (popularly known as the “Guglia di S. Mautte”) erected on top of the fountain in the Piazza della Rotonda, in front of the Pantheon.

A. FULVIO, *Delle antichità della città di Roma*, 1543, p. 166; L. MAURO, *Antichità di Roma*, 1558, p. 100; M. MERCATI, *Ob.*, p. 264 f.; A. DONATUS, *Roma vetus ac recens* (2), 1648, p. 403; A. CASSIO, *Corso dell'acque I*, 1756, pp. 301–303; G. ZOEGA, p. 79; G. P. CHATTARD, *Nuova descrizione del Vaticano III*, 1767, p. 132; F. CANCELLIERI, *Mercato*, p. 177 f.; G. B. CIPRIANI, *Su i 12 obelischi Egizj*, 1823, p. 18; A. NIBBY,

RomAnt II, pp. 272–274; C. L. URLICH, *Codex Urbis Romae Topographicus*, 1871, p. 241; P. ADINOLFI II, p. 371; O. MARUCCI, *Ob.*, pp. 91–95; P-A, p. 369; A. LINDSTRÖM, pp. 63, 65; G. LUGLI, *Mon III*, p. 109; M. ARMELLINI, *Chiese di Roma* (3) I, 1942, p. 383 f.; C. PIETRANGELI, *BCom LXXII*, 1946/48, p. 204; E. NASH, *RM LXIV*, 1957, p. 239.



871 The obelisk from the Iseum in the Piazza di S. Macuto, with the Church of S. Ignazio (engraving by G. B. Falda about 1665). Fot 3062



872 The obelisk in the Piazza della Rotonda, its position since 1711.

For 900

OBELISCUS ISEI CAMPENSIS – PIAZZA DELLA MINERVA. This, the smallest of the Roman obelisks, was found in 1665 in the garden of the Dominican monastery adjoining S. Maria sopra Minerva. Pope Alexander VII (Chigi) commissioned Gian Lorenzo Bernini to erect it in the Piazza della Minerva. From Bernini's drawings, the sculptor Ercole Ferrata created the base, with the elephant supporting the obelisk, which stands in front of S. Maria sopra Minerva. The obelisk was placed in position on the 3rd February 1667, and the monument was unveiled on the 11th June of the same year.

A. KIRCHER, *Obelisci Aegyptiaci nuper inter Isaci Romani rudera efossi interpretatio hieroglyphica*, 1666; G. ZOEGA, p. 79 f.; G. B. CIPRIANI, *Su i 12 obeliscchi Egizj*, 1823, p. 17 f.; F. CANCELLIERI, *Mercato*, p. 177.; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt II*, pp. 263–265; R. LANCIANI, *BCom XI*, 1883, p. 45 f.; O. MARUCCHI, *Ob*, pp. 115–119; I. I. BERTHIER, *L'église de la Minerve à Rome*, 1910, pp. 21 f., 443; P-A, p. 369; E. ROSSI, *Roma VII*, 1929, p. 372; A. LINDSSTRÖM, pp. 67–69; W. S. HECKSCHER, *Art Bulletin XXIX*, 1947, pp. 155–182; E. NASH, *RM LXIV*, 1957, p. 239; J.-J. GLOTON, *Mél LXXIII*, 1961, pp. 458–460.



873 Obelisk from the Temple of Isis in the Piazza della Minerva, found in 1665 in the nearby Dominican monastery.

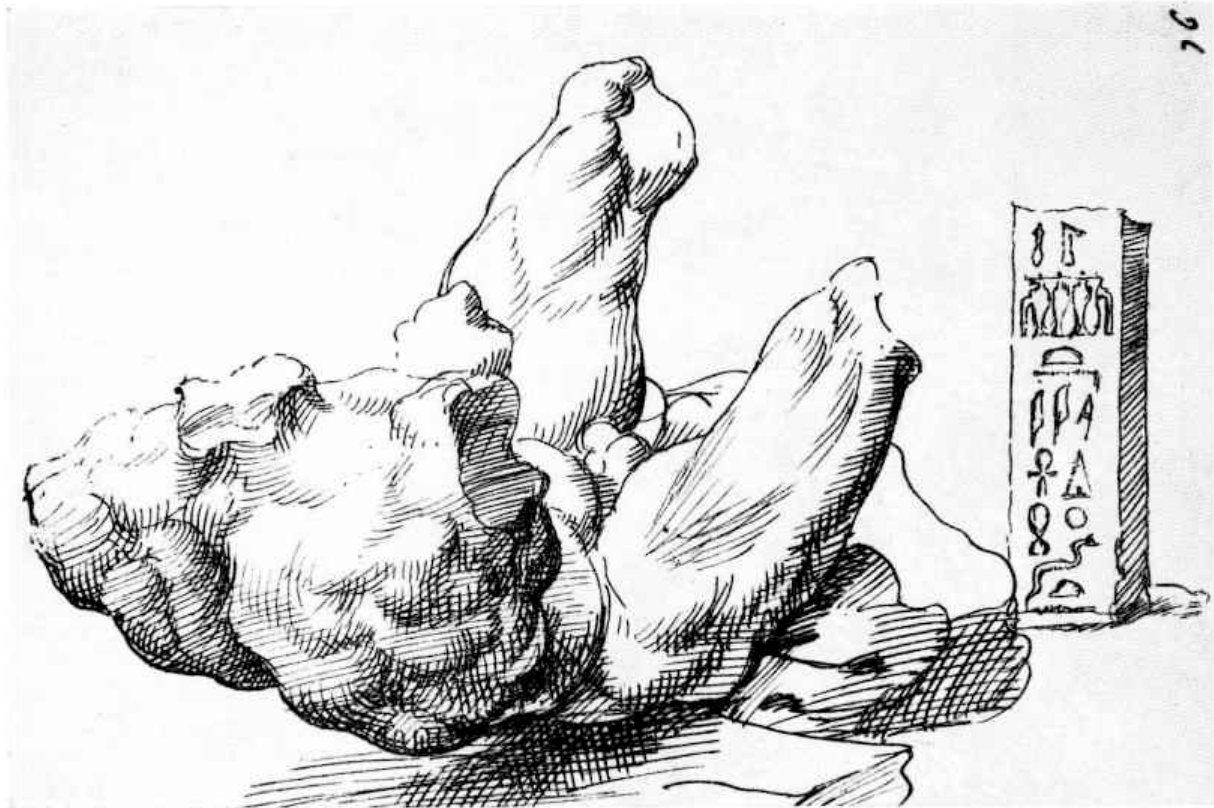
For 906

OBELISCUS ISEI CAMPENSIS – URBINO. The obelisk made up from several fragments, which now stands between the Palazzo Ducale and the Church of S. Domenico in Urbino, originally came from the Iseum in the Campus Martius. The fragments were probably found with the Obelisk of S. Macuto (q. v. II, p. 150) in about 1374. At the time of Paul IV (1555–1559), two of them were built into the wall of a house near the Church of S. Macuto, which from 1539–1725 had the title of S. Bartolomeo ed Alessandro dei Bergamaschi. These fragments, and another, which was in the Collegio Romano, were presented by the Jesuits to Cardinal Alessandro Albani on 16th August 1729*. In 1739, the cardinal presented the assembled obelisk, surmounted by a cross over the Albani coat-of-arms, to his native city of Urbino. One of the fragments of the obelisk was drawn in Rome by Marten van Heemskerck between 1532 and 1535, and the same fragment is illustrated in Athanasius Kircher's book (p. 134, IV).

A. KIRCHER, *Obelisci Aegyptiaci nuper inter Isaci Romani rudera effossi interpretatio hieroglyphica*, 1666, p. 134 f.; F. CANCELLIERI, *Mercato*, p. 164⁵; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt II*, p. 290; A. M. UNGARELLI, *Interpretatio obeliscorum Urbis Romae*, 1842, p. 133 f.; R. LANCIANI, *BCom XI*, 1883, pp. 41–44;

HEEMSKERCK I, p. 34, fol. 63; B. POCQUET DU HAUT JUSSÉ, *Mél XXXVI*, 1916/17, pp. 96–101; P-A, p. 396 f.; E. CALZINI, *Urbino e i suoi monumenti*, 1897, p. 94; L. SERRA, *Urbino, catalogo delle cose d'arte e di antichità*, 1932, p. 81 f.; A. LINDSSTRÖM, pp. 61–64, 68 f.

* The presentation is recorded in the *Diario* of Francesco Valesio. A misprint in Cancellieri (*Mercato*, p. 164) who copied Valesio's text, gave the date as 1792 instead of 1729. Nibby (*RomAnt II*, p. 290) gives Valesio's note according to Cancellieri and alters the date to 1702 – at which time Alessandro Albani was only nine years old. This was copied by Lanciani (*BCom XI*, 1883, p. 41), and repeated by Platner-Ashby p. 369.

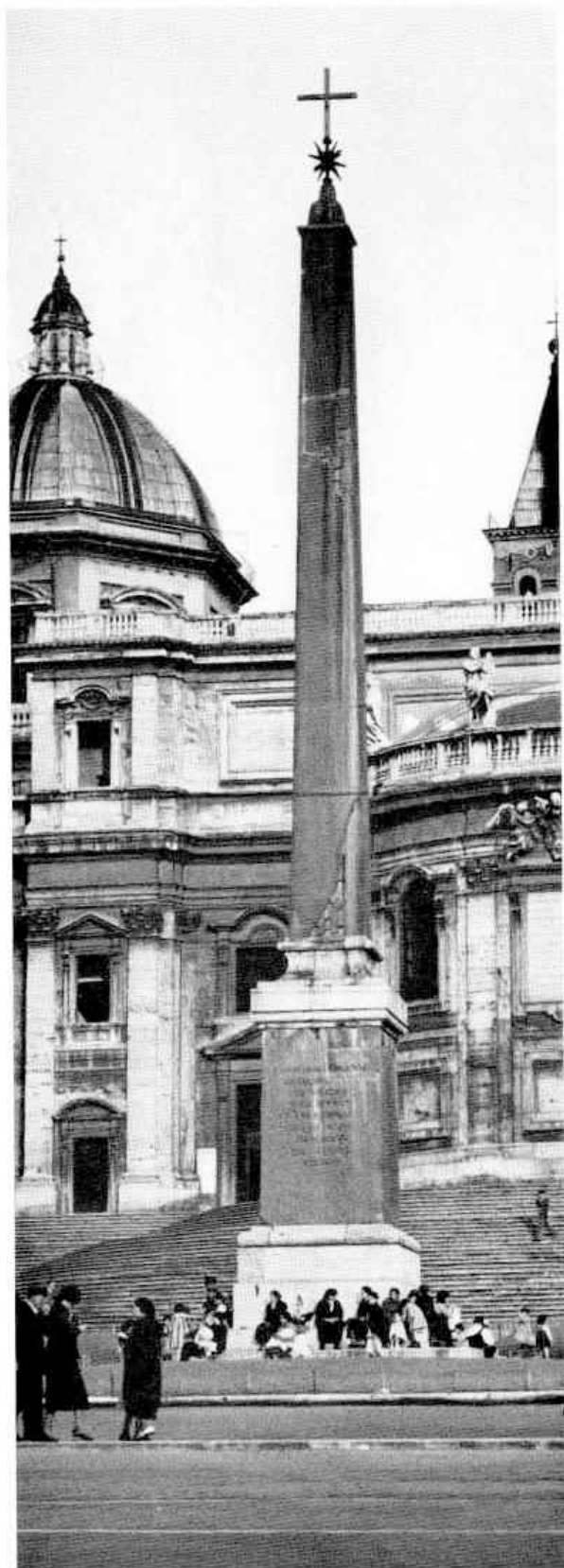


874 A drawing by Marten van Heemskerck of about 1534. A fragment of the Obelisk of Urbino is shown near the Torso Belvedere (*Skizzenbücher I*, fol. 63). Fot 5293



875 The obelisk beside the Palazzo Ducale; the fragment which was drawn by van Heemskerck is visible above the granite plinth.

Fot 5279



OBELISCI MAUSOLEI AUGUSTI. The two obelisks which stood in front of the Mausoleum of Augustus were probably placed there by Domitian. They were discovered, shortly before 1527, near the church of S. Rocco (s. Fulvius, ed. 1527, fol. 71). In 1586 the obelisk, which had been lying in front of the church, in what is now Via di Ripetta, was taken to the Piazza dell'Esquilino, where it was re-erected under the direction of Domenico Fontana. The second obelisk, which had been lying behind the church, became buried under earth and rubble. In 1781 it was rediscovered when a drain was being laid, and in 1782 it was excavated and taken to the Piazza del Quirinale to be erected between the horse-tamers. The work began in 1783 and was completed in October 1786.

A. FULVIUS, *Antiquitates Urbis*, 1527, fol. 71 v; L. MAURO, *Le Antichità di Roma*, 1558, p. 94; U. ALDOVRANDI, *ib.*, p. 314; M. MERCATI, *Ob.*, pp. 247–255, 372–377; G. ZOEGA, pp. 75 f., 616, 632–634, 644; F. CANCELLIERI, *Mercato*, pp. 164, 167–169; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt II*, pp. 261 f., 280 f.; PLATNER-BUNSEN, *Beschreibung III*, 2, pp. 294–296; R. LANCIANI, *BCom X*, 1882, pp. 152, 154 f.; *id.*, *Storia II*, p. 15; *IV*, p. 152; O. MARUCCHI, *Ob.*, pp. 147–149; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, p. 620; M. MARCHETTI, *BCom XLII*, 1914, p. 382; TH. ASHBY, *JRS IX*, 1919, p. 188 (fol. 75 v); A. BARTOLI, *Disegni II*, Tavv. CXIII, CXXXII, fig. 241; CLXXXIV, fig. 319; P-A, p. 370; A. LINDSTRÖM, pp. 72–78; G. A. GIGLIOLI, *Capitolium VI*, 1930, p. 562; G. LUGLI, *Mon III*, p. 199 f.; C. PIETRANGELI, *Roma XX*, 1942, pp. 441–452; E. NASH, *RM LXIV*, 1957, p. 237 f.

876 The obelisk from the Mausoleum of Augustus, re-erected in front of the apse of S. Maria Maggiore in 1587.

Fot 894



877 Obelisk from the Mausoleum of Augustus, re-erected in the Piazza del Quirinale 1783–1786.

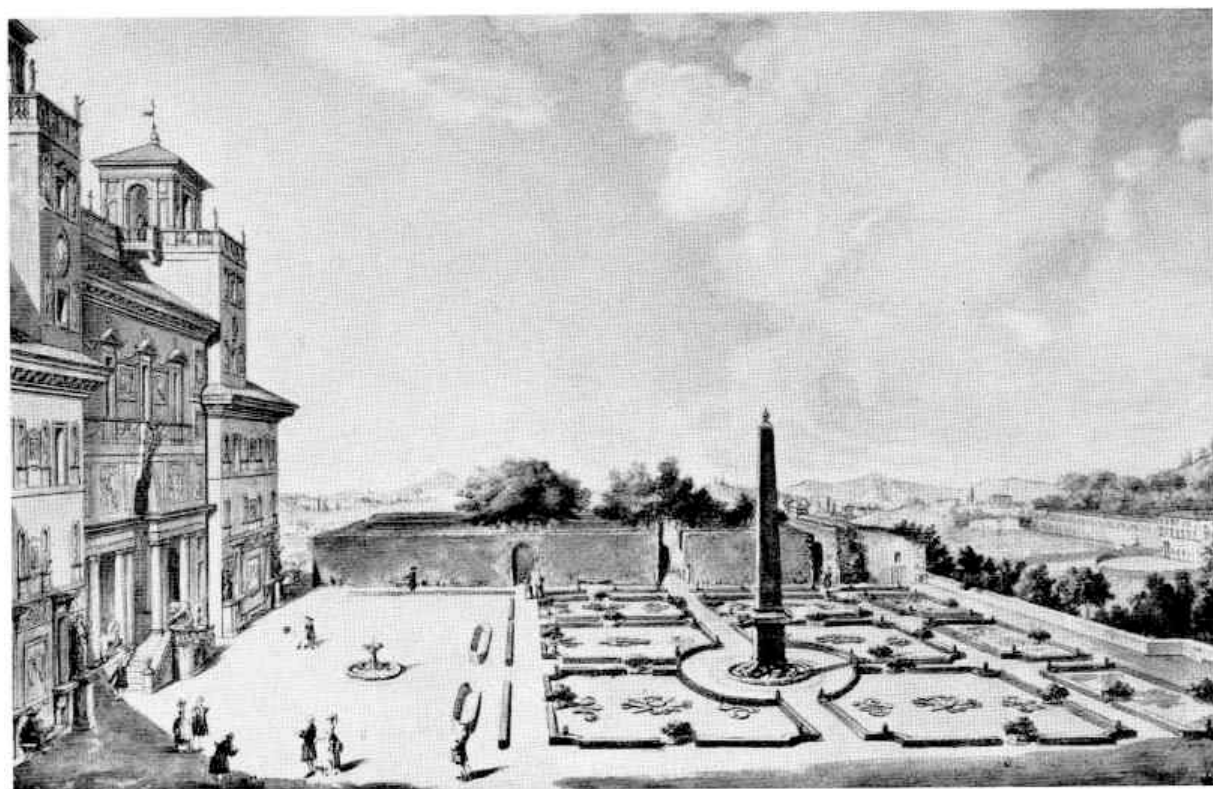
Fot 895

OBELISCUS MEDICEUS. The obelisk which Cardinal Ferdinando de' Medici erected in the villa he had acquired on the Pincio in 1576, was found on the site of the Temple of Isis, behind S. Maria sopra Minerva. The obelisk of Dogali and that of S. Macuto, both of a similar size, were also found there (q. v.). Aldovrandi (*Memorie* 37) reported in 1556, that the obelisk had been discovered a few years earlier, near the church door, where it was also seen by Pirro Ligorio (*Codex Bodleianus* fol. 75 v. ap. Lanciani, *BCom* XI, 1883, p. 42) and Lucio Mauro (*Antichità* p. 98) who wrote that it was "dietro a questa chiesa sulla porta picciola, ch'è presso l'altar maggiore".* It stood in the Villa Medici, in front of the garden façade of the palace, until 1788. Then, it was taken to Florence and in 1790 re-erected in the Boboli Gardens, on the garden side of the Pitti Palace.

L. MAURO, *Le antichità di Roma*, 1558, p. 98; U. ALDOVRANDI, *ib.*, p. 314; *id.*, *Memorie*, 1556, No. 37 (*C. Fea*, *Misc. filologica critica e antiquaria* I, 1790, p. 221); M. MERCATI, *Ob.*, p. 246; NARDINI-NIBBY III, p. 128; B. D'OVERBEKE II, p. 19, pl. b 13; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* XI, 1883, pp. 41–44; *id.*, *Storia* III,

pp. 114, 121; A. PELLEGRINI, *Bessarione*, rivista di studi orientali, anno V, 1901, vol IX, nn. 59–60, pp. 5–14; P-A, p. 369; A. LINDSTRÖM, pp. 63–66; E. NASH, *RM* LXIV, 1957, p. 239; J.-J. GLOTON, *Mél* LXXIII, 1961, p. 456 f.

* Contemporary reports agree that the obelisk was discovered in one piece "steso in terra", in the middle of the 16th century. Therefore, it cannot have anything to do with the Urbino Obelisk, as Lanciani asserts (*BCom* XI, 1883, p. 41), as that obelisk was composed of pieces of different obelisks, one of which was drawn by Marten van Heemskerck about 1534 (s. *Obeliscus Isei Campensis – Urbino* II, 874).



878 The Medici Obelisk from the Iseum in the Campus Martius in front of the garden façade of the Villa Medici in Rome (painting by an unknown 18th century artist – Maraini Collection, Rome).

GFN E/43693



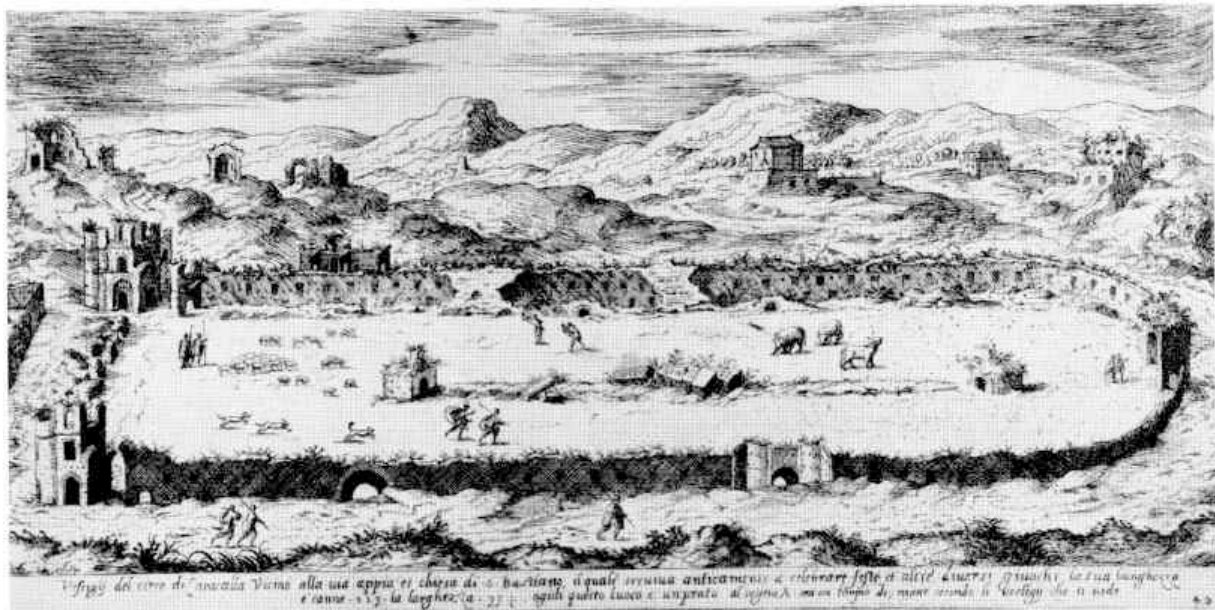
879 The Medici Obelisk in the Boboli Gardens in Florence, in front of the garden façade of the Pitti Palace. For 915

OBELISCUS PAMPHILIUS. The obelisk which stands on Bernini's fountain in the Piazza Navona was found in the Circus of Maxentius on the Via Appia, lying in the centre of the spina, broken in five pieces. When Champollion first deciphered its inscription in 1822, he established that it was definitely not Egyptian, but Roman work. It gives the names of Domitian, Divus Vespasianus and Divus Titus. Since it was Domitian who rebuilt the Iseum after the fire of 80 A. D., and as the inscription refers to the "restoration of that which was destroyed", it can be assumed that the obelisk was originally set up in the Isis Temple. Maxentius must have removed it to his circus on the Via Appia, early in the 4th century. In April 1647, Pope Innocent X (Pamphili) saw the obelisk lying near the Via Appia, and had it taken to the Piazza Navona, to be erected over Bernini's central fountain. The fragments arrived at their destination in August 1648, and a year later, on the 14th August 1649, the re-erection of the obelisk was completed.*

A. KIRCHER, *Obeliscus Pamphilius*, 1650; M. MERCATI, *Ob*, p. 263 f.; G. ZOEGA, pp. 74 f., 83, 587, 646; G. B. CIPRIANI, *Su i 12 obelischi Egizj*, 1823, p. 17; F. CANCELLIERI, *Mercato*, p. 35 f.; A. NIBBY, *Rom Ant II*, pp. 270–272; I. ROSELLINI, *I monumenti del l'Egitto e della Nubia*, parte I, tomo II, 1833, p. 442 f.; O. MARUCCI, *Ob*, pp. 125–131; id., *BCom XLV*, 1917, pp. 103–124; id., *RendPontAcc 3*, II, 1923/24,

p. 113 f.; G. FARINA, *BCom XXXVI*, 1908, pp. 254–274; A. ERMAN, *Ob*, pp. 4–10, 18–28; TH. ASHBY, *JRS IX*, 1919, p. 188; P-A, p. 369; A. LINDSSTRÖM, pp. 69–71; G. LUGLI, *Mon III*, p. 222 f.; P. ROMANO-P. PARTINI, *Piazza Navona*, s. d. (1953), pp. 120 f., 132–136; E. NASH, *RM LXIV*, 1957, p. 238; J.-J. GLOTON, *Mél LXXIII*, 1961, pp. 460–462.

* The almost unanimously accepted date of the transporting and re-erection of the obelisk – 1651 – is wrong. The obelisk, surmounted by a dove (the Pamphili arms), was erected in 1649, but the fountain was not actually dedicated until the 16th June 1651.



880 The broken obelisk in the Circus of Maxentius on the Via Appia (S. Du Pérac, *I vestigi dell'antichità di Roma*, 1575, fol. 40).

Fot 3057



881 The Obeliscus Pamphilius above Bernini's Fountain of the Four Rivers in Piazza Navona.

Fot 913

OBELISCUS VATICANUS. The obelisk which stands in the centre of the Piazza San Pietro was brought from Heliopolis at the time of Caligula, and set up in the Circus Gai et Neronis (q. v. I, 270). It was transferred to its present position in 1586; before that, it stood south of St. Peter's, in front of the round church of S. Andrea. Excavations in 1957–1959 established that this was its original position. When it was re-erected in the Piazza San Pietro, under the direction of Domenico Fontana, the ball, which had previously surmounted it, was replaced by a cross. In 1587 the ball was presented to the City of Rome, and was used to adorn the Marforio fountain on the Piazza del Campidoglio. In 1692 it was placed at the north end of the balustrade, on a column drum; in 1848 this was replaced by the seventh milestone from the Via Appia, and the ball was taken to the Palazzo dei Conservatori, where it is exhibited in the Sala dei Bronzi.

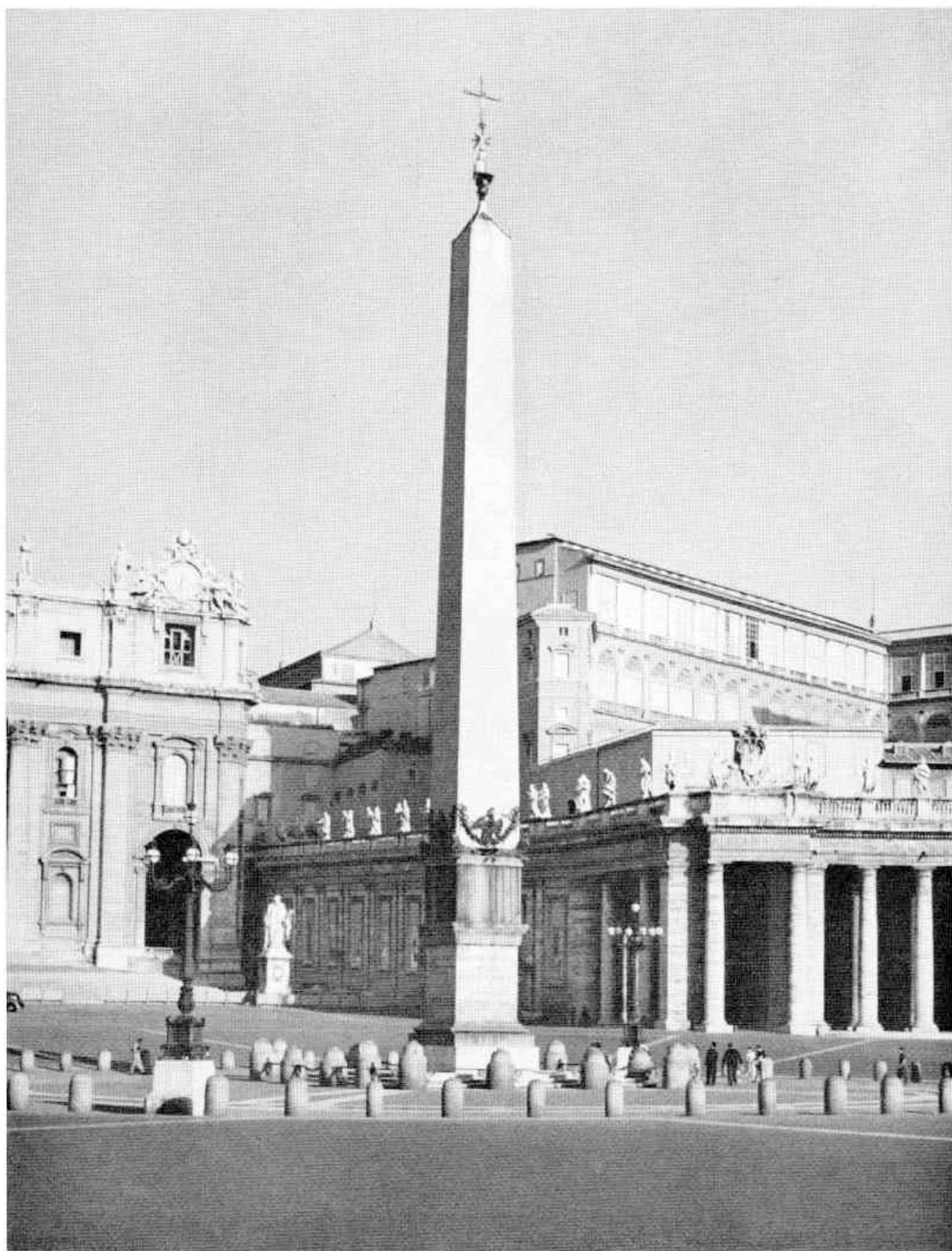
M. MERCATI, *Ob.*, pp. 239–244, 365–371; D. FONTANA, *Del metodo tenuto nel trasportare l'obelisco Vaticano*, 1590, fol. 3 r.–36 v.; G. ZOEGA, pp. 69–71; G. B. CIPRIANI, *Su i 12 obelischi Egizj*, 1823, pp. 12–15; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, pp. 283–289; PLATNER-BUNSEN, *Beschreibung* II, 1, pp. 156–165; H. JORDAN, *Top* II, pp. 429, 625; *CIL* VI, 882; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 549 f. (Bibl: p. 551); *id.*, *Storia* IV, pp. 144–147; O. MARUCCHI, *Ob.* pp. 149–151; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, p. 657; G. McN. RUSHFORTH, *JRS* IX, 1919, pp. 43, 56 f.; A. GRAF, *Roma nella memoria e nelle immaginazioni del Medio Evo*, 1923, pp. 226–234; CH. HÜLSEN, *Roma* I, 1923, pp. 412–418; H. St. Jones,

Cons., p. 171; P-A, p. 370 f.; A. LINDSTRÖM, pp. 52–58; G. ZUCCHETTI, *Ecclesia* IX, 1950, pp. 523–526; G. CECHELLI, *Capitolium* XXV, 1950, pp. 53–71; SCHÜLLER-PIROLI, *2000 Jahre Sankt Peter*, 1950, p. 192 f.; P. PECCHIAI, *Il Campidoglio nel cinquecento*, 1950, pp. 64 f., 73; J. M. C. TOYNBEE–J. WARD PERKINS, *The shrine of St. Peter*, 1956, pp. 9–12, 20–22; E. NASH, *RM* LXIV, 1957, p. 234 f.; C. PIETRANGELI, *Capitolium* XXXII, 1957, 2, p. 10; M. GUARUCCI, *La tomba di S. Pietro*, 1959, pp. 34–37; F. CASTAGNOLI, *RendPontAcc* 3, XXXII, 1959/60, pp. 97–121; J.–J. GLOTON, *Mél* LXXIII, 1961, pp. 440, 448–451.



882 The Obeliscus Vaticanus in its former position, south of St. Peter's (Heemskereck II, fol. 7 r.).

Fot 4763



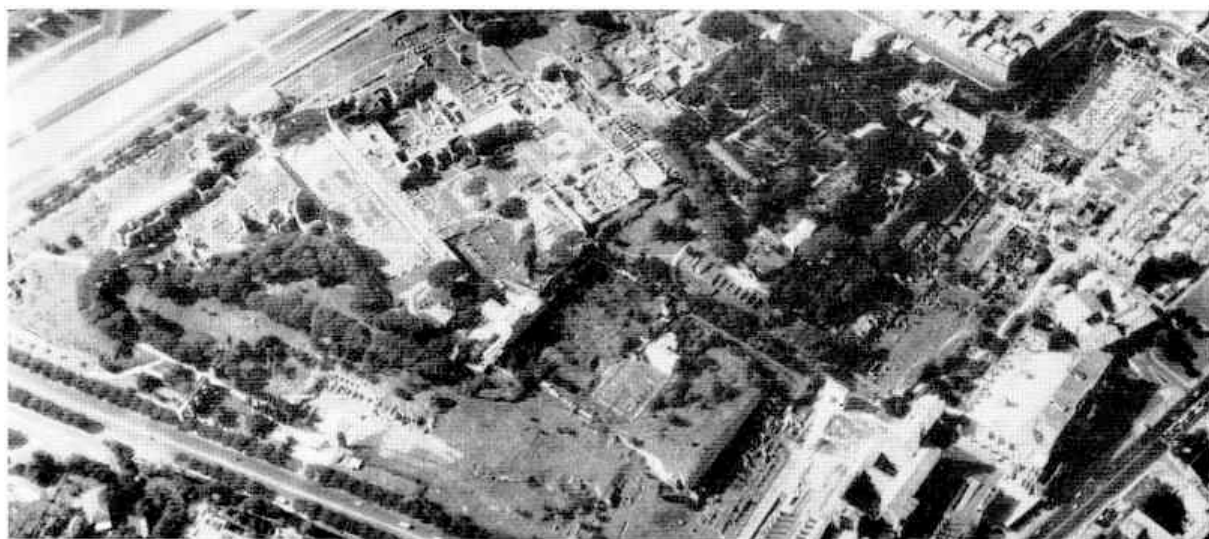
883 The obelisk in the Piazza S. Pietro, its position since 1586.

Fot 903

PALATINUS MONS. According to tradition, the first Roman settlement was on the Palatine, and it was there that Romulus founded the city in the middle of the 8th century B. C. Remains of hut settlements have been found on both summits of the hill; on the **GERMALUS** to the west, and on the **PALATIUM** to the east. The foundations of three huts were excavated in 1948, between the Temple of Magna Mater and the **Scalae Caci**, where, according to literary tradition, the “*casa Romuli*” stood, an antiquity which was preserved until the 4th century A. D. (CodTop I, p. 128). In 1912/1914, a hutted settlement was discovered under the *Domus Flavia* on the Palatium. The steep slopes of the hill were partly supported by buttresses, and partly covered by buildings. During a vain search for the *Lupercal* in 1938/40, buildings of the imperial epoch were uncovered on the south-west corner of the hill. In the same way, the remains of an imperial building were found when Vignola’s gateway of the *Farnese Gardens* was re-erected in 1958, at the east side of the hill.

C. L. VISCONTI—R. LANCIANI, *Guida del Palatino*, 1873; E. HAUGWITZ, *Der Palatin, seine Geschichte und seine Ruinen*, 1901; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 1, pp. 162–178; V. REINA—U. BARBIERI, *NSc*, 1904, pp. 43–46; S. B. PLATNER, *CIPhil I*, 1906, pp. 69–80; D. VAGLIERI, *NSc*, 1907, pp. 185–205; id., *RendLinc 5*, XVII, 1908, pp. 201–210; L. PIGORINI, *RendLinc 5*, XVI, 1907, pp. 669–680; XVIII, 1909, pp. 249–262; J. B. CARTER, *AJA XII*, 1908, pp. 172–183; P. GRAEF-FUNDER, *RE*, *Rom*, 1914, pp. 1011–1016; T. FRANK, *Buildings*, pp. 91–109; E. TÄUBLER, *RM XLI*, 1926, pp. 212–226; CH. HÜLSEN, *Forum und Palatin*, 1926, pp. 68–75; P-A, pp. 101 f., 374–380 (Bibl: pp. 377, 380); I. A. POPESCU, *Ephem. Dacoromana IV*, 1930, pp. 3–5; A. M. COLINI, *BCom LXIV*, 1938, p. 282; V. BASANOFF, *MemLinc 6*, IX, 1939, pp. 5–109; A. M. COLINI, *BCom LXVII*, 1939, p. 208 f.; G. Bovini, *ib.*,

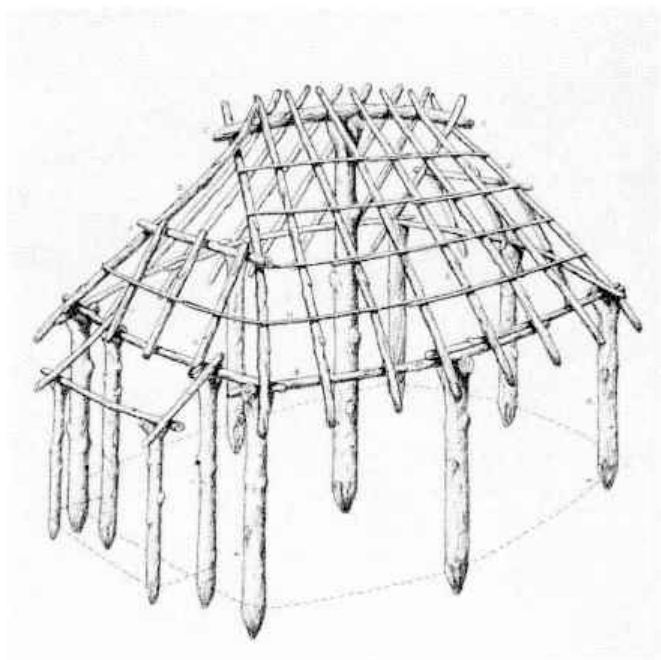
p. 209; G. DE ANGELIS d'Ossat, *BCom LXII*, 1934, pp. 75–87; P. BAROCELLI, *BCom LXX*, 1942, p. 131 f.; G. LUGLI, *Capitolium XVIII*, 1943, pp. 203–210; id., *Eranos XLI*, 1943, pp. 11–13; id., *Centro*, pp. 242, 389–427, 447–455 (Bibl: pp. 389–393, 427); M. MARELLA VIANELLO, *Antichità I*, 1947, pt. 3, pp. 3–34; K. ZIEGLER, *RE*, *Palatium*, 1949, pp. 5–81; F. CASTAGNOLI, *Studies pres. to D. M. Robinson I*, 1951, pp. 389–399 (Bibl: p. 389 f.); S. M. PUGLISI, *MALinc XLI*, 1951, pp. 3–98; P. ROMANELLI, *ib.*, pp. 101–124; A. DAVICO, *ib.*, pp. 125–134; P. ROMANELLI, *Bull. Paletnologia Ital. N. S. 9*, LXIV, 1954/55, pp. 257–260; G. CARETTONI, *ib.*, pp. 261–276; B. ANDREAE, *AA* 1957, pp. 141–146; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 124; R. BLOCH, *The origins of Rome*, 1960, pp. 66–75; G. CARETTONI, *JRS L*, 1960, pp. 197–203; E. GJERSTAD, *ActaInstSueciae XVII*, 3, 1960, pp. 45–131.



884 Air photograph of the Palatine

Fot 4797

- 885 Reconstruction of the wooden frame of an 8th century hut on the Germalus (Architect A. Davico).
GFN E/33227



- 886 Foundations of a hut with post holes.

GFN E/27102



887 A reconstruction of a hut belonging to the archaic settlement on the Germalus. For 6402



888 The remains of three huts on the Germalus.

GFN E/27100



889 An archaic cistern on the Germalus, west of the Domus Augusti.

Arch Var IX-20-7



890 Remains of an imperial building on the east side of the Palatine, discovered in 1958.

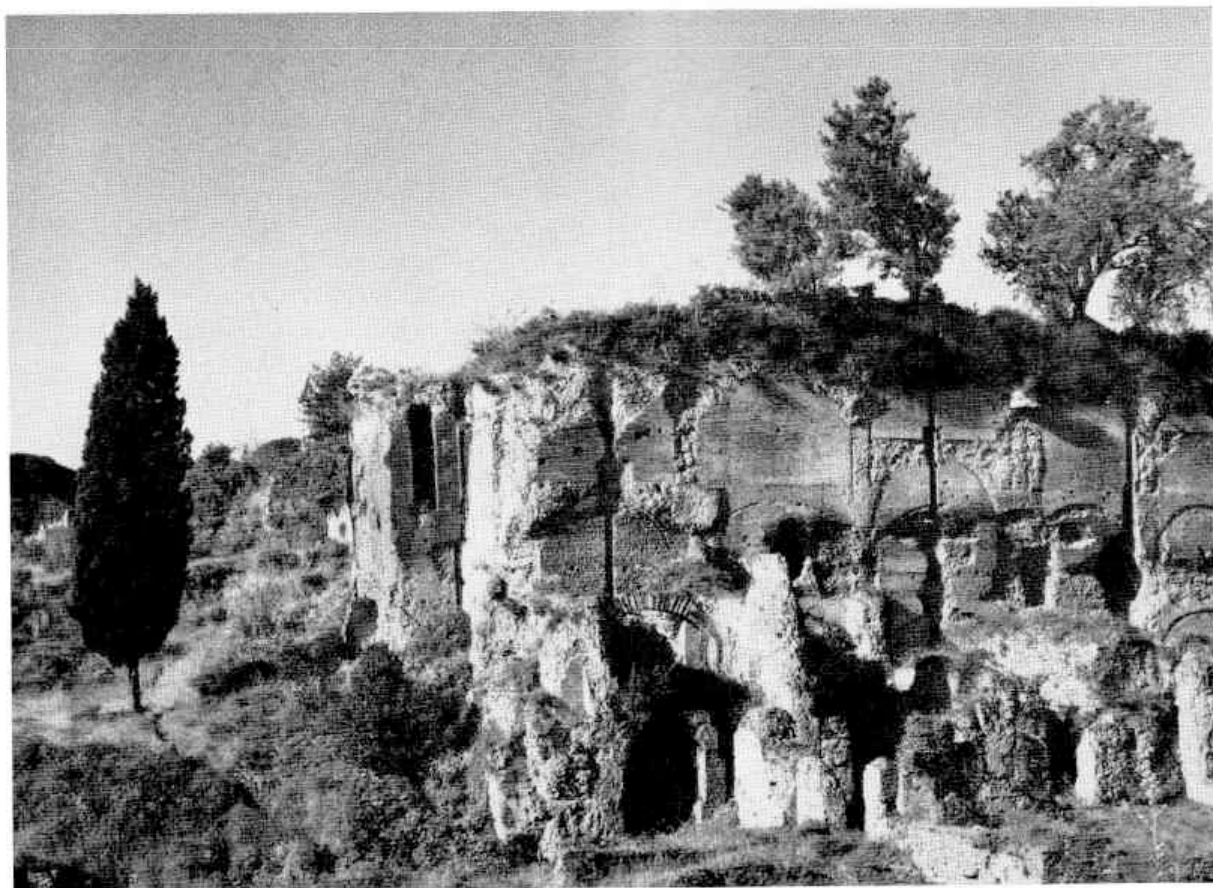
Fot 5118



891 Two storeys of barrel-vaulted rooms of a building on the east side of the Palatine, discovered during the re-erection of Vignola's gateway in 1958. Fot 5117



892 Remains of buildings of the imperial era on the south-west corner of the Palatine, excavated in 1938/40. Fot 421



893 North-east corner of the Palatine with the buttresses of the precinct of the Temple of Iuppiter Ultor (q. v.). Fot 423



894 Buttress walls on the north-east side of the Palatine, above the remains of an "insula".

Fot 228

PANTHEON. The temple in the Campus Martius which was built by Agrippa, either during or after his third consulate in 27 B. C., faced south. After the fire in 80 A. D., it was restored by Domitian. In 110 A. D., after being struck by lightning it was again burnt down, and was rebuilt by Hadrian with its front to the north, so that the front row of the columns of the pronaos now stands on the foundations of the rear wall of Agrippa's temple. The domed building, which is almost entirely preserved, was started in 118/119 A. D. and presumably was consecrated between 125 and 128 A. D., during Hadrian's sojourn in Rome. A restoration by Septimius Severus and Caracalla is recorded in an inscription on the architrave (CIL VI, 896). In 608 A. D., the East Roman emperor Phocas presented the Pantheon to Pope Boniface IV, who consecrated it as the Church of S. Maria ad Martyres. For a thousand years it was a source of valuable building material. The emperor Constantius II helped himself to the bronze roof tiles in 663 A. D., and Pope Urban VIII removed the bronze beams from the pronaos. They were melted down to make 80 cannons for the Castel Sant' Angelo, and the bronze columns of the baldacchino in St. Peter's.

F. GORI, *ArchStor* II, 1877, pp. 244-256, 273-288; R. LANCIANI, *NSc*, 1881, pp. 255-269 (Bibl: p. 256 f.); 1882, pp. 340-345 (Bibl: p. 340); G. CHEDANNE, *CRAI*, 1892, pp. 122-125, 171, 401, 408 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* VIII, 1893, pp. 305-318; L. BELTRAMI, *NSc*, 1892, pp. 88-90; id., *Il Pantheon*, 1898; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* XX, 1892, pp. 150-159; id., *Ruins*, pp. 473-486; F. G. MOORE, *AJA* III, 1899, pp. 40-43;

J. DURM, *Baukunst d. Römer* (2), 1905, pp. 550-572; R. LANCIANI, *Storia* II, pp. 236-240; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 581-589; F. CERASOLI, *BCom* XXXVII, 1909, pp. 280-289; TH. ASHBY, *Top* 1581, pp. 128-132; G. CASCIOLI, *DissPontAcc* 2, XV, 1921, p. 373 f.; G. T. RIVOIRA, *RomArch*, pp. 122-131; A. M. COLINI-I. GISMONDI, *BCom* LIV, 1926, pp. 67-92; G. BELTRAMI, *Roma* V, 1927, p. 471; id., *Il Pantheon*



895 The Pantheon.

Fot 931

rivendicato ad Adriano, 1929; G. COZZO, *Ingegneria Romana*, 1927, pp. 257–297; A. VON GERKAN, *Gnomon* V, 1929, pp. 273–277; P. GENTIZON, *RA* 5, XXX, 1929, pp. 121–123; P-A, pp. 382–386 (Bibl: p. 385 f.); C. MONTANI, *Capitolium* VIII, 1932, pp. 417–426; F. W. SHIPLEY, *Agrippa*, pp. 55–65; J. GUEY, *Mél* LIII, 1936, pp. 198–249; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 123–150 (Bibl: p. 124 f.); B. GOETZE, *Ein röm. Rundgrab in Falerii*, 1939, pp. 47–49; K. LEHMANN, *Art Bulletin* XXVII, 1945, p. 22 f.; H. BLOCH,

Bolli, pp. 14–19, 102–117; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 161; K. ZIEGLER, *RE*, *Pantheon*, 1949, pp. 729–741; C. H. O. SCAIFE, *JRS* XLIII, 1953, p. 37; F. SANGUINETTI, *Palladio* N. S. VI, 1956, p. 78 f.; P. MINGAZZINI, *AC* IX, 1957, p. 108 f.; G. LUGLI, *Tecnica* I, p. 666 f.; A. VON GERKAN, *Göttinger gel. Anzeigen* CCXII, 1958, p. 197; R. VIGHI, *Il Pantheon*, 1959; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, pp. 375–381; V. BARTOCCHETTI, *S. Maria ad Martyres*, s. d. (1960), pp. 7–25.



896 The rotunda and dome of the Pantheon, seen from the south-east.

For 933



897 View into the interior with the leaves of the ancient door in the foreground.

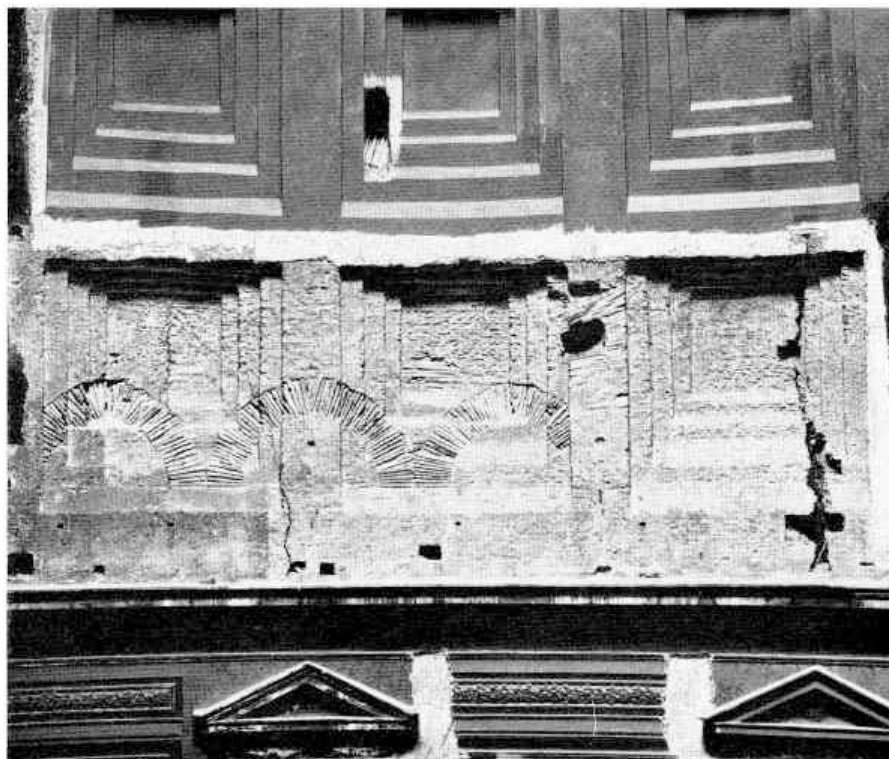
Sopr. Lazio 4357



898 The interior of the Pantheon.

Sopr Lazio 9805

- 899 The coffering of the dome, and the relieving arches of the drum.
Sopr. Lazio 9804



- 900 The Pantheon in 1534, with a bell tower which was built in 1270. The collapsed left side of the pronaos was restored between 1662 and 1666 (Heemskerck I, fol. 10).
Fot 4766



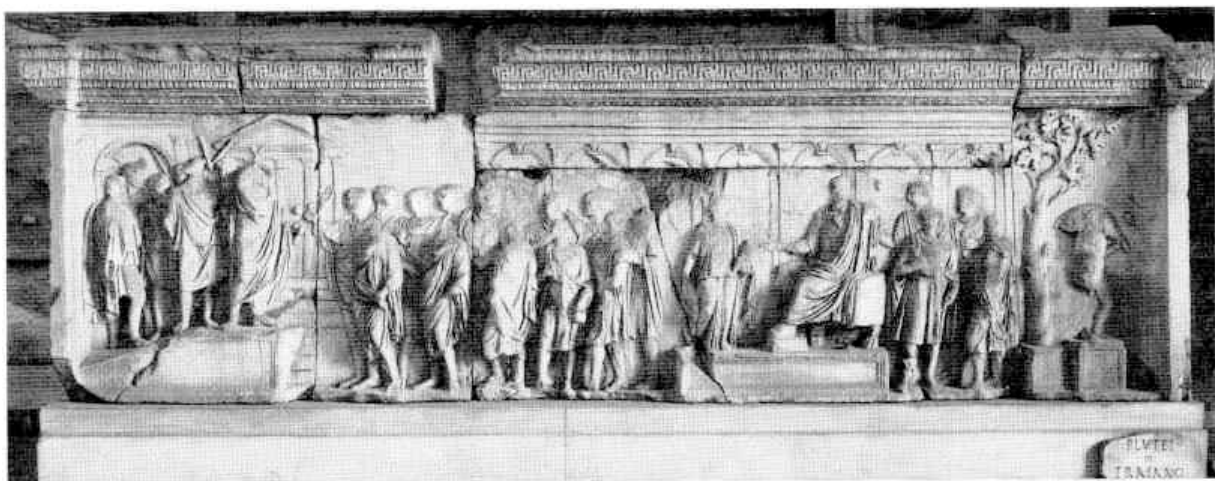
901 The Pantheon with Bernini's bell towers, erected at the time of Urban VIII, and removed in 1883.

For 6401

PLUTEI TRAIANI. The pair of marble reliefs dating from the reign of Hadrian, which came to light in the Roman Forum, in 1872, between the Comitium and the Column of Phocas, are known as the "Plutei" or "Anaglypha Traiani". One of the panels shows the burning of the records on the occasion of a remission of taxes, which took place in 118 A. D. (CIL VI, 967). The left hand relief depicts an emperor standing on a Rostra, and a statue of Trajan receiving the thanks of a mother for the "institutio alimentaria" (CIL IX, 1455; XI, 1147). In the background of each panel, we see the buildings which surrounded the Forum on its west, south and east sides, systematically displayed – from the Rostra which was at the west end of the Forum, at the right, to the Rostra Aedis Divi Iuli, at the left. The right hand end of the right hand panel lacks a block of marble, 1.30 m. wide, on which presumably the Temple of Concord was shown. After this we see the Temple of Vespasian, an arch without decoration, the Ionic Temple of Saturn, and the Vicus Jugarius, followed by the arcades of the Basilica Iulia. The panel terminates with the statue of Marsyas with the fig tree which is repeated on the other panel, after which come more arches of the Basilica Iulia. An interval at the side of the Basilica Iulia indicates the Vicus Tuscus, after which comes the Temple of Castor. The emperor stands on the Rostra of the Temple of Julius Caesar; his attendants ascend the ramp of the Rostra, passing through an archway. This must be the central opening of the Arch of Augustus. For better protection, the reliefs were removed in 1949 from the place where they were discovered, and set up inside the Curia.

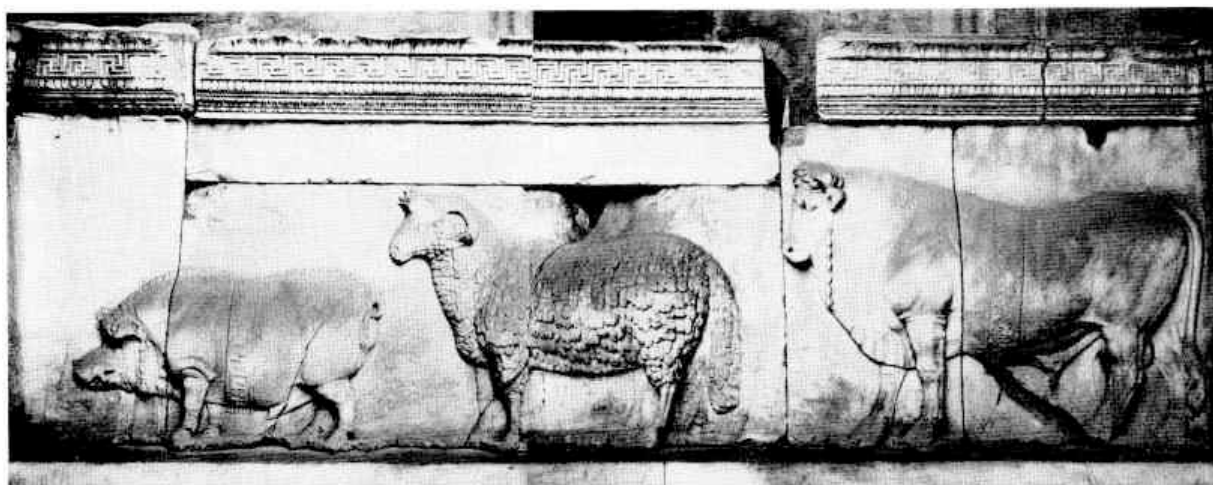
G. HENZEN, *BullInst*, 1872, pp. 274–281; E. BRIZIO, *AnnInst*, 1872, pp. 309–330; C. L. VISCONTI, *Deux actes de Domitien en qualité de censeur représentés dans les bas-reliefs du double pluteus*, 1873; F. M. NICHOLS, *The Roman Forum*, 1877, pp. 60–76; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, pp. 219–226, 246–250; L. CANTARELLI, *BCom XVII*, 1889, pp. 99–115; *XXVIII*, 1900, p. 145 f.; *XLVIII*, 1920, p. 169 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM IV*, 1889, p. 239 f.; E. PETERSON, *RM XIV*, 1899, pp. 222–229; J. H. MIDDLETON I, pp. 345–348; A. S. JENKINS, *AJA V*, 1901, pp. 58–82; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM XVIII*, 1903, p. 20 f.; *id.*, *FR*, p. 91–96; TH. ASHBY, *CR XX*, 1906, p. 132 f.; O. RICHTER, *Beiträge II*, pp. 25–30; J. B. CARTER, *AJA XIV*, 1910, pp. 310–317; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 366–369; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*,

pp. 129 f., 260–262; J. SIEVEKING, *Festschrift P. Arndt*, 1925, p. 28 f.; W. SCHEEL, *RM XLIII*, 1928, pp. 234–238; E. STRONG, *SR I*, pp. 138–142; W. SESTON, *Mél XLIV*, 1927, pp. 154–183; P-A, pp. 453–455; S. PANTZERHIELM THOMAS, *Symbolae Osloenses X*, 1932, pp. 122–145; E. SVENBERG, *Eranos XXXI*, 1933, pp. 121–140; O. MARUCCI, *Le Forum Romain et le Palatin (3)*, 1933, pp. 138–148 (Bibl: p. 139); J. M. C. TOYNBEE, *The Hadrianic School*, 1934, p. 244; W. H. GROSS, *Bildnisse Traians*, 1940, p. 53; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 160–164, 167; *id.*, *MonMin*, p. 107 f.; M. HAMMOND, *MAARome XXI*, 1953, pp. 127–183; E. WELIN, *SFR*, pp. 89–93; S. STUCCHI, *Mon*, pp. 82–88; B. ANDREAE, *AA* 1957, p. 162 f.; H. KÄHLER, *Rom und seine Welt II*, 1960, pp. 262–265.



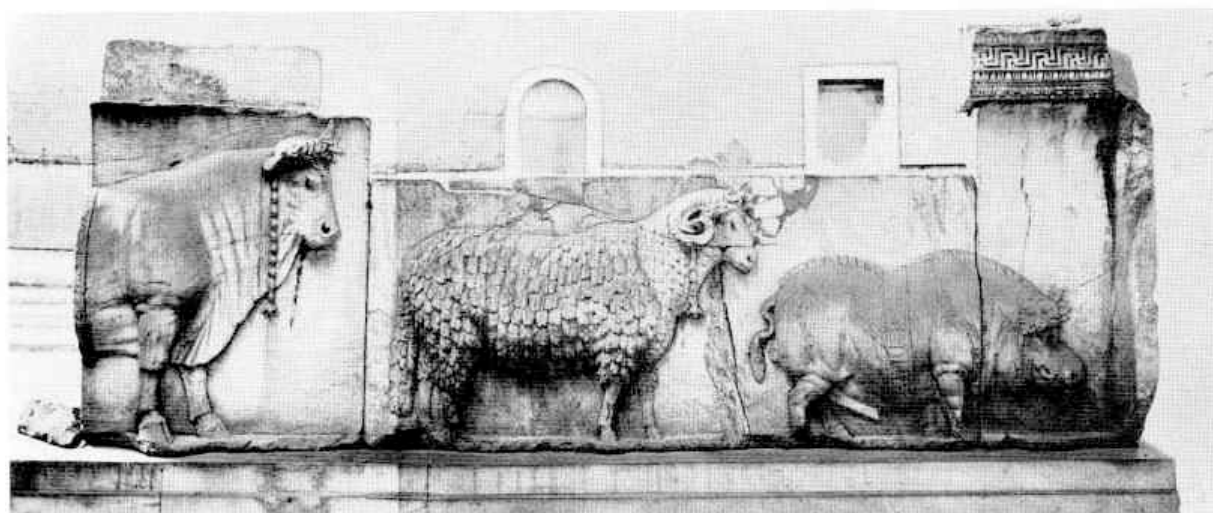
902 The left marble panel with the monument to Trajan for the "institutio alimentaria".

Fot 6458



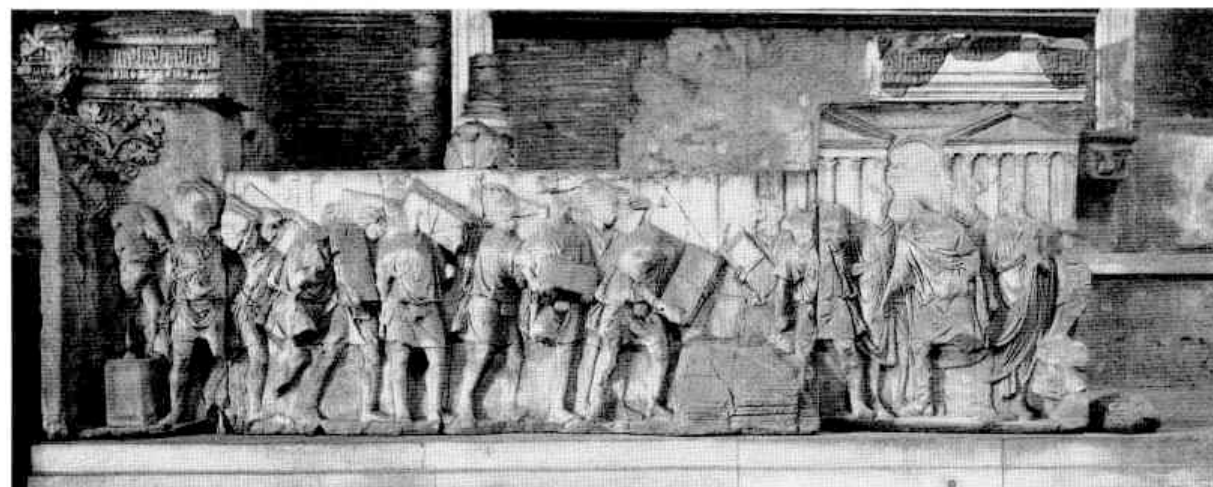
903 The Suovetaurilia of the completely preserved left panel.

Fot 6639



904 The Suovetaurilia of the right panel.

Fot 6640



905 The right panel, with the burning of the records on the occasion of a remission of taxes in 118 A. D.

Fot 6457

PONS AELIUS. In connection with the building of his mausoleum on the right bank, Hadrian built a bridge across the Tiber which was completed in 134 A. D. (CIL VI, 973). In antiquity, the bridge was called the Pons Aelius or Pons Hadriani; and in the middle ages it was known as the "Pons Sancti Petri", or "Pons Sancti Angeli". It kept its original form until the end of the last century. When the course of the Tiber was being altered, and new embankments were built, the bridge was drastically altered in 1892–1894. During this work, the ancient ramps were uncovered, the one on the left bank was about 33 m. long, and the one on the right bank 22 m. These were destroyed, and two smaller arches of the ancient bridge were replaced by two larger ones on each side of the three ancient central arches. Nicholas V furnished the bridge with a new balustrade, after the old one had been broken in the Holy Year of 1450, causing the death of 172 pilgrims. In place of the ancient statues, which are shown on a medallion of Hadrian (F. Gnecchi, *Medaglioni Rom.* II, Tav. 42, 4), the modern Ponte S. Angelo was decorated with angels of the School of Bernini, in 1667–1669. In 1527, Clement VII placed the statues of St. Peter and St. Paul at the east end of the bridge.

s. a. *Navalia* II, 829, 830.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, pp. 159–166; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 1, p. 416; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* XVI, 1888, p. 129 f.; L. BORSARI, *NSc*, 1892, pp. 231–233, 412–428; C. L. VISCONTI, *BCom* XX, 1892, pp. 263–266; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* VIII, 1893, pp. 321–323; R. LANCIANI,

BCom XXI, 1893, pp. 14–26; id., *Ruins*, pp. 22–24; S. R. PIERCE, *JRS* XV, 1925, pp. 95–98; P-A, p. 396 f.; M. BORGATTI, *Castel San'Angelo in Roma*, 1931, pp. 61–67; G. LUGLI, *Mon* II, pp. 310–315; J. LE GALL, *Tibre*, pp. 211–215.





907 The ancient central arches of the Pons Aelius.

Fot 3667



908 The Pons Aelius before the embankment was built in 1892.

Fot 4321



909 Ancient ramp on the left bank of the Tiber, discovered in 1892 and then destroyed.

Fot 2966



910 The ramp on the left bank of the Tiber seen from the north.

Fot 3202



911 The ramp on the left bank of the Tiber seen from the south.

Fot 3201

PONS AEMILIUS. The arch, known as the Ponte Rotto, which stands below the island, belonged to the Pons Aemilius, the first stone bridge over the Tiber. The piers were built in 179 B. C. by the censors M. Fulvius Nobilior and M. Aemilius Lepidus, and were not connected by stone arches until 142 B. C. In the middle ages, the bridge was called Pons Senatorum (*Mirabilia* 9, *CodTop* III, 26), or Pons S. Mariae, after a picture of the Madonna in a small chapel which stood on the bridge. Since the 13th century, numerous repairs to the bridge are recorded. During a flood in 1557 two of the arches fell; they were rebuilt by Gregory XIII for the Holy Year of 1575. However, after the flood of 14th December 1598 had carried away its eastern half, the bridge was not repaired again. In 1853, the three arches which were still connected to the right bank of the Tiber were joined by an iron suspension bridge to the left bank; but in 1885 this was removed, also two of the ancient arches on the right bank, so that to-day all that remains of the Pons Aemilius is a single arch in the middle of the river.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, pp. 193–199; P. ADINOLFI I, pp. 24–28; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 1, pp. 409–414, 420 f.; O. RICHTER, *Befestigung des Janiculum*, 1882, pp. 18–20; R. LANCIANI, *NSc*, 1885, p. 157 f.; id., *Ruins*, p. 20 (*Bibl.* p. 21); O. GILBERT, *Rom* III, pp. 257–260; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* VI, 1891, p. 147; M. BESNIER, *L'Ile Tibérine*, 1902, pp. 128–130; R. LANCIANI, *Storia* II, pp. 22–28; IV, pp. 49, 84; TH. ASHBY, *Mél* XXVI, 1906, pp. 180 f., 189–193; id., *Top* 1581, p.

58; R. DELBRÜCK, *HB* I, pp. 12–22; II, *Taf.* 2; M. MARCHETTI, *BCom* XLII, 1914, p. 390; T. FRANK, *Buildings*, pp. 139–141; P-A, p. 397 f.; G. LUGLI, *Mon* II, pp. 298–303; G. GATTI, *BCom* LXVIII, 1940, p. 136 f.; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 178, 198; J. LE GALL, *Tibre*, pp. 75–80, 106; id., *RA* 6, XLVII, 1956, pp. 34–39; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 12; H. COHEN, *Monnaies Imp.* II, 1882, p. 27, Antoninus Pius, 17, 18; D. O. ARRIVABENE, *Capitolinum* XXXVII, 1962, p. 135.



912 The Ponte Rotto, the remains of the Pons Aemilius.



913 The arch of the Pons Aemilius seen from the island. Fot 5594

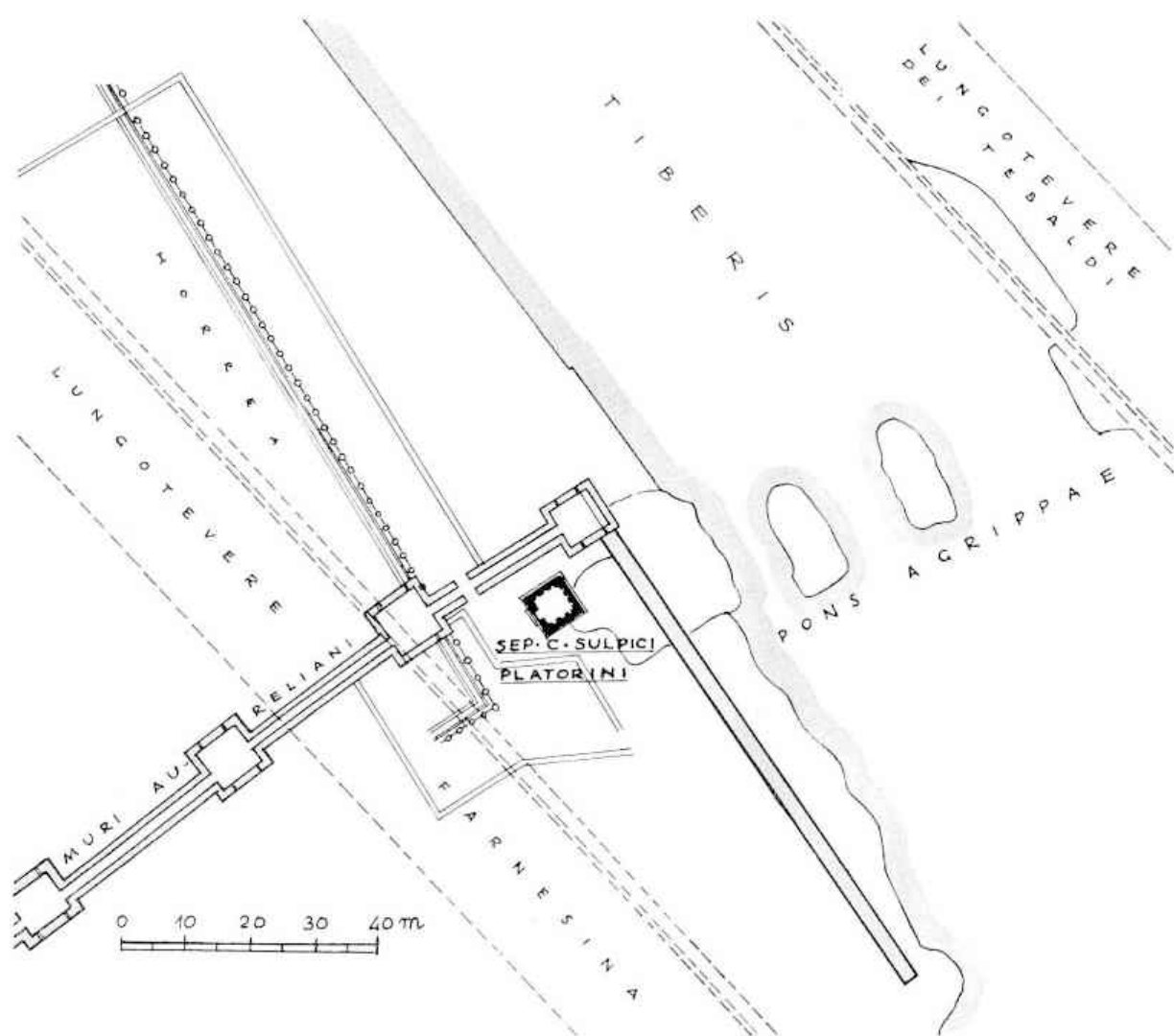


914 The west side of the Pons Aemilius connected with the left bank of the river by a suspension bridge, before the destruction of the arches on the right bank in 1885. Fot 6434

PONS AGRIPPAE. In 1887, an inscribed cippus (CIL VI, 31545) was found on the Tiber bank, about 660 m. upstream from the Ponte Sisto. It had been set up by the "curatores riparum", between 41 and 44 A. D., and testified to the existence of a Pons Agrippae, which until then had been unknown. In the same year the foundations of a bridge were discovered, both in the river-bed and on the banks. This bridge crossed the Tiber 160 m. north-west of the Ponte Sisto, from what is now the Lungotevere Tebaldi, in the direction of the tomb of C. Sulpicius Platorinus and the Transtiberine section of the Aurelian Wall. These remains are identified as the Pons Agrippae. According to a fragment of the Fasti Ostienses (NSc, 1939, p. 361), the bridge was restored by Antoninus Pius in 147 A. D.

L. BORSARI, NSc, 1887, pp. 322-327; G. GATTI, BCom XV, 1887, pp. 306-313; L. BORSARI, BCom XVI, 1888, pp. 92-98; CH. HÜLSEN, RM IV, 1889, p. 285 f.; id., RM VI, 1891, p. 135 f.; R. LANCIANI, Ruins, p. 21 f.; P-A, p. 398; F. W. SHIPLEY, Agrippa, p. 66 f.;

G. LUGLI, Mon II, p. 308 f.; G. CALZA, NSc, 1939, pp. 361, 364; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 45, 161; H. RIEMANN, RE, Pons Agrippae, 1952, pp. 2455-2461; J. LE GALL, Tibre, pp. 157, 210 f.



915 Site-plan of the remains of the Pons Agrippae discovered in 1887.

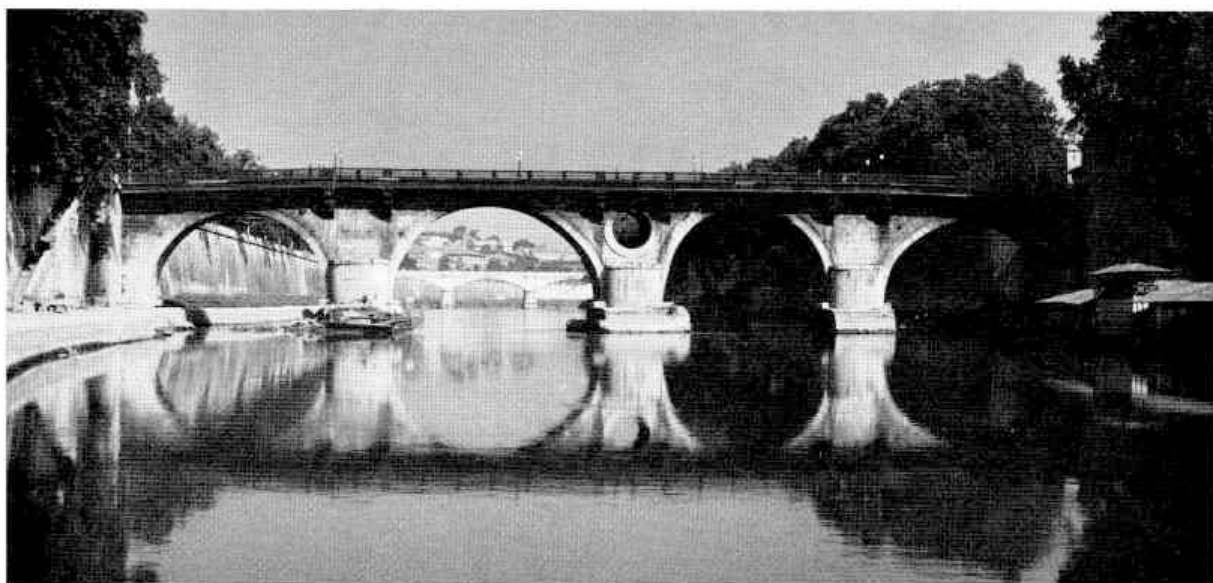
PONS AURELIUS. SIXTUS IV built the Ponte Sisto on the foundations of the ancient Pons Aurelius in 1473/75, the name of which is handed down in the Regionary Catalogue (Reg. XIV). In later literary sources it is also called Pons Antoninus, Ianicularis, Tremulus, Valentinianus and, after its destruction, Ruptus and Fractus (CodTop III, p. 26; IV, p. 128). Its founder was probably Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Caracalla. The bridge and a triumphal arch standing at the entrance to the Campus Martius were restored in 366–67 A. D. by the emperors Valens and Valentinianus (CIL VI, 31402–31412). Remains of the arch, and its marble and bronze decoration, were found in the bed of the Tiber in 1878, when the left side of the river was drained. The foundations of the piers of the ancient bridge were also visible.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, pp. 178–183; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 1, p. 417 f.; II, pp. 192–195; P. ADINOLFI I, pp. 18–22; R. LANCIANI, *NSc*, 1878, p. 343 f.; id., *BCom* VI, 1878, pp. 241–248; IX, 1881, p. 11; id., *Ruins*, pp. 24–26; A. MAYERHÖFER, *Die Brücken im Alten Rom* (2), 1884, pp. 87–116; L. BORSARI, *NSc*, 1887, p. 325 f.; G. GATTI, *NSc*, 1892, p. 50; F. BARNABÉ, *ib.*, p. 234 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* VII, 1892, p. 329; D. MARCHETTI, *BCom* XX, 1892, pp. 139–145; G. DEHN,

RM XXVI, 1911, pp. 238–259; R. PARIBENT, *RM* XXVIII, 1913, pp. 113–121; TH. ASHBY, *Top* 1581, p. 58; P-A, p. 398 f.; R. PARIBENT, *MusNaz*, p. 206, No. 550; p. 307, No. 1073; G. LUGLI, *Mon* II, pp. 315–318; J. LE GALL, *Tibre*, pp. 295–301; F. CASTAGNOLI, *BCom* LXXIV, 1951/52, p. 52; F. GNECCHI, *Medaglioni Romani* II, Tav. 61, 1; H. RIEMANN, *RE*, *Pons Valentiniani*, 1952, pp. 2469–2482; R. A. STACCIOLI, *Capitolium* XXXIII, 1958, 2, pp. 3–5.

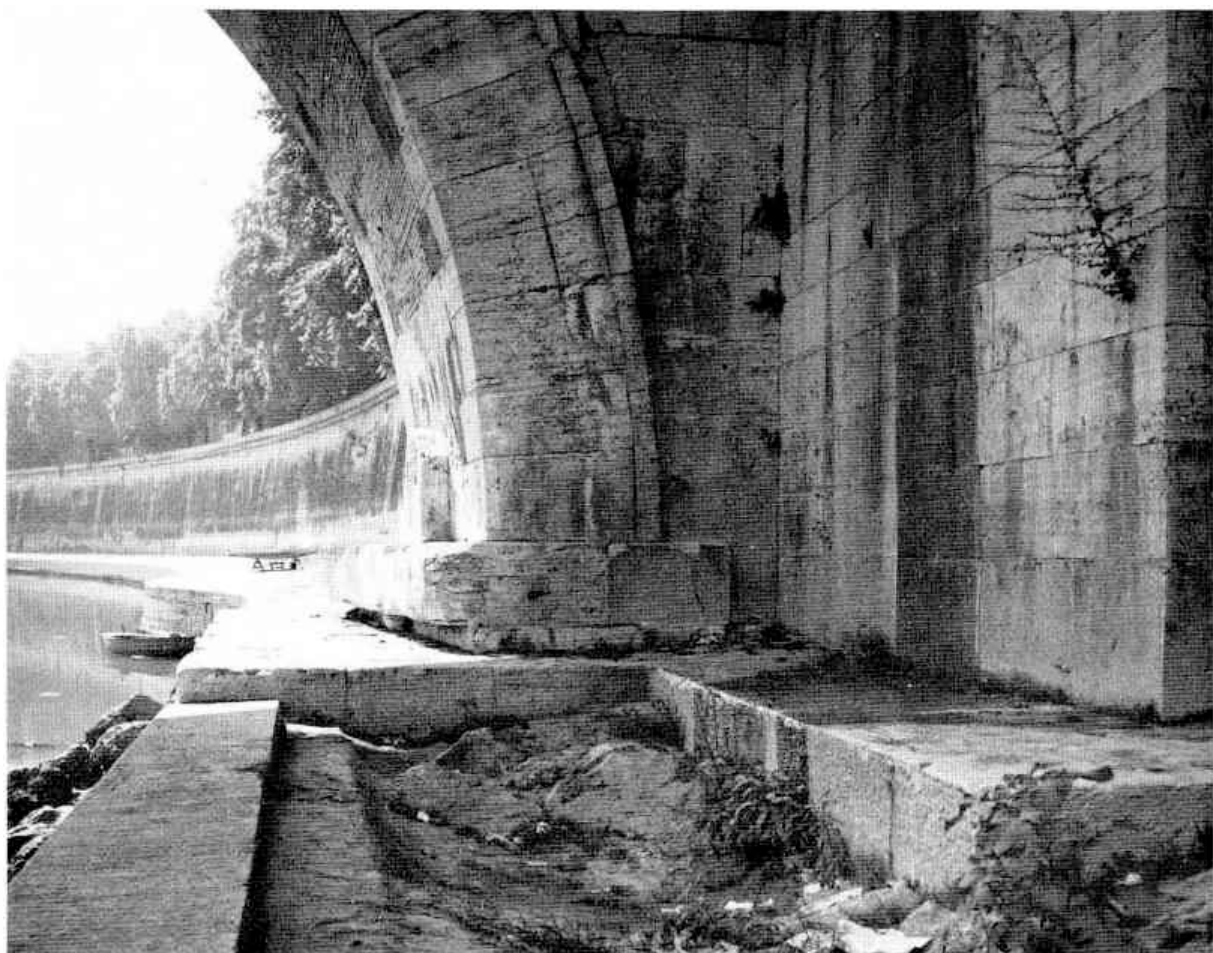


916 The arch of the Ponte Sisto on the right bank of the Tiber with remains of the foundations of the Pons Aurelius. Fot 596



917 The Ponte Sisto built on the remains of the Pons Aurelius in 1473/75.

Fot 594



918 The pier of the Ponte Sisto on the right bank; it is built on the foundations of the Pons Aurelius and indicates the greater width of the ancient bridge.

Fot 595

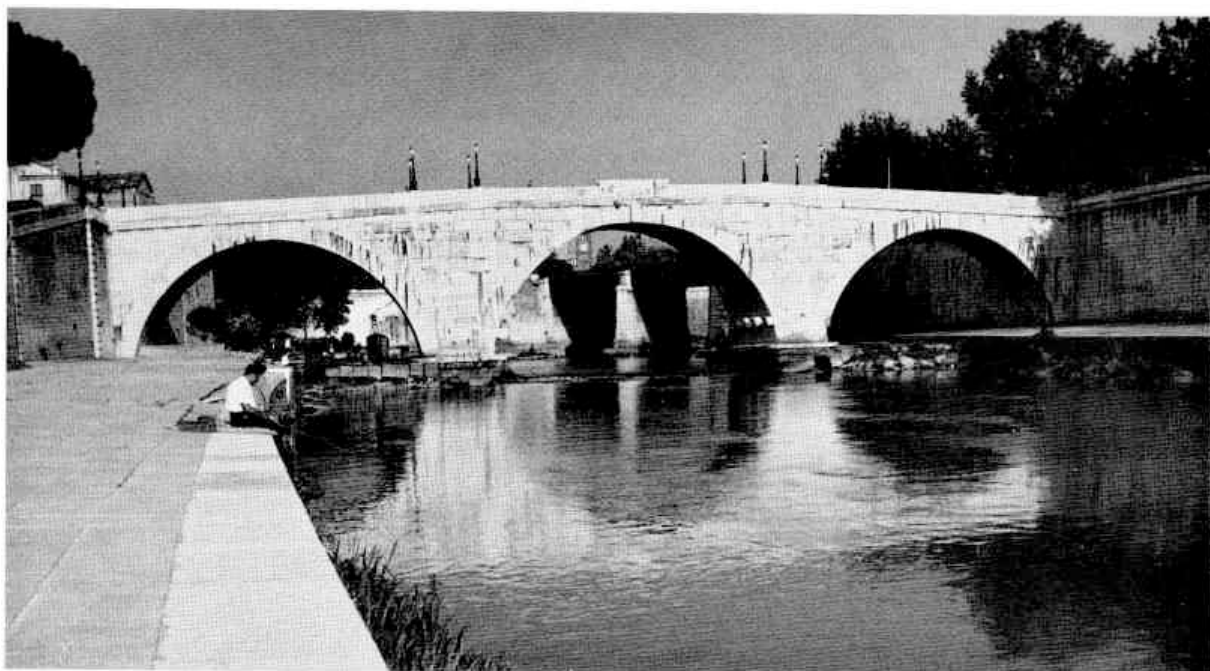
PONS CESTIUS. The bridge, which connects the right bank of the Tiber with the island, was called the Pons Cestius in the 4th century Regionary Catalogue. Its builder was presumably a certain Cestius, who was curator viarum between 62 and 27 B. C. In 370 A. D., a hastily erected new bridge was dedicated, as the Pons Gratiani (CIL VI, 1175, 1176); among other ancient building material used in its construction was travertine from the nearby Theatre of Marcellus. In 1885/1889, when the channel to the west of the island was widened from 48 to 76 m., the bridge was taken down. In 1892 a new bridge was completed, the centre arch of which was rebuilt to its original design and measurements, 347 of the 563 ancient travertine blocks being used again. In place of the small side arches of the Pons Gratiani, with openings of 5.80 m., the new side arches were built to the same width as the centre arch, increasing the total length of the bridge from 48 m. to 80.40 m.

FLAVIO BIONDO-LUCIO FAUNO, *Roma Ristaurata*, 1543, II, 79–81; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, pp. 167–174; F. REBER, *Ruinen*, pp. 319–321; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 1, pp. 418–420; P. ADINOLFI I, pp. 22–24; R. LANCIANI, *NSc*, 1885, p. 188; 1886, p. 159; L. BORSARI, *BCom* XVII, 1889, pp. 165–172; Ch. HÜLSEN, *RM* IV, 1889, pp. 282–285; P. BONATO, *Annali della Soc. degli*

ingegneri e degli architetti italiani IV, 1889, parte II, pp. 139–151; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 18 f.; M. BESNIER, *L'Île Tibérine*, 1902, pp. 106–119; P-A, p. 399 f.; G. LUGLI, *Mon* II, pp. 306–308; id., *Tecnica* I, pp. 239, 325, fig. 61; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 146 f.; J. LE GALL, *Tibre*, pp. 208 f., 301–305.



919. Ponte Cestio, seen from the south.



920 Ponte Cestio, seen from the north.

For 5597



921 The Pons Gratiani, built on the remains of the Pons Cestius before it was destroyed in 1885. Under the parapet is the dedicatory inscription to Gratianus (CIL VI, 1176).

For 2964

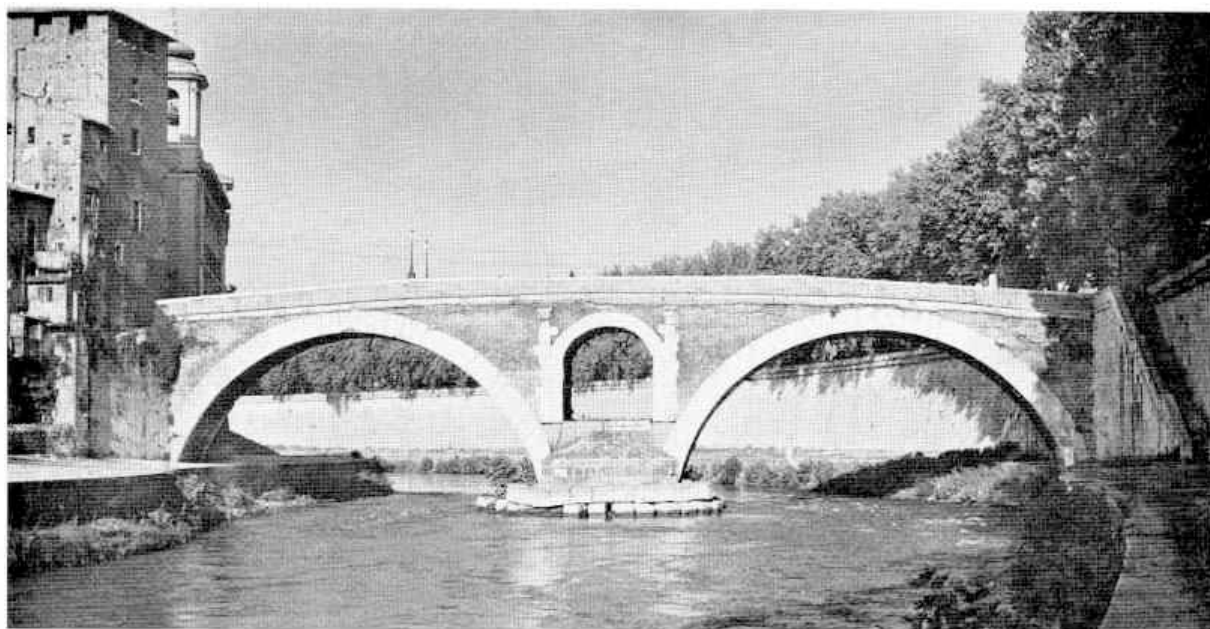
PONS FABRICIUS. The bridge which connected the left bank of the Tiber to the island was built in 62 B. C. by the curator viarum L. Fabricius. Inscriptions over the arches of the bridge (CIL VI, 1305, 31594) record the date and the name of the builder. The left arch of the bridge also bears an inscription of the consuls in 21 B. C., M. Lollius and Q. Lepidus, referring either to a restoration of the left side of the bridge, or to the final approval of the structure by the authorities ("COS. EX. S. C. PROBAVERUNT"), 41 years after the building started. In the middle ages, the bridge was also known as the Pons Iudaeorum (CodTop I, p. 26) "ubi Iudaei habitare videntur" (letter of Benedict VIII of 1018). The later name of Ponte dei Quattro Capi, which is given in Albertini's *Opusculum de mirabilibus Urbis Romae* of 1510 (CodTop IV, p. 466), derives from the four-headed herms which served as the piers of the bronze balustrade on the ancient bridge. They were incorporated into the new parapet, which was built by Innocent XI in 1679.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, pp. 174-178; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 1, p. 418 f.; C. L. URLICH, *Cod. Urb. Romae Topographicus*, 1871, p. 204; P. ADINOLFI I, p. 21 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* VI, 1891, p. 135¹ f.; J. H. MIDDLETON II, p. 367 f.; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 17 f.; M. BERNIER, *L'Île Tibérine*, 1902, pp. 93-105; T. FRANK,

Buildings, p. 142 f.; TH. ASHBY, *Practical engineering in ancient Rome* (Brit. Assoc., section H, *Anthropology*, 1925) p. 6; P-A, p. 400; G. LUGLI, *Mon* II, pp. 303-305; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 146, 172; J. LE GALL, *Tibre*, pp. 205-208; L. A. HOLLAND, *Janus and the bridge*, 1961, pp. 212-218.



922 Pons Fabricius, seen downstream.



923 Pons Fabricius, seen upstream.

Fot 579



924 The arch adjoining the left bank of the Tiber with the inscriptions of Fabricius, and of the consuls Lollius and Lepidus.

Fot 5650

PONS MULVIUS. The Via Flaminia, which was built in 220 B. C., crossed the Tiber by the Pons Mulvius* which, at the latest, must date from the building of the road. In literature, the bridge is first mentioned in connection with an historical event in 207 B. C. (Livy XXVII, 51, 2). The stone bridge, the remains of which are preserved in the modern structure, was built in 109 B. C. by the censor M. Aemilius Scaurus. For more than 2000 years it has served as the principal entrance to the city of Rome, and in its long history it has been damaged many times by wars and floods. After the 14th century, the broken end arches of the bridge were replaced by wooden gangways; these were burnt several times in subsequent battles, but remained unchanged, even after extensive restorations had been effected by Nicholas V and Calixtus III, in 1451–1458. Finally, the bridge was completely restored, in 1805, by Giuseppe Valadier. During the defence of Rome by Garibaldi in 1849, the arch at the north end of the bridge was blown up, and the roadway rendered unusable. The damage was repaired in the same year.

G. A. GUATTANI, *Memorie enciclopediche romane* I, 1806, pp. 5–8; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, pp. 183–193; id., *Analisi della carta de'dintorni di Roma* (2) II, 1848, pp. 580–588; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 1, p. 415; G. TOMASSETTI, *ArchStorPat* VI, 1883, pp. 207–221; id., *La Campagna Romana* III, 1913, pp. 232–236; R. DEL-

BRÜCK, *HB* I, pp. 3–11; TH. ASHBY, *JRS* XI, 1921, p. 137; T. FRANK, *Buildings*, p. 141 f.; E. MARTINORI, *Via Flaminia*, 1929, pp. 36–48; E. AMADEI, *Capitolium* IX, 1933, pp. 548–558; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 134; H. H. BALLANCE, *BSR* XIX, 1951, pp. 79–84; J. LE GALL, *Tibre*, pp. 86–91; id., *RA* 6, XLVII, 1956, p. 38 f.

* The Pons Mulvius is the only Roman bridge which has not altered its name, although the name itself has changed its form in the course of time, *Milvius*, *Molbius* (CodTop I, *passim*) in antiquity and, since the 14th century, *Pons Mollis*, *Ponte Mole* and *Ponte Molle*.



925 Pons Mulvius, west side.



926 The ancient arches of the Pons Mulvius, east side.

Fot 605

PONS NERONIANUS. The remains of the bridge, which was called Pons Neronianus in the *Mirabilia* (CodTop III, p. 26)*, can be seen at low water immediately below the Pontè Vittorio Emanuele. It crossed the river in line with the Via Recta, whose course from Via Flaminia (Via del Corso) to the bridge through Vicolo del Curato, Via dei Coronari, Via di S. Agostino, and Via delle Coppelle, is still recognizable in the modern street plan. From the fact that it is not mentioned in the 4th century *Regionary Catalogue*, it may be assumed that the bridge was destroyed before the time of Constantine. The erection of an "ARCUS ARCADI, HONORII ET THEODOSII" near the west end of the bridge, after Stilicho's victory over the Goths at Pollentia in 405 A. D. (CIL VI, 1196), does not mean that the bridge was still in existence in the 5th century; the Aurelian Wall had stood between its remains and the triumphal arch, since the end of the 3rd century. With the building of the City Wall along the left bank of the Tiber, the bridge could no longer have served the traffic which passed from the Via Flaminia, across the Campus Martius, to the Gardens of Agrippina on the right bank; even if it had been accessible from the *POSTERULA DE EPISCOPO*. However, the position of this gate is not positively stated in mediaeval sources.

FLAVIO BIONDO—LUCIO FAUNO, *Roma Ristaurata*, 1543, I, 41; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, pp. 205–207; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 1, p. 416 f.; C. CORVISIERI, *ArchStor* Pat I, 1878, pp. 144–156; P. ADINOLFI I, p. 76 f.; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* XXI, 1893, p. 20³; id., *Ruins*, p. 24; O. RICHTER, *Topographie der Stadt Rom* (2), 1901,

p. 68; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, p. 503 f.; A. PASQUI, *NSc*, 1909, pp. 11–14; G. GATTI, *BCom* XXXVII, 1909, p. 124 f.; P-A, pp. 401, 33 f.; I. A. RICHMOND, *Wall*, pp. 25, 238; G. LUGLI, *Mon* II, p. 309 f.; J. LE GALL, *Tibre*, pp. 211, 311; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 36.

* Other names: Pons Triumphalis, Pons ruptus ad S. Spiritum in Sassia, Pons Vaticanus, Ponte d'Orazio (Mem. Flaminio Vacca 93).



927 The remains of the Pons Neronianus in the year 1754, when the centre pier was still preserved to a height of 4.56 m. (G. Vasi, *Magnificenze di Roma* V, Tav. 87). Fot 2967



928 Two piers of the Pons Neronianus showing the direction of the ancient bridge; to the left Ponte Vittorio Emanuele.
Fot 597



929 A pier of the Pons Neronianus on the left bank of the Tiber.

Fot 3695

PONS THEODOSII. Until 1877, the remains of an ancient bridge stood in the Tiber below the Aventine. It crossed the river in the direction of S. Sabina and, in the absence of other evidence, was identified as the PONS PROBI of the Constantinian Regionary Catalogue. Q. Aurelius Symmachus, Praefectus Urbi from 384–385 A. D., reported in two official memoranda and wrote in letters to the Praefectus Praetorio Eusignius and to Licinius (Epist. IV, 70; V, 76) about the rebuilding of the bridge, which was begun in 381, but was still not completed in 387. The bridge is called the “Pons Marmoreus Theodosii” (CodTop III, p. 26) in the *Mirabilia*; and in the *Graphia Aureae Urbis* it is called “Pons Theodosii in Riparanea” – Riparanea = Ripa Romana = Ripa Grande (CodTop III, p. 84). It was already destroyed at the beginning of the 11th century, and in letters of Benedict VIII of 1018 and Leo IX of 1049, it is referred to as the “Pons Fractus iuxta Marmoratam”. In 1484, Sixtus IV had the bridge pulled down to its foundations, and 400 large cannon balls were made out of the travertine facing of its arches and piers.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, pp. 199–205; C. L. URLICH, *Cod. Urbis Romae Topographicus*, 1871, p. 203 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 1, p. 421 f.; II, p. 195; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* V, 1877, p. 167; O. GILBERT, *Rom* III, p. 262; C. L. VISCONTI, *BCom* XX, 1892, p. 261 f.;

R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 16 f.; TH. ASHBY, *Top* 1581, p. 86; P-A, p. 401; G. LUGLI, *Mon* II, pp. 296–298, 318; M. E. HIRST, *BSR* XIV, 1938, p. 147 f.; J. LE GALL, *Tibre*, pp. 305–311.



930 The remains of the piers of the Pons Theodosii before their destruction in 1877.



931 The piers of the Pons Theodosii with the right bank of the Tiber.

Fot 4719

PORTA APPIA. The original gateway in the Aurelian Wall, through which the Via Appia left the city, had two arches; the remains of the western arch are still visible on the inner side of the gate. The Porta Appia took its name, as did most of the other gateways, from the road which passed through it. In the middle ages it was known as Porta d'Accia, Datia or Dazza, but never quite lost its original name (CodTop IV, p. 112). The modern name of Porta S. Sebastiano comes from the church of S. Sebastiano fuori le Mura, and appears for the first time as "Porta San Bastiano" on the occasion of Charles V's entrance into Rome in 1536. The present gateway is a restoration by Honorius and Arcadius (401/402 A. D.). Later, incorporating the so-called Arco di Druso (q. v.), a vantage-court was built; but apparently it was never used for defence, since there are no traces of hinges, doors or any other means of shutting the rear gate of the court.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, p. 149 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 1, p. 366; F. REBER, *Ruinen*, p. 538; R. LANCIANI, *Storia* II, p. 59; R. SCHULTZE, *Bonner Jahrbücher* CXVIII, 1909, p. 343; G. TOMASSETTI, *La Campagna Romana* II, 1910, pp. 32-36; I. A. RICHMOND, *BCom*

LV, 1927, pp. 59-63; P-A, p. 402 f.; G. B. GIOVENALE, *BCom* LVII, 1929, pp. 183-214; LIX, 1931, pp. 106-115; I. A. RICHMOND, *Wall*, pp. 121-142; G. LUGLI, *Mon* II, pp. 223-235; id., *Tecnica* II, Tav. LIII, 2; G. C. GUIDI, *Roma* XXI, 1943, pp. 14-17.



932 Porta Appia, outer side.



933 View of the inner side of the Porta Appia with the vantage-court closed by the "Arco di Druso" (L. Rossini, *Le porte antiche e moderne del recinto di Roma*, 1829). Fot 6171



934 Inner side of the Porta Appia, shortly after the vantage-court was opened in 1870.

Fot 5972

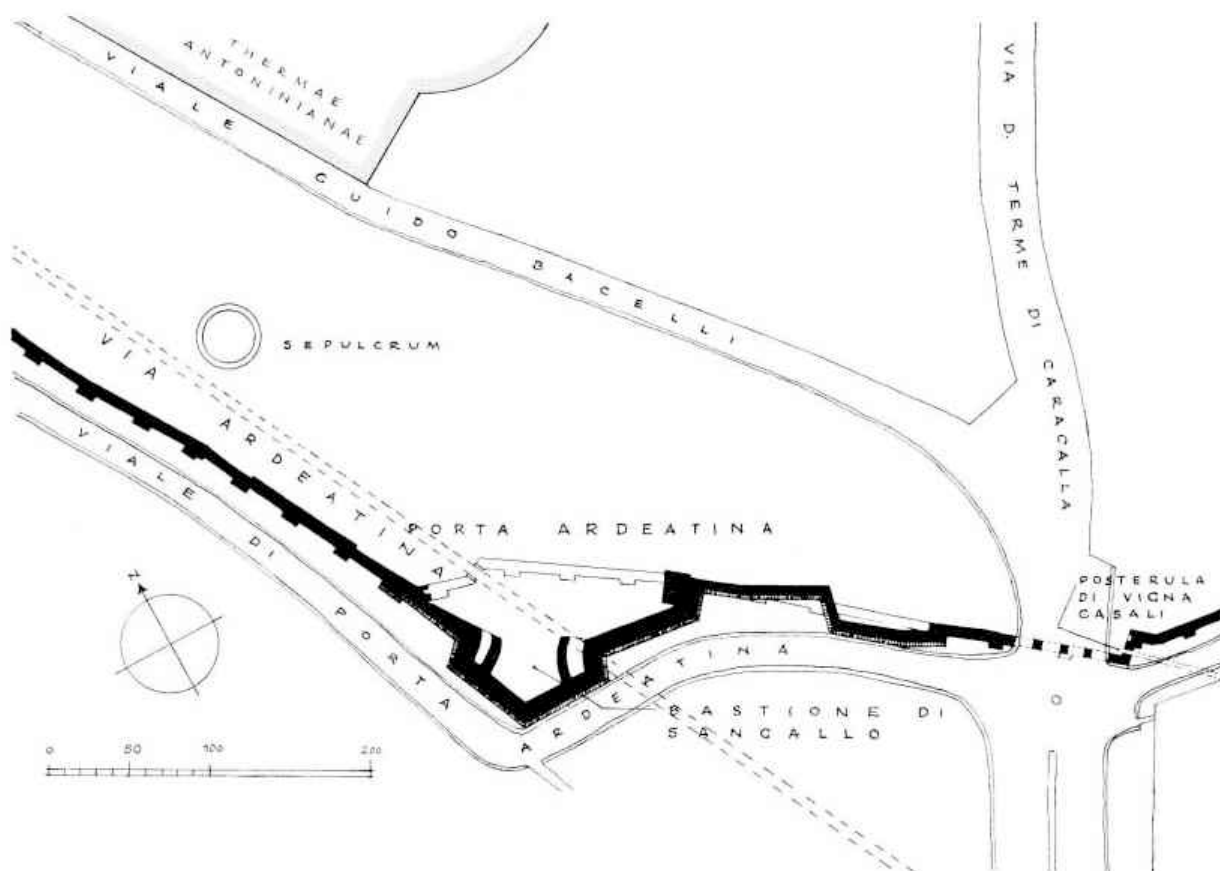
PORTA ARDEATINA. When the Bastione di Sangallo was built between 1537 and 1542, the gateway was destroyed which lay between the Porta Appia and Porta Ostiensis, and between the 20th and 21st towers west of Porta Appia.* The gate, which was not flanked by towers, stood at an angle in the wall, and thus allowed the Via Ardeatina, proceeding from the north-west, to leave the city without changing direction. From a measured drawing by Sangallo (Uffizi, Disegni di architettura No. 1517), it appears that the opening of the gateway was 13.60 m. distant from the nearest tower to the east, and 15.85 m. from the nearest tower to the west.

s. a. Muri Aureliani II, 796, 797.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, p. 151; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 1, p. 367 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM IX*, 1894, pp. 320–327; R. LANCIANI, *FUR*, fol. 45, 46; E. ROCCHI, *Le piante iconografiche e prospettiche di Roma del secolo XVI*, 1902, pp. 183 f., 239; Tav. XXXII; G. TOMASSETTI, *La Campagna Romana II*, 1910, p. 410 f.; P-A, p. 403;

G. B. GIOVENALE, *BCom* LIX, 1931, p. 62 f.; I. A. RICHMOND, *Wall*, pp. 217–219; *CodTop* II, p. 149^a; IV, p. 244; C. PIETRANGELI, *Capitolium* XX, 1945, pp. 1–8; C. C. VAN ESSEN, *Mededeelingen Rome* 3, IX, 1957, pp. 142, 147.

* Richmond's erroneous assertion that the gateway lay "between the twelfth and thirteenth towers west of Porta Appia" (*Wall*, p. 217) is repeated in *CodTop* II, p. 149. It originates with Hülsen, *RM IX*, 1894, p. 326 – he, however, counted the towers west of Porta Ardeatina. From Richmond's own reckoning of the towers of Sector I, west of Porta Appia (*Wall*, p. 270), the site of the gateway must have been between the 20th and 21st towers (s. a. Lanciani, *FUR*, fol. 45, 46).



935 Site-plan of Porta Ardeatina behind the Bastione di Sangallo (after Hülsen-Rauscher).



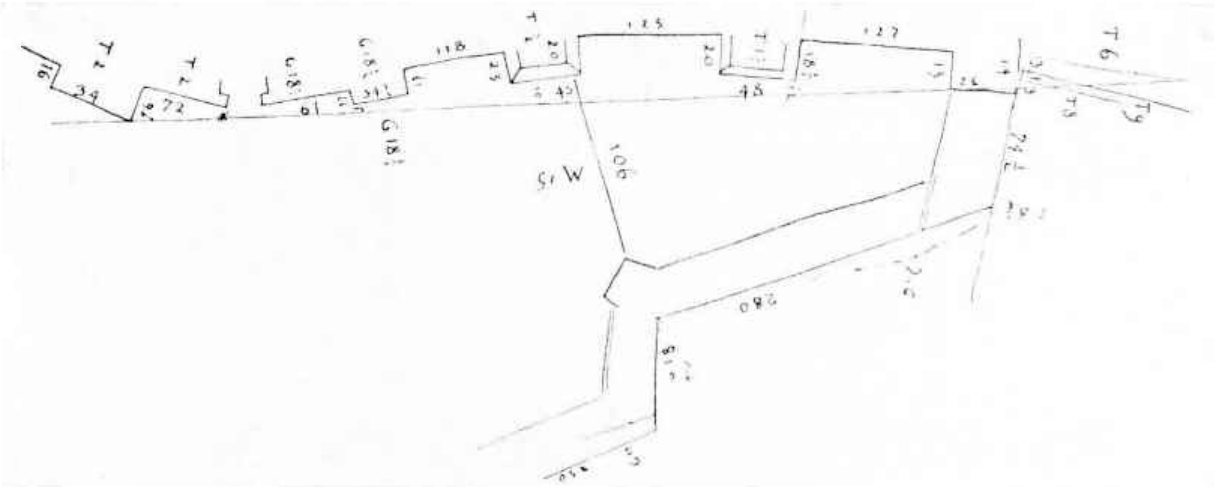
936 Remains of the Aurelian Wall behind the eastern end of the Bastione di Sangallo.

Fot 1223

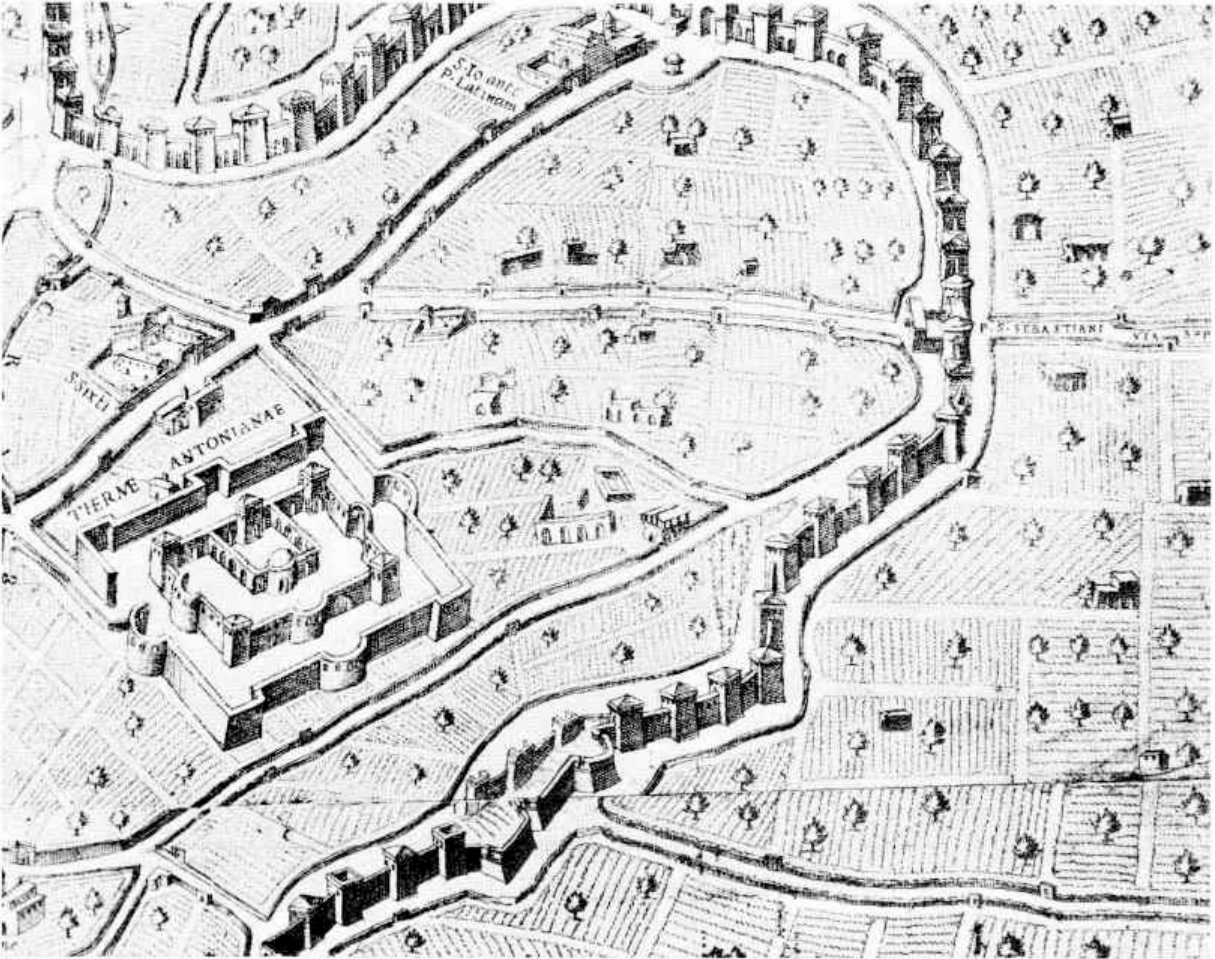


937 Remains of a tower at the western end of the Bastione di Sangallo.

Fot 1281



938 Drawing by Sangallo, with the measurements of the towers and the intervening curtains of the wall, and the opening for the Porta Ardeatina.
For 3015



939 A detail from the map of Mario Cartario of 1576, with three towers of the Aurelian Wall still preserved behind the Bastione di Sangallo. The Porta Ardeatina was between the last tower of the preserved part of the wall and the first tower below the Bastione di Sangallo.
For 3014



940 Stefano du Pérac's "Urbis Romae Sciografia" of 1574, showing Porta Ardeatina in an angle of the wall. At that time, the ruined gateway could still be seen. Fot 3016

PORTA ASINARIA. The Porta Asinaria, like Porta Ardeatina, was originally a modest opening in the Aurelian Wall, without its own towers. Later, in the time of Honorius, the gateway was enlarged and provided with semicircular towers, in which system of fortification two rectangular wall towers were incorporated. The Porta Asinaria was walled up for the first time by King Ladislaus of Naples, after the conquest of Rome in 1408, but it was reopened only a few weeks later. It was again walled up under Pius IV in 1564/65, and in 1574 it was replaced by the Porta S. Giovanni. During the restoration and reopening of the gateway in 1951/1954, the vantage-court and its gate were excavated.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, pp. 146–148; F. REBER, *Ruinen*, p. 535 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 1, p. 363; TH. ASHBY, *BSR* IV, 1907, p. 42 f.; L. MARIANI, *BCom* XLV, 1917, p. 194; G. e F. TOMASSETTI, *La Campagna Romana* IV, 1926, pp. 20–26; I. A. RICHMOND, *BCom* LV, 1927, p. 64 f.; P-A, p. 404; G. B. GIOVENALE,

BCom LIX, 1931, pp. 65–68; I. A. RICHMOND, *Wall*, pp. 144–159; G. LUGLI, *Mon* II, pp. 210–214; A. M. COLINI, *Celio*, pp. 122–124; P. SCARPA, *Capitolium* XXVIII, 1953, pp. 87–92; G. GATTI, *ib.* XXIX, 1954, pp. 97–104; A. M. COLINI, *Studi Romani* II, 1954, p. 314 f.



941 Porta Asinaria after it was reopened in 1954.

Fot 3698

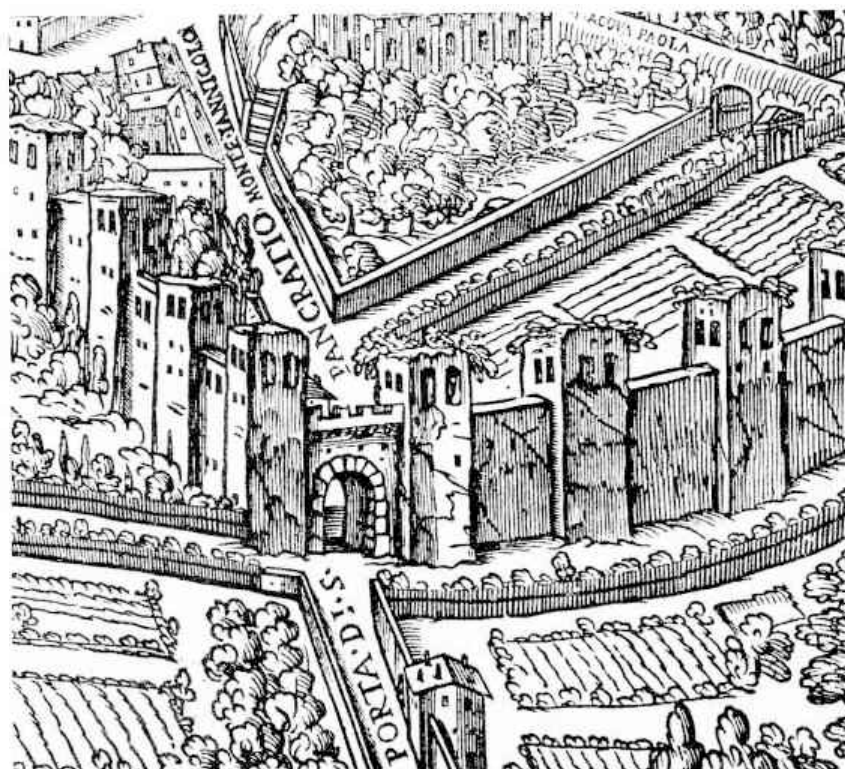


942 The rectangular wall tower on the west of the Porta Asinaria incorporated into the circular tower of the gateway.
Fot 1265



943 Porta Asinaria, inner side with the vantage-court and rear gate.

Fot 1267



945 The Porta Aurelia before it was pulled down by Urban VIII. Maggi's Plan of the City 1625.
For 3010



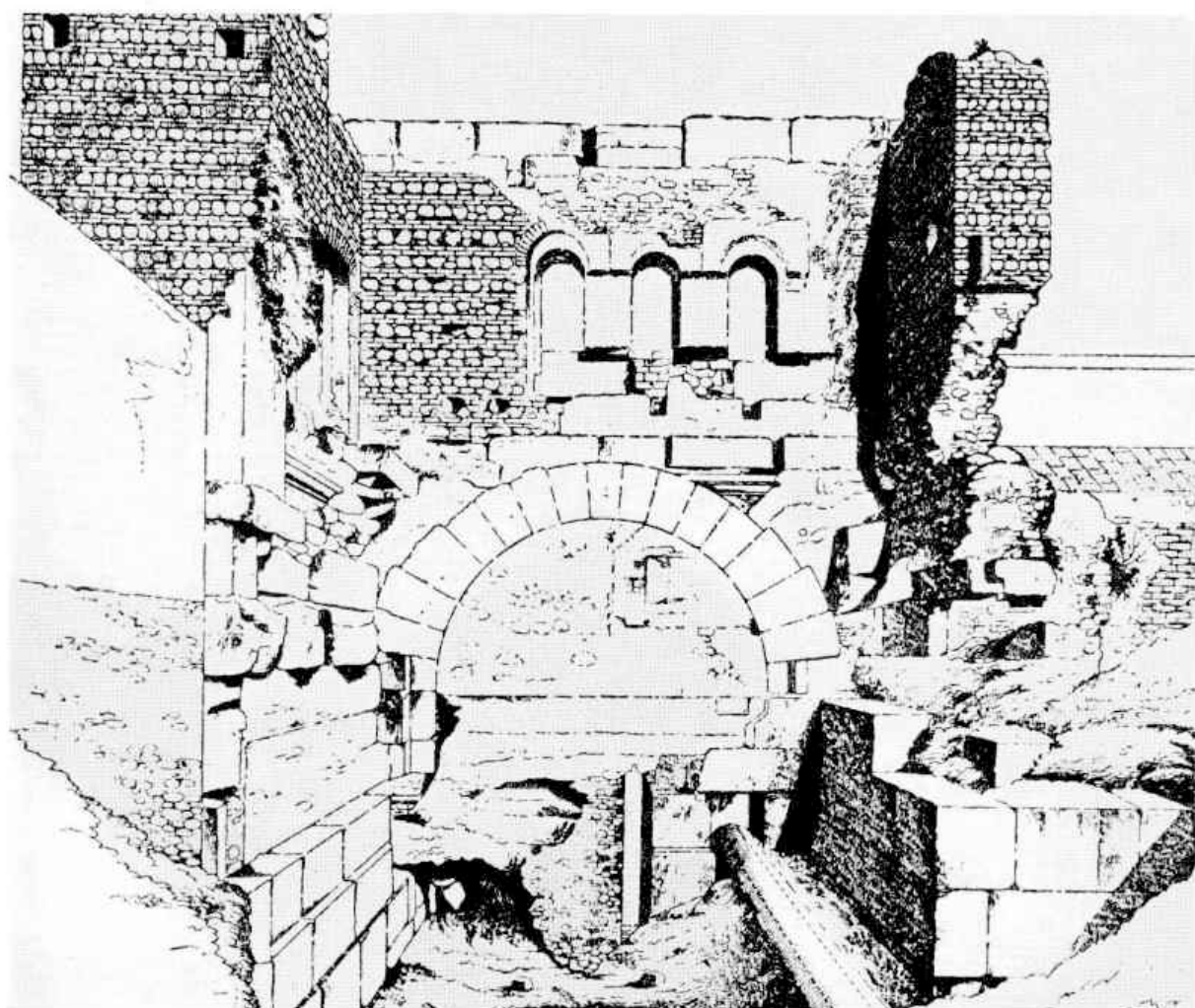
946 The Porta San Pancrazio which was built 1642/44 in place of Porta Aurelia (L. Rossini, *Le porte antiche e moderne del recinto di Roma*, 1829).
For 6405

PORTA CHIUSA. The name of this gateway, beside the south wall of the *Castra Praetoria*, is modern; its ancient name is unknown. In the 15th and 16th centuries it was known as the "Porta Interaggeres" (CodTop IV, pp. 431, 489). It stands across the line of the road which led to Tivoli from the Porta Viminalis in the Servian Wall, and appears to date from the reconstruction of the gateways at the time of Honorius. The well-preserved outer side is visible behind modern buildings, Nos. 4-6, Via Monzambano; but the inner side, which lies in the area of No. 25 A, Viale di Castro Pretorio, is built over by modern houses. Excavations in 1868 did not go down to the ancient level, but confirmed that, like the Porta Metrovia (q. v.), the gateway had been in the form of a tower. In 1585/86 under Sixtus V, a branch of the *Acqua Felice* was carried through it.

s. a. *Castra Praetoria* I, 255.

W. GELL-A. NIBBY, *Le Mura di Roma*, 1820, p. 339; J. H. PARKER, *Archaeologia* XLII, 1869, p. 17 f., plate II; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 1, p. 355; TH. ASHBY, *BSR* III, 1906, pp. 86, 199 f.; P-A, p. 406; G. B. GIOVENALE, *BCom* LIX, 1931, pp. 63-65; I. A. RICH-

MOND, *Wall*, pp. 181-184; G. LUGLI, *Mon* II, pp. 188-191; G. ZANGHERI, *Boll. dell'Ist. Storico e di Cultura dell'Arma del Genio*, fasc. 27, giugno 1948, p. 69 f.; CodTop II, p. 205³.



947 Inner side of the Porta Chiusa during the 1868 excavation (drawing by Ciconetti from *Archaeologia* XLII, 1869).

Fot 3012



948 Outer side of the Porta Chiusa.

Rip X D/194

PORTA FLAMINIA. The Via Flaminia, which was built in 220 B. C., left the city through this gateway. Originally it was flanked by two semicircular towers, the remains of which were discovered when the rectangular bastions on the north side were pulled down in 1877. These bastions were a later reinforcement of the gateway, but had ancient foundations, and were faced with marble; in the time of Sixtus IV (1471–1484), they were either strengthened or restored. Pius IV had the Porta Flaminia, which since the end of the 14th century had been called the Porta del Popolo after the adjacent church, rebuilt by Nanni di Baccio Bigio in 1561/63.* The inner side of the gateway was designed by Bernini for the entrance of Queen Christina of Sweden, in 1655.

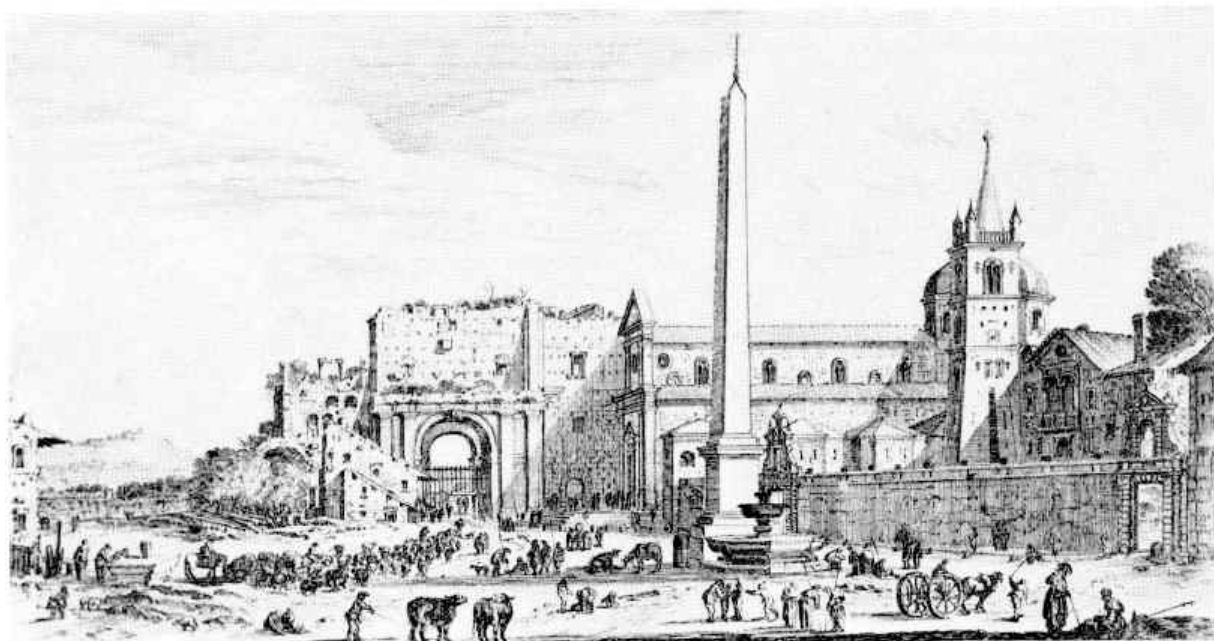
W. GELL–A. NIBBY, *Le Mura di Roma*, 1820, pp. 301–308; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt I*, pp. 138–141; R. LANCIANI, *NSc*, 1877, p. 269 f.; 1878, pp. 34 f., 138; 1880, p. 468; C. L. VISCONTI–V. VESPIGNANI, *BCom V*, 1877, pp. 184–252; VIII, 1880, pp. 169–182; IX, 1881, pp. 174–188; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 1, p. 353; I, 3, p. 463;

R. LANCIANI, *Storia I*, p. 80; III, p. 234 f.; TH. ASHBY–S. R. PIERCE, *Town Planning Review XI*, 1924, pp. 76–79; G. TOMASSETTI, *La Campagna Romana III*, 1913, pp. 201–208; P-A, p. 407 f.; G. B. GIOVENALE, *BCom LIX*, 1931, pp. 79–83; I. A. RICHMOND, *Wall*, pp. 191–200; G. LUGLI, *Mon II*, p. 165 f.

* Even to-day the north side of the Porta del Popolo is almost universally attributed to Vignola; but from the building accounts it appears that it was built to the design of Nanni di Baccio Bigio, and under his direction (H. Willich, *G. Barozzi da Vignola*, 1906, p. 90 f.; R. Lanciani, *Storia III*, p. 234; E. B. Mac Dougall, *Journ. Society of Architectural Historians XIX*, 1960, p. 106²¹).



949 The inner side of the Porta Flaminia with Bernini's central arch (1655). The side arches were added in 1878. For 1241

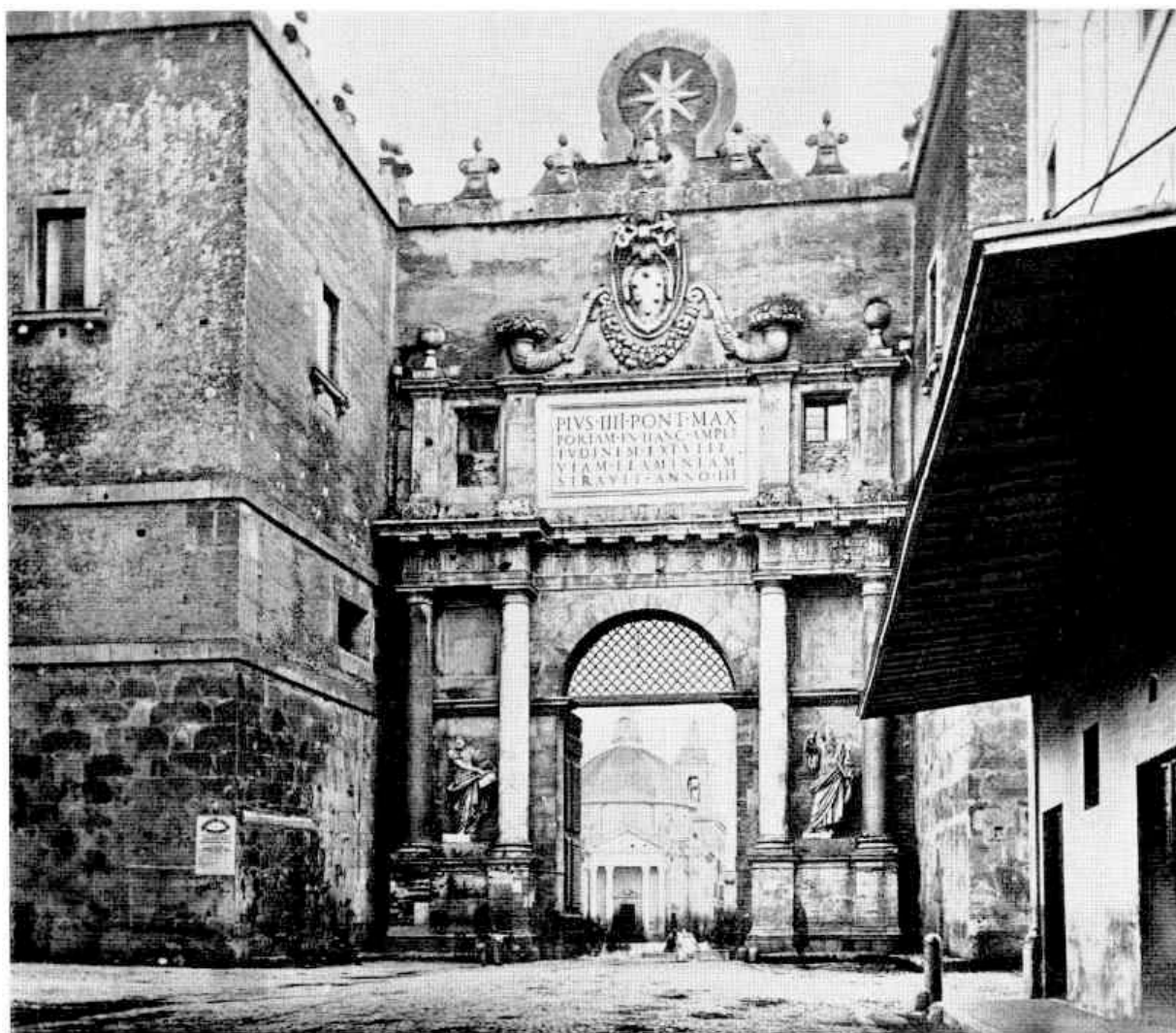


950 The inner side of the gateway after restoration by Pius IV. An engraving by Israel Sylvestre (about 1640–1644).
 For 3520



951 The ancient arch of the Porta Flaminia. A drawing by Marten van Heemskerck (about 1537).

For 3532



952 The outer side of the Porta Flaminia before the towers were pulled down in 1877.

Parker 1353

PORTA LATINA. The plan of this gateway, with its two semicircular towers, belongs to the first period of Aurelian's Wall, but the arch with its row of windows above the gateway, dates from the time of Honorius. The gateway had a vantage-court with an inner gate, which can be seen on pictorial plans of the 16th and 17th century, and in pictures up to the 18th century (s. H. Egger, *Römische Veduten* I, Taf. 82). In the course of its history, the gateway was walled up several times; in May 1408 it was closed by King Ladislaus of Naples (s. a. Porta Asinaria II, p. 204), but it was opened again in September 1409. From 1656 to 1669 it was closed to prevent the plague from spreading. At the beginning of the 19th century, owing to the abandonment of the Via Latina, the gateway became superfluous, and in 1808 it was again walled up. It has remained closed, except for a short period in 1827, until 1911, when it was finally reopened.

s. a. Muri Aureliani II, 789.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, p. 148 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 1, p. 366; TH. ASHBY, *BSR* IV, 1907, p. 13; H. GRISAR, *Roma alla fine del mondo antico*, 1908, p. 544 f.; G. e F. TOMASSETTI, *La Campagna Romana* IV, 1926,

pp. 6-9; I. A. RICHMOND, *BCom* LV, 1927, p. 57; id., *Wall*, pp. 100-109; P-A, p. 408 f.; G. B. GIOVENALE, *BCom* LIX, 1931, pp. 91-96; G. LUGLI, *Mon* II, pp. 220-222; id., *Tecnica* II, Tav. LXXIV, 4.



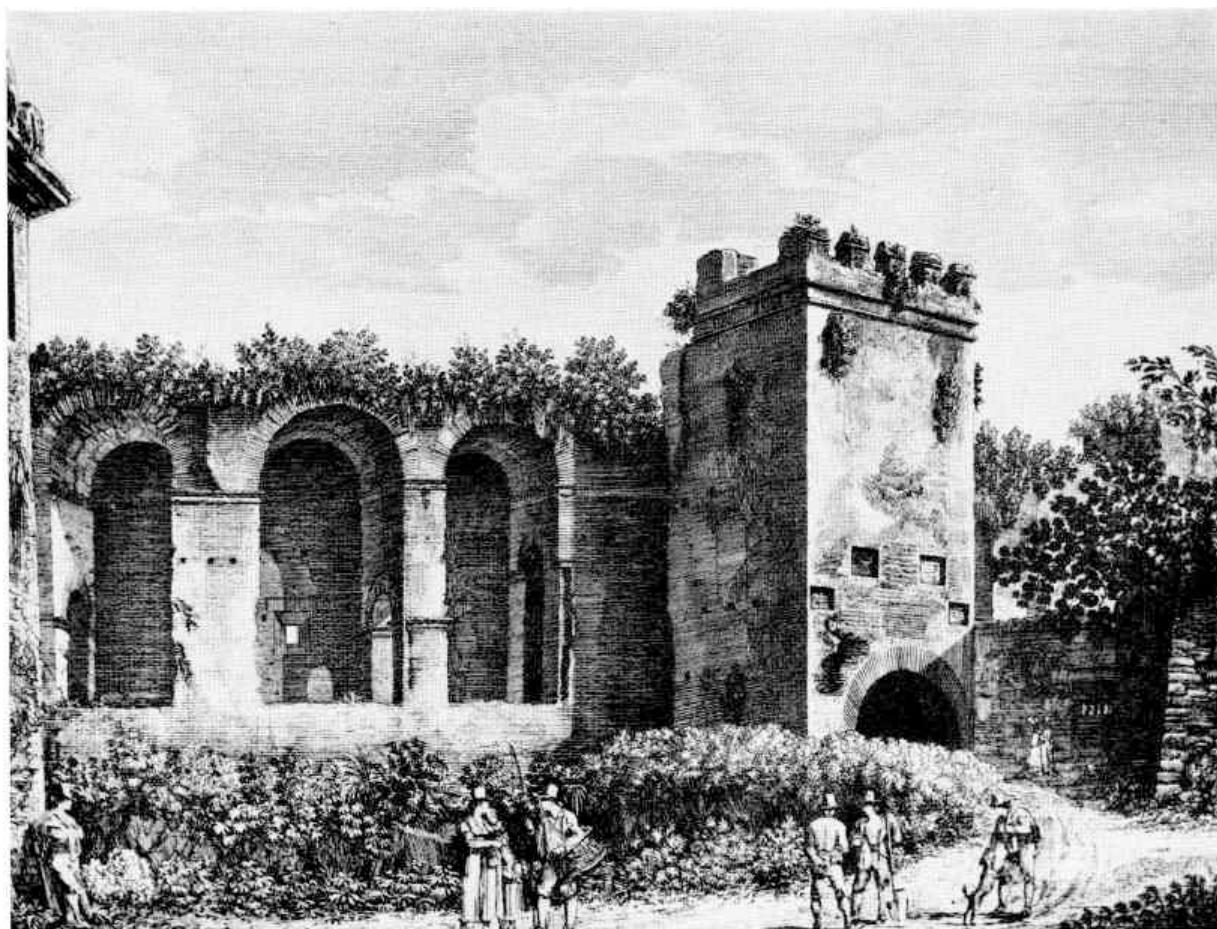
953 Porta Latina, outer side.

Fot 1276

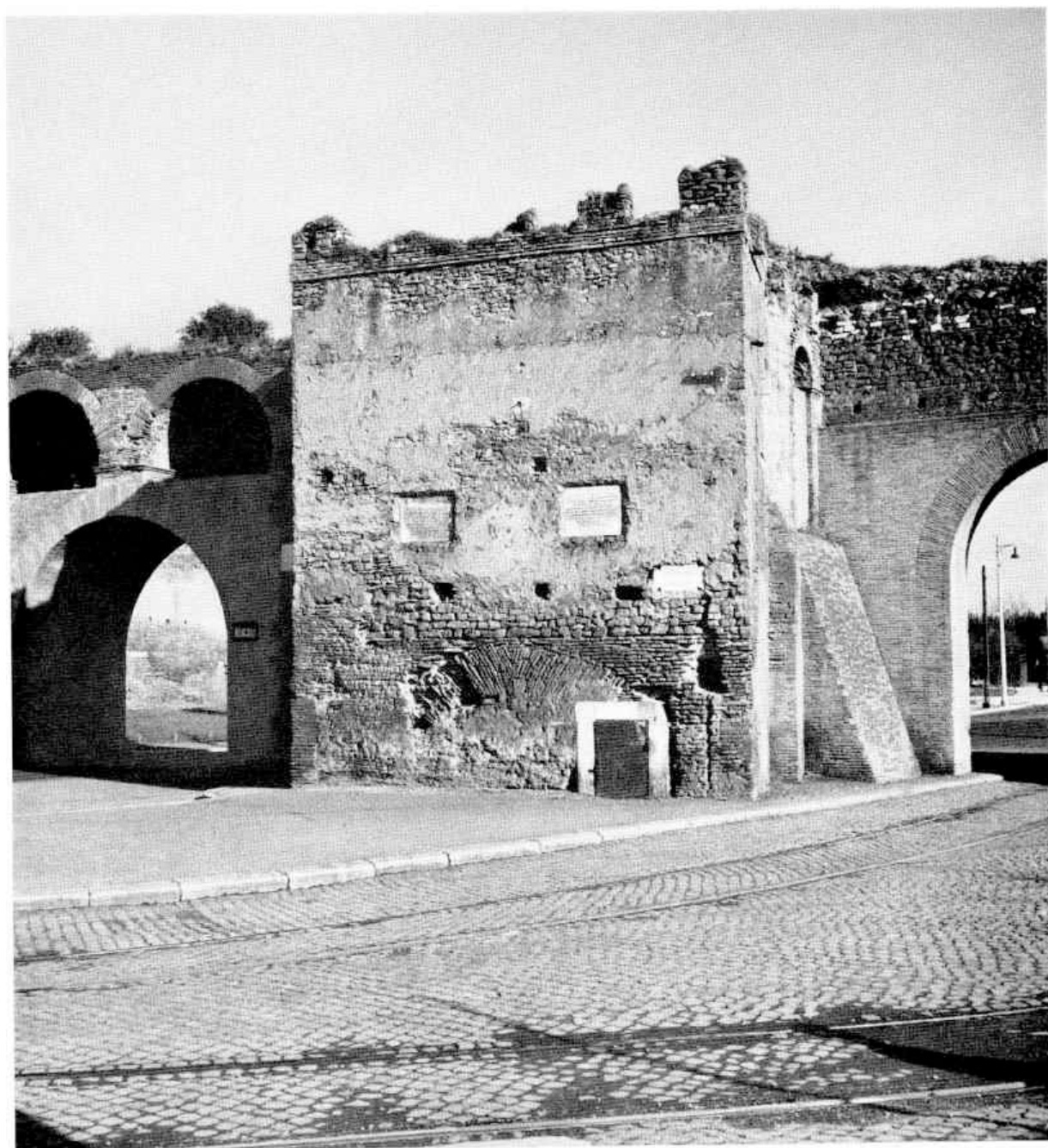
PORTA METROVIA. The ancient name of the gateway, which is situated between Porta Asinaria and Porta Latina, is unknown. It is often mentioned in mediaeval literature under a variety of names. The earliest literary evidence is in the description of the Wall in the 8th century Einsiedeln manuscript, where it is referred to as the Porta Metrovia (CodTop II, p. 206). The original gate was a modest opening, between two towers in the Aurelian Wall, which gave access to the city from the PALUDES DECENNAE. The road which led to the Porta Metrovia continued inside the Wall, in the direction of Porta Querquetulana, in the Servian Wall (s. Arcus Dolabellae et Silani I, p. 113). Later, perhaps in the time of Maxentius, the gateway was strengthened by building a tower behind it. In 1122 Pope Callixtus II diverted the Marrana through the gateway, thus bringing water to the fields and gardens within the Wall as well as draining the PALUDES DECENNAE. It is not known when the gateway was walled up.

W. GELL—A. NIBBY, *Le Mura di Roma*, 1820, p. 364 f.; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, p. 148; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 1, p. 364; CH. HÜLSEN, *BCom* XIX, 1891, p. 355 f.; *CIL* VI, 31893 b; TH. ASHBY, *BSR* IV, 1907, pp. 40–42; M. MARCHETTI, *BCom* XLII, 1914, p. 82, No. 14; F. LAIS, *Il Rivo dell'Acqua Mariana* (2), 1920, p. 27;

G. e F. TOMASSETTI, *La Campagna Romana* IV, 1926, pp. 13–19, 157–159; I. A. RICHMOND, *BCom* LV, 1927, p. 63 f.; id., *Wall*, pp. 142–144; P-A, p. 409; G. B. GIOVENALE, *BCom* LIX, 1931, p. 68 f.; G. LUGLI, *Mon* II, p. 218 f.; *CodTop* II, p. 147; A. M. COLINI, *Celio*, pp. 129–132, 440 f.



954 The inner side of the Porta Metrovia in the Aurelian Wall (L. Rossini, *Le porte antiche e moderne del recinto di Roma*, 1829). Fot 6404



955 Porta Metrovia, the gateway tower with an inscription recording the restoration of the gateway in 1157 (left) and 1579 (right).
For 1272



956 The walled up gateway in the Aurelian Wall, outer side.

Fot 1271

PORTA NOMENTANA. The gate in the Aurelian Wall through which the Via Nomentana left the city, lay about 75 m. south-east of the Porta Pia. It was flanked by two semicircular towers, and was the only Roman gateway to retain its original Aurelian type of fortification. The north tower has been preserved, but the south tower was pulled down in 1826*, when the tomb of Q. Haterius was discovered beneath it. The Porta Nomentana was walled up under Pius IV in 1564, and was replaced by the Porta Pia, built from Michelangelo's design.

s. a. Sepulcrum Q. Haterii II, 1111.

W. GELL-A. NIBBY, *Le Mura di Roma*, 1820, p. 324 f.; A. NIBBY, *Memorie Romane d'antichità e di belle arti* III, 1826, pp. 456-458; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 1, pp. 344¹⁰ f., 355; G. TOMASSETTI, *ArchStorPat* XI, 1888, p. 156; I. A. RICHMOND, *BCom* LV, 1927, p. 55 f.;

id., *Wall*, pp. 93-100; P-A, p. 410; G. B. GIOVENALE, *BCom* LIX, 1931, pp. 72-74; E. MARTINORI, *Via Nomentana*, 1932, p. 12 f.; G. LUGLI, *Mon* II, pp. 175-178.

* It is generally thought that 1827 was the date of its demolition, and that Cardinali was the author of the excavation report (C.H. VI, 1426). In fact, the report was written by Nibby, who states, in *Memorie Romane* of 1826, that the excavation took place at the beginning of that year; later, in *RomAnr* II, 1839, p. 519, he himself gives the erroneous date of 1827.



957 Porta Nomentana, the gateway has been walled up since 1564.

Fot 1244

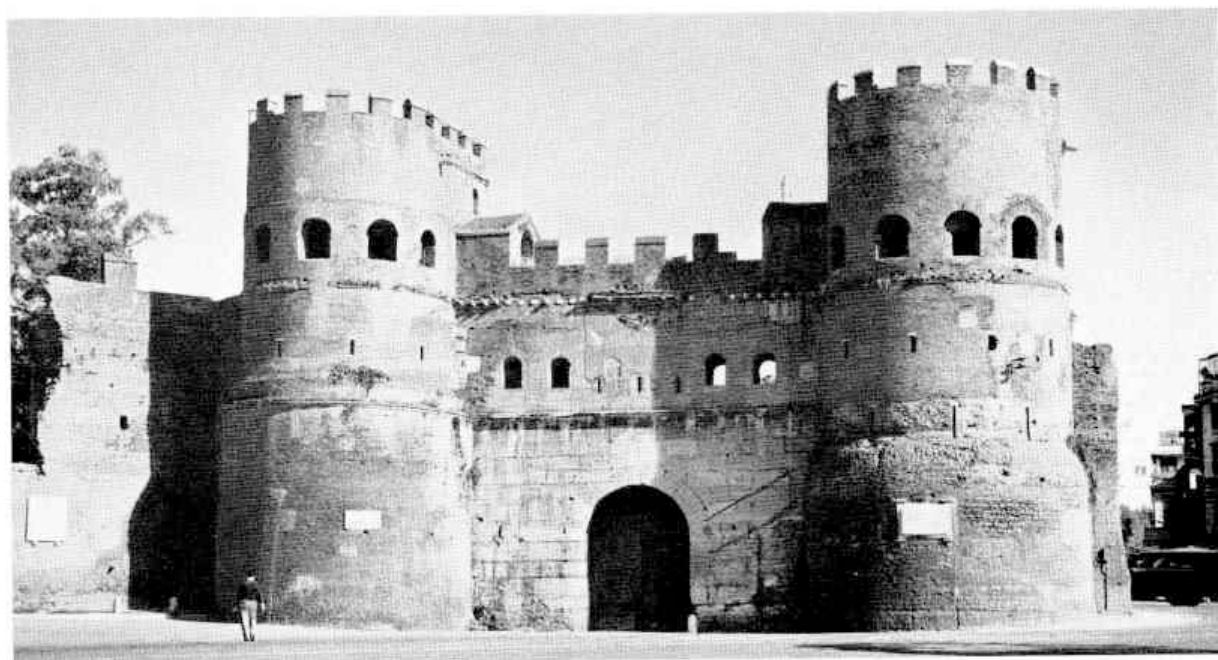
PORTA OSTIENSIS. This gateway is first mentioned by Ammianus Marcellinus (XVII, 4, 14), describing the journey of the Obeliscus Constantii (q. v.) "per Ostiensem portam" to the Circus Maximus, in 357 A. D. The original gateway in the Aurelian Wall was flanked by two semicircular towers, as in the later reconstruction, and during the first building period it had two arches, corresponding with the still extant rear gates of the vantage-court. In spite of its massive walls, this vantage-court was not used for defence (s. Porta Appia II, p. 198); the entrances to its perimeter walls, and to the gateway towers, lay outside the vantage-court on the city side, and therefore could not be guarded from it. The modern name of Porta San Paolo, which derives from the Basilica of S. Paolo fuori le Mura, is mentioned as early as the 6th century A. D., in the writings of Procopius (*Bellum Gothicum* II, 4, 3; III, 36). Procopius came to Rome with Belisarius, in 536 A. D.

W. GELL-A. NIBBY, *Le Mura di Roma*, 1820, pp. 377–380; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, p. 151 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 1, p. 368 f.; R. LANCIANI, *MALinc* I, 1889, pp. 511–513; id., *The destruction of Ancient Rome*, 1899, p. 54; G. TOMASSETTI, *ArchStorPat* XVII, 1894, pp. 75–81; R. SCHULTZE, *Bonner Jahrbücher* CXVIII, 1909,

p. 342 f.; I. A. RICHMOND, *BCom* LV, 1927, pp. 57–59; id., *Wall*, pp. 109–121; P-A, p. 410 f.; G. B. GIOVENALE, *BCom* LIX, 1931, pp. 96–106; G. LUGLI, *Mon* II, pp. 241–247; C. PIETRANGELI, *BCom* LXXII, 1946/48, p. 214 f.



958 Porta Ostiensis, the city side with the gates of the vantage-court.



959 Porta Ostiensis, outer side.

Fot 1283



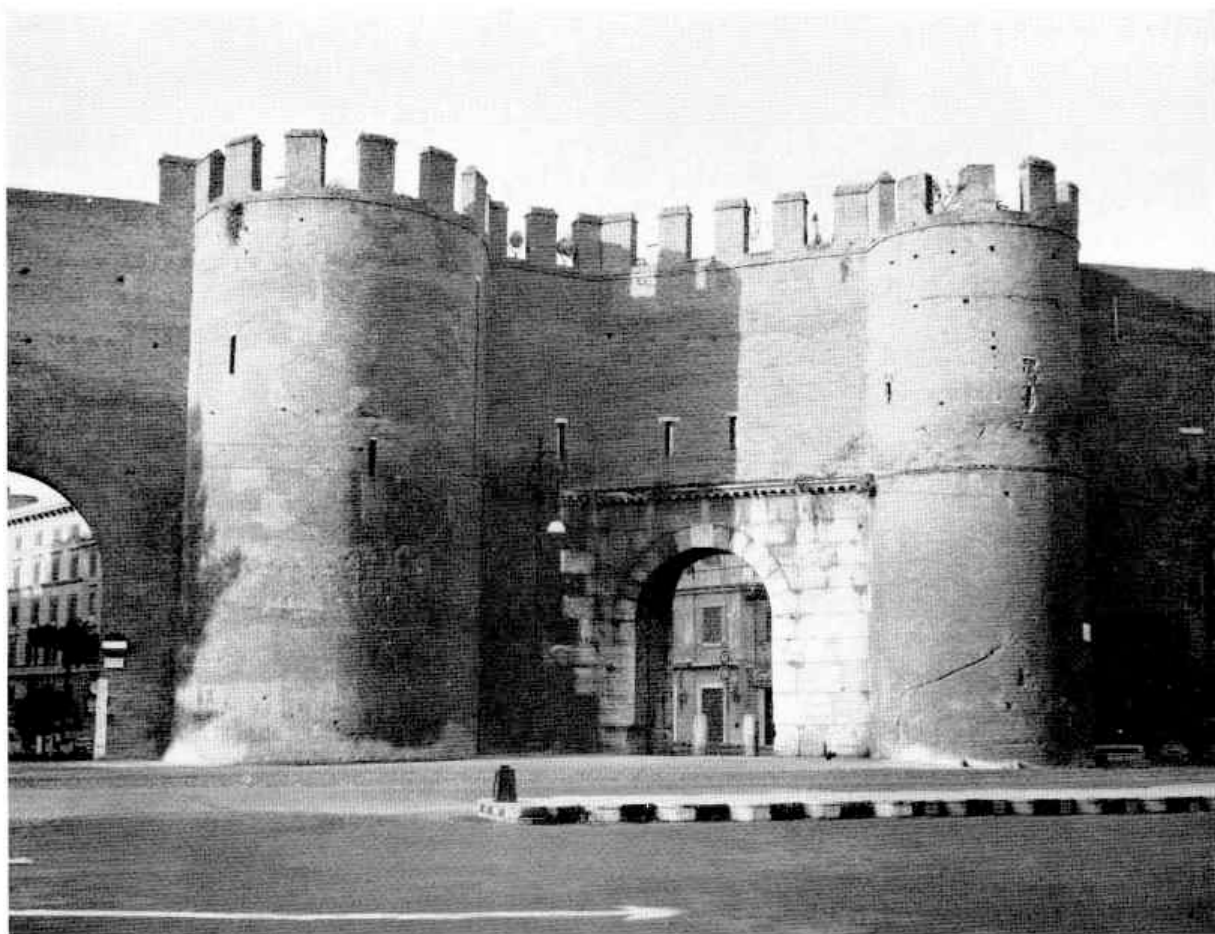
960 Porta Ostiensis, with the vantage-court and double gate behind.

Fot 1287

PORTA PINCIANA. An ancient road (*Via Salaria Vetus* ?), which corresponded to the modern *Via di Porta Pinciana*, left the city by the gateway which to-day stands at the end of *Via Vittorio Veneto*. It was originally a postern beside one of the towers, and was turned into a main gateway at the time of Honorius or Maxentius, by the addition of a second round tower. Its original name is not known; the hill on which it stood was still called *Collis Hortorum* at the time of Aurelian. In the course of the 4th century, a large part of the hill was acquired by the gens Pincia, and the names *Mons Pincius* and *Porta Pinciana* may have come into use at that time. The gateway had a vantage-court, the walls of which stood until the 19th century. It was walled up in 1808, and when a new quarter of the city was laid out in the grounds of the former *Villa Ludovisi*, it was reopened in 1887/88.

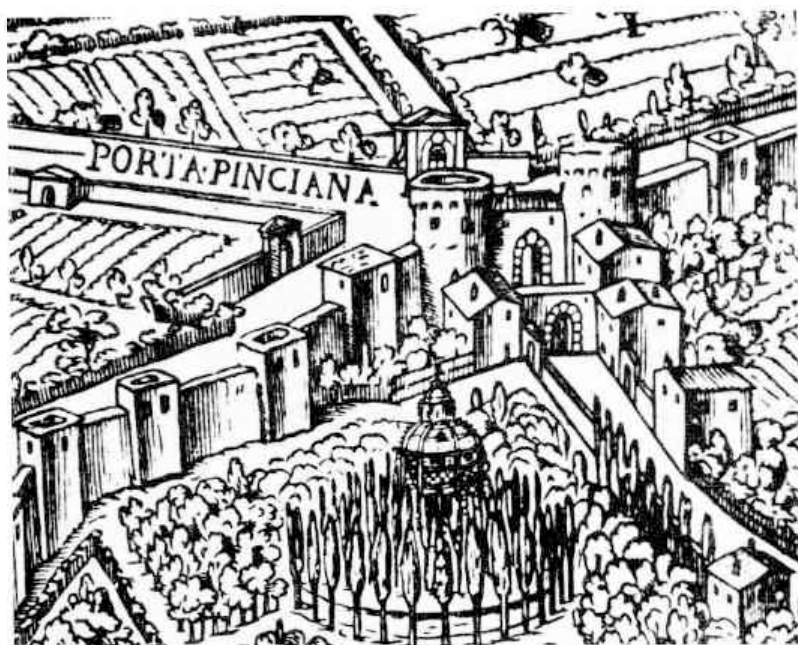
W. GELL—A. NIBBY, *Le Mura di Roma*, 1820, pp. 317–319; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, p. 141 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 1, p. 354; C. L. VISCONTI, *BCom* XVI, 1888, p. 41; G. TOMASSETTI, *ArchStorPat* XI, 1888, pp. 153–156, 159–161; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* IV, 1889, p. 269 f.; R.

LANCIANI, *BCom* XX, 1892, p. 102; L. MARIANI, *BCom* XLV, 1917, pp. 214–216; P-A, p. 412; I. A. RICHMOND, *Wall*, pp. 159–169; G. B. GIOVENALE, *BCom* LIX, 1931, pp. 84–91; G. LUGLI, *Mon* II, pp. 170–172; *CodTop* II, p. 143.



961 The Porta Pinciana, outer side.

Fot 1242



962 The Porta Pinciana with its vantage-court and the inner gate, from the map of Maggi-Maupin-Losi of 1625. Fot 6126



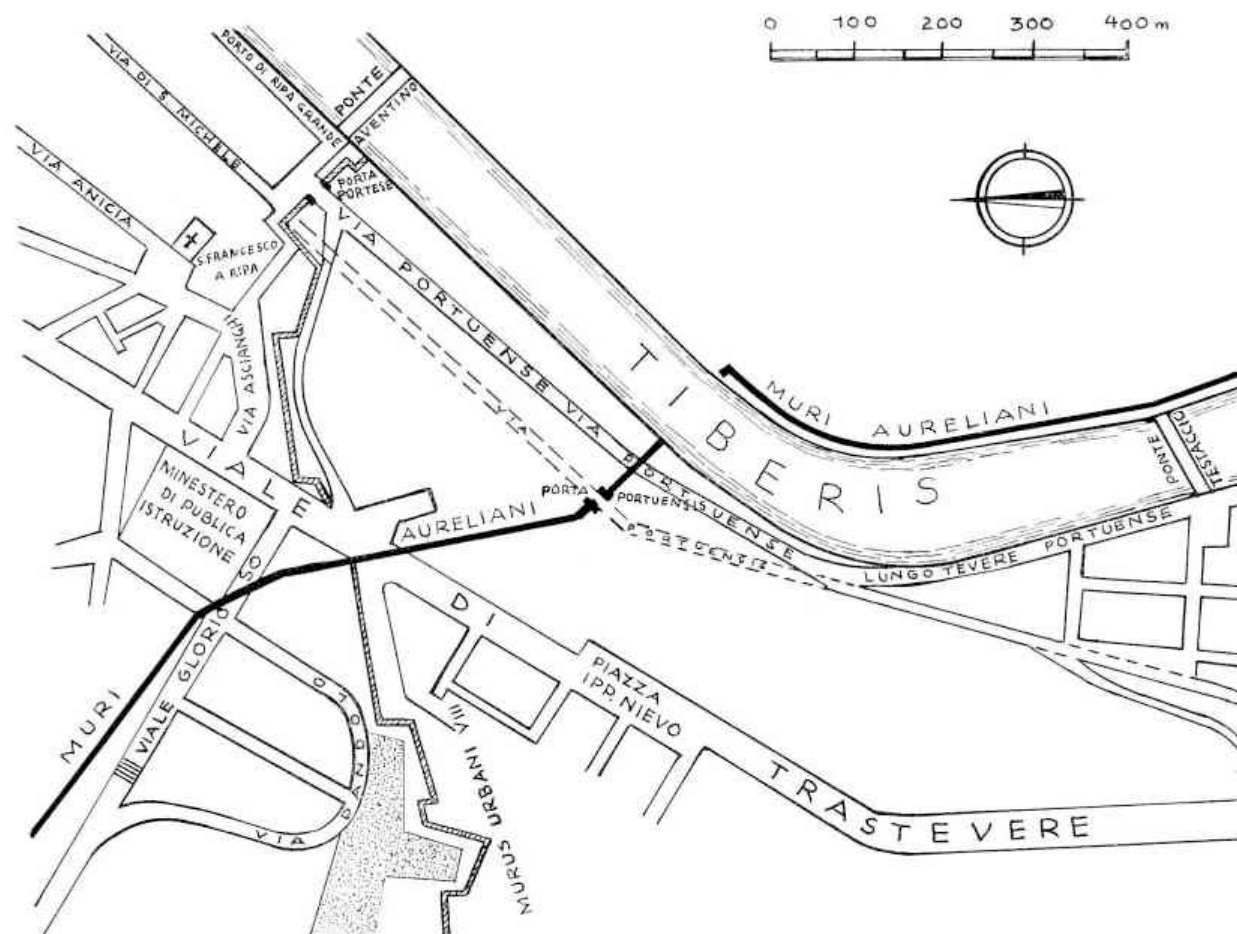
963 The Porta Pinciana, inner side.

PORTA PORTUENSIS. This gateway, which was built during the reign of Aurelian as the entrance for Via Portuensis, retained its original double arch until its demolition in 1643. In 403 A.D., it was restored by Honorius, as was reported in an inscription over the arches (CIL VI, 1188). The gateway was about 100 m. distant from the Tiber, and 453 m. from the new Porta Portese. Pictures of it, before it was pulled down under Urban VIII, show a vantage-court with an inner gate, and the eastern arch walled up.*

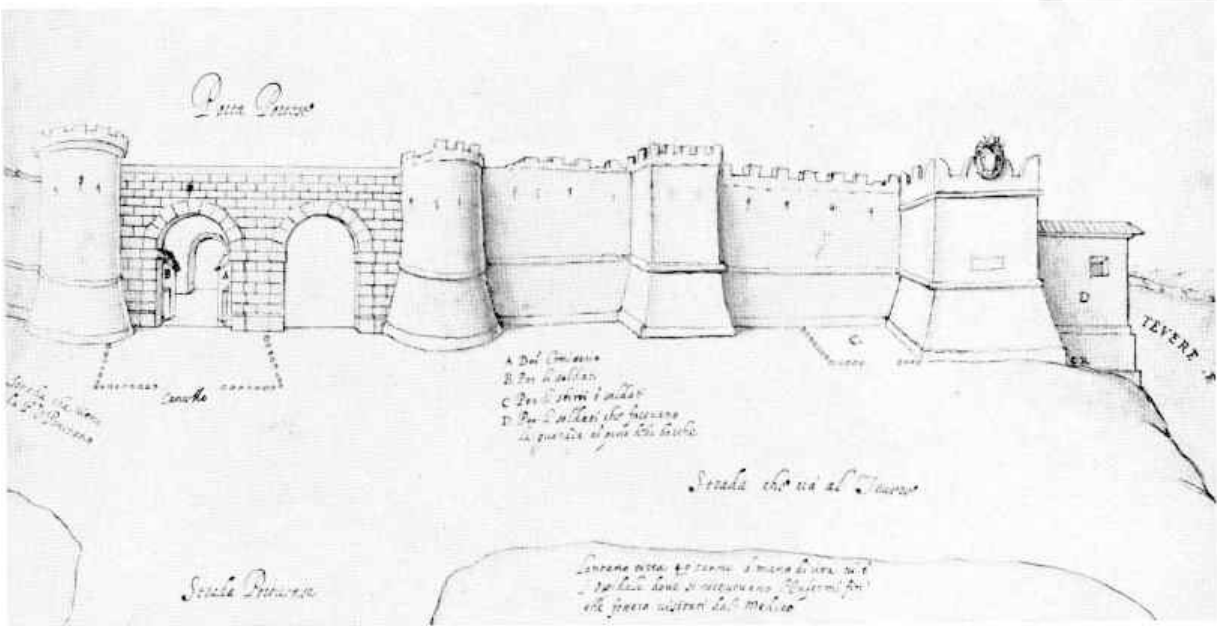
F. NARDINI, *Roma Antica*, 1666, p. 36; NARDINI-NIBBY I, p. 68; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt I*, p. 153; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 1, p. 371 f.; R. LANCIANI, *BCom XX*, 1892, p. 286 f.; id., *FUR*, 34,39; G. TOMASSETTI, *ArchStorPat XXII*, 1899, pp. 451-455; TH. ASHBY,

Roma III, 1925, p. 317; P-A, p. 412; I. A. RICHMOND, *Wall*, pp. 200-205; G. B. GIOVENALE, *BCom LIX*, 1931, pp. 56-58; G. LUGLI, *Mon II*, pp. 250-252; G. MATTHIAE, *Arti Figurative II*, 1946, pp. 49, 57²; id., *Capitolium XXII*, 1947, pp. 68-72.

* Richmond's assertion (*Wall*, p. 202) that the western arch was walled up, cannot be accepted in face of the evidence of the drawings by Rainaldi in 1633 (fig. 965), and Nardini (ed. 1666, p. 36).

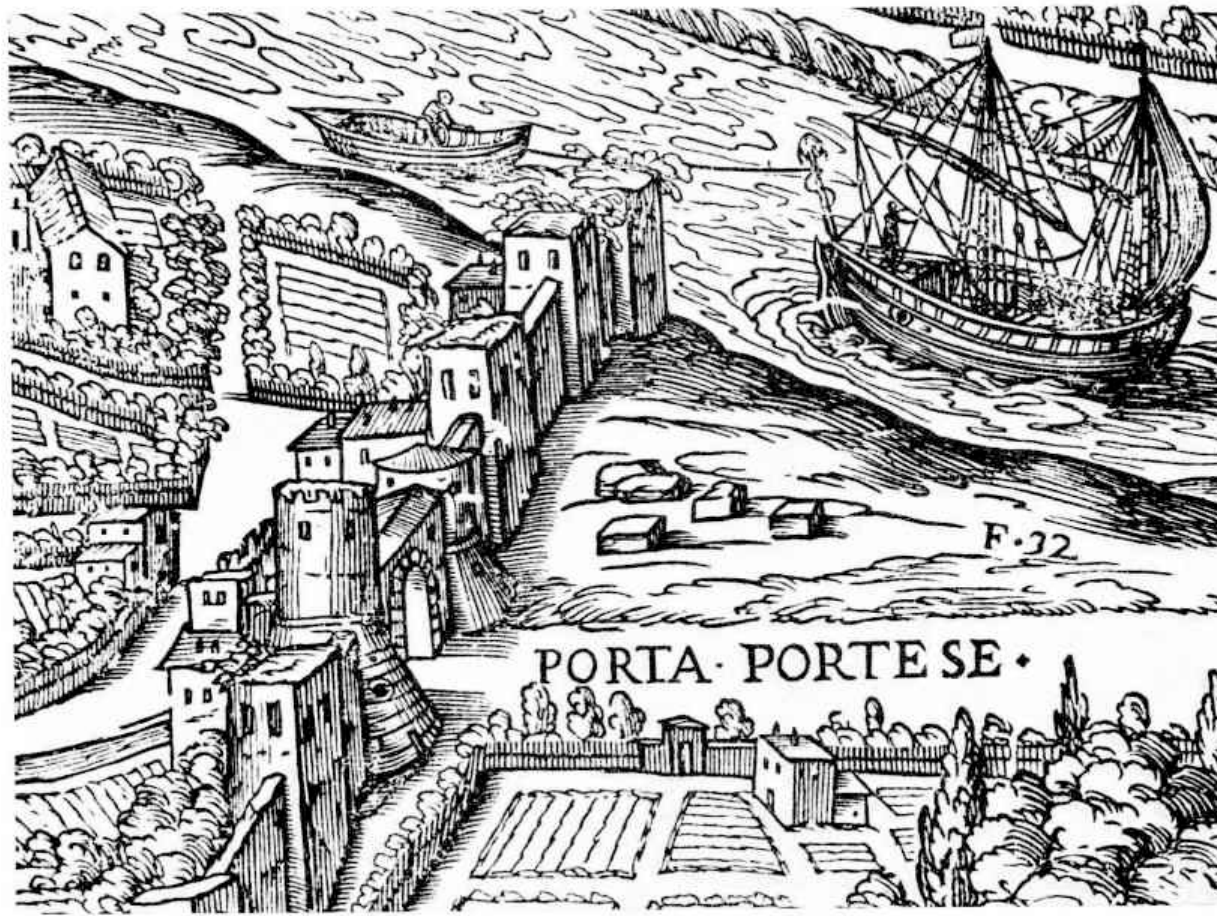


964 Site-plan of the Porta Portuensis, which was destroyed in 1643, and Porta Portese.



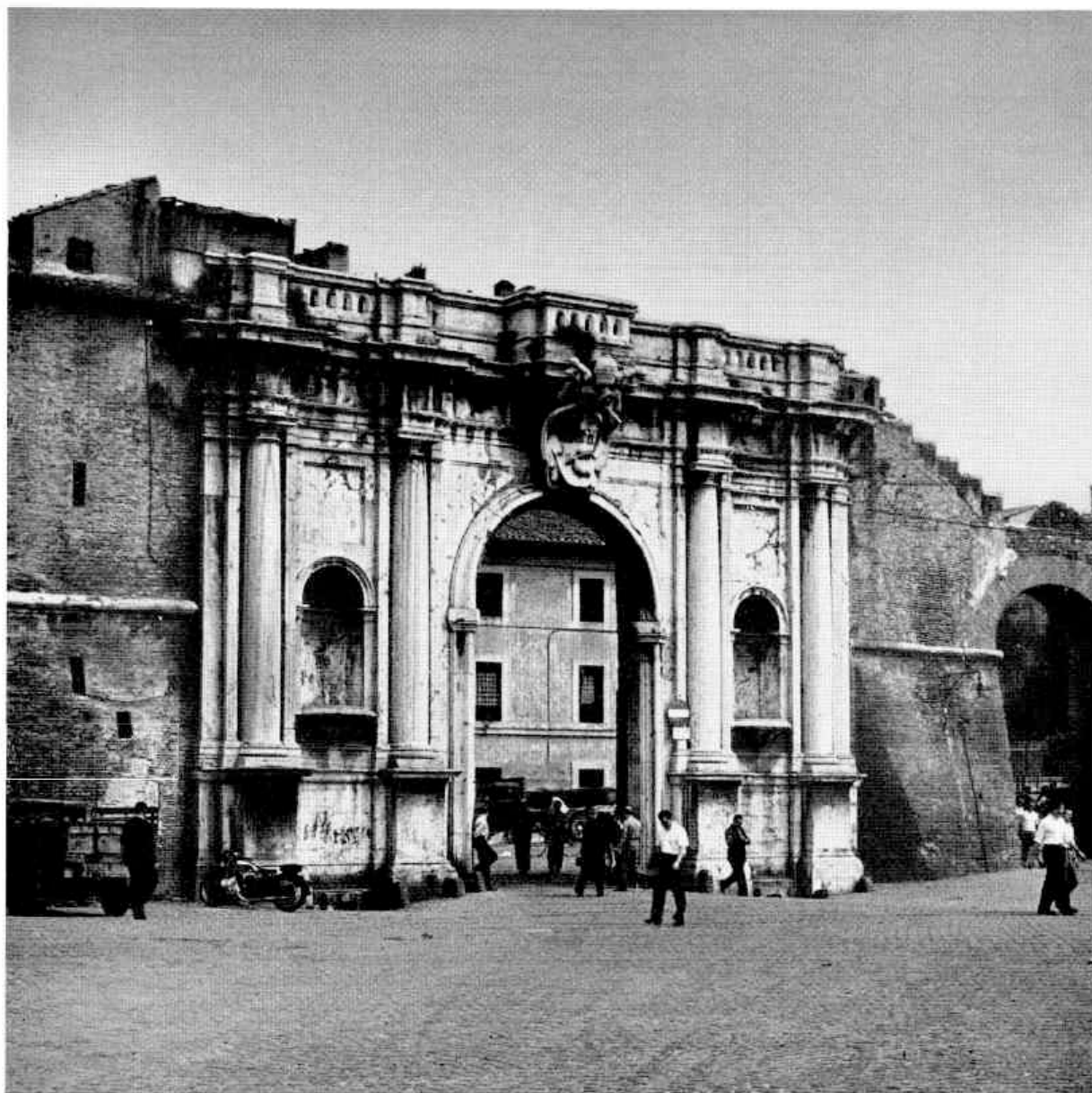
965 Porta Portuensis, a drawing by Carlo Rainaldi in 1633 (Cod. Vat. Barb. Lat. 4411, fol. 18).

Fot 3006



966 Porta Portuensis on the Maggi-Maupin-Losi pictorial plan of 1625.

Fot 3011



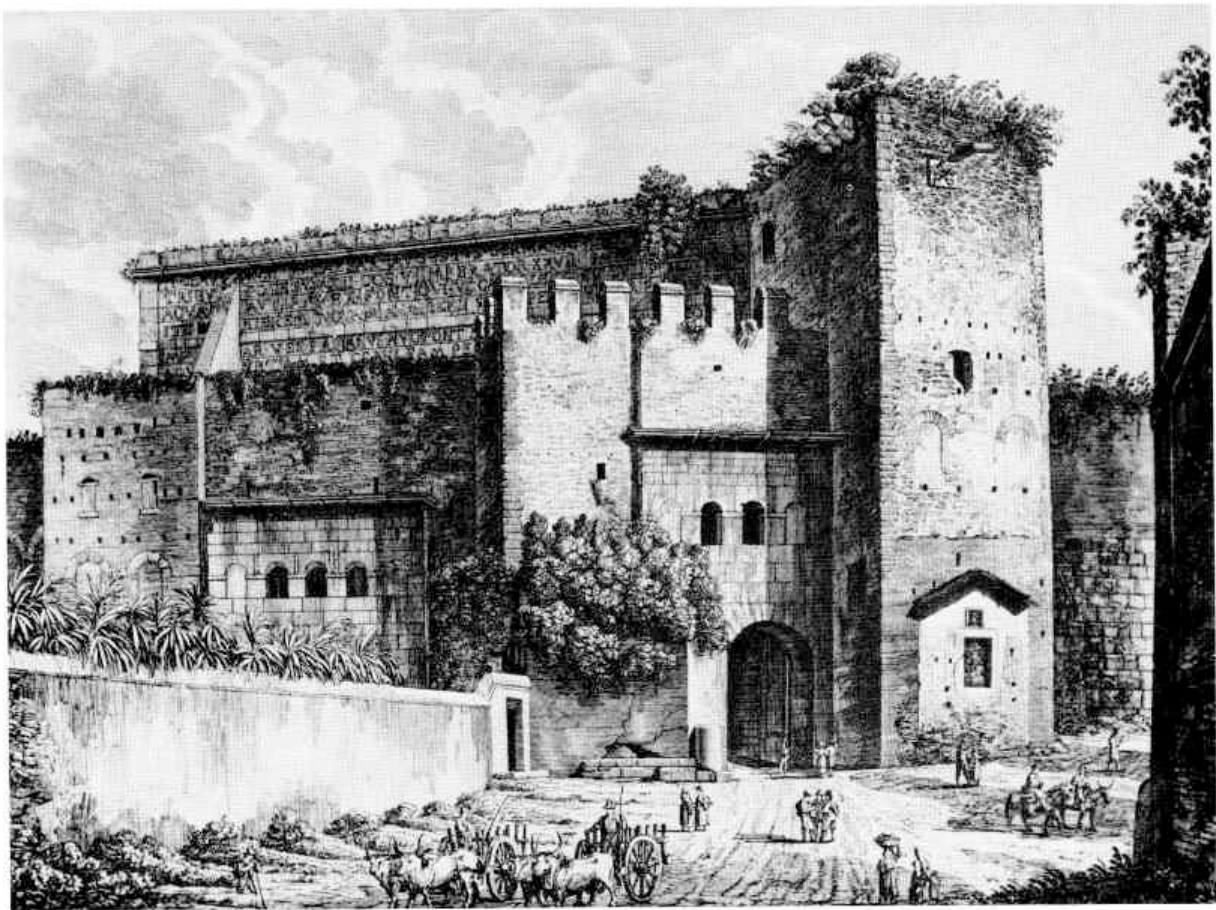
967 Porta Portese, which was begun by Urban VIII and completed by Innocent X. It stood 453 m. north of the demolished Porta Portuensis, which it replaced.

Fot 1289

PORTA PRAENESTINA. Aurelian incorporated the two monumental arches that carried the Aqua Claudia and the Anio Novus over the Via Praenestina and the Via Labicana (s. I, 32) into his city wall, making them into a fortified double-gateway. At the time of Honorius, the gateway received its final form, with two rectangular towers in front of the aqueduct arches, and a round tower between the two openings. A still preserved inscription, recording the restoration of the gateway by Honorius in 403 A. D. (CIL VI, 1189), was on the upper curtain of the Porta Labicana, which possibly had been closed since the 6th century. Since the 10th century the gateway has also been known as the PORTA MAGGIORE. It was pulled down in 1834/1838, after which the arches of the Aqua Claudia continued to be used as the gateway, until 1915, when the hinges of the gates were removed. The last excavation, in 1955/57, revealed the foundations of the vantage-court and the ancient roads.

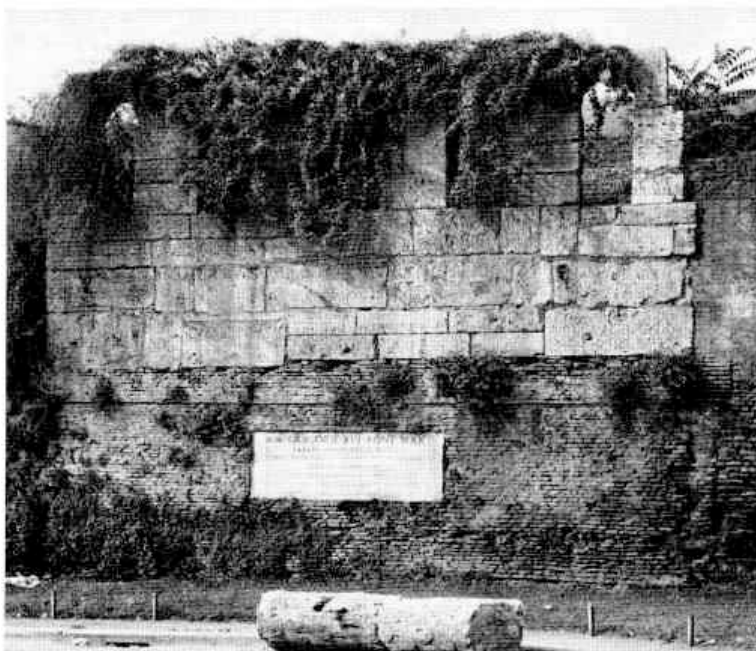
W. GELL-A. NIBBY, *Le Mura di Roma*, 1820, pp. 348-350; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt I*, pp. 117, 145 f.; L. CANINA, *AnnInst*, 1838, pp. 213-219; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 1, p. 357; F. REBER, *Ruinen*, pp. 528-532; TH. ASHBY, *BSR I*, 1902, p. 150; id., *Top* 1581, p. 92 f.; G. TOMMASSETTI, *La Campagna Romana III*, 1913, pp. 380-384; L. MARIANI, *BCom XLV*, 1917, pp. 195-207; P-A, p. 412 f.; G. B. GIOVENALE, *BCom LIX*, 1931,

pp. 48-56; I. A. RICHMOND, *Wall*, pp. 205-217; G. LUGLI, *Mon II*, pp. 199-206; A. PETRIGNANI, *Porta Maggiore, il suo ripristino e la sistemazione delle adiacenze*, 1938; *CodTop II*, p. 146; A. M. COLINI, *Celio*, p. 113; id., *Capitolium XXXII*, 1957, 11, pp. 3-9; G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI, *Capitolium XXX*, 1955, pp. 318-325; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 224; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 27 f.



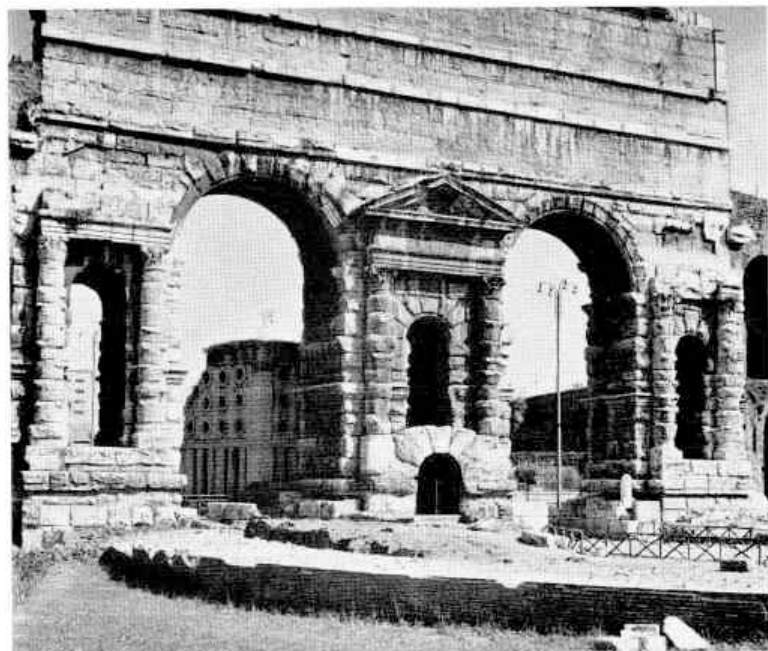
968 Porta Praenestina and Porta Labicana (L. Rossini, *Le porte antiche e moderne del recinto di Roma*, 1829). Fot 6406

- 969 Window gallery and the inscription of Honorius, all that remains of the Porta Labicana. Fot 1262

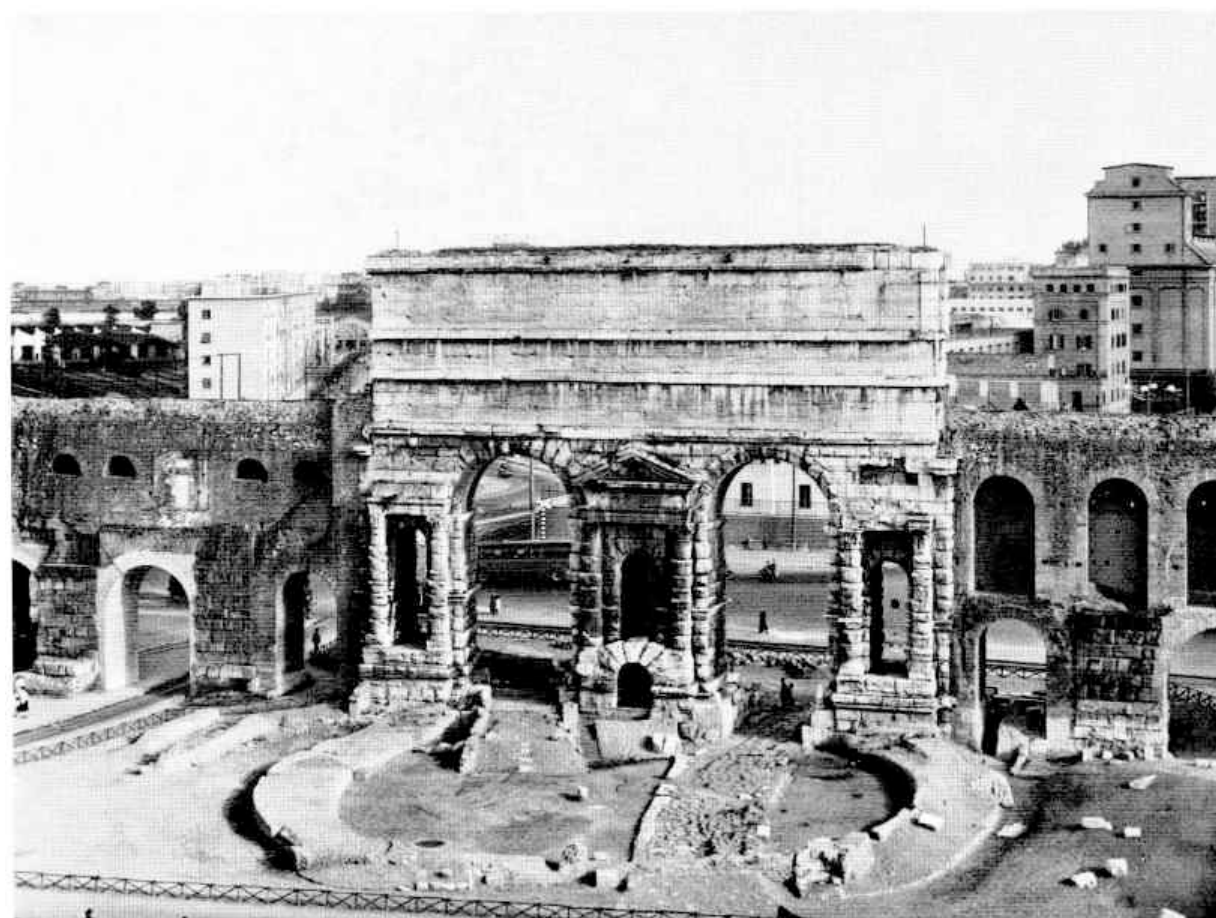


- 970 Porta Maggiore (Praenestina) after the 1955/57 excavations.

Fot 5671

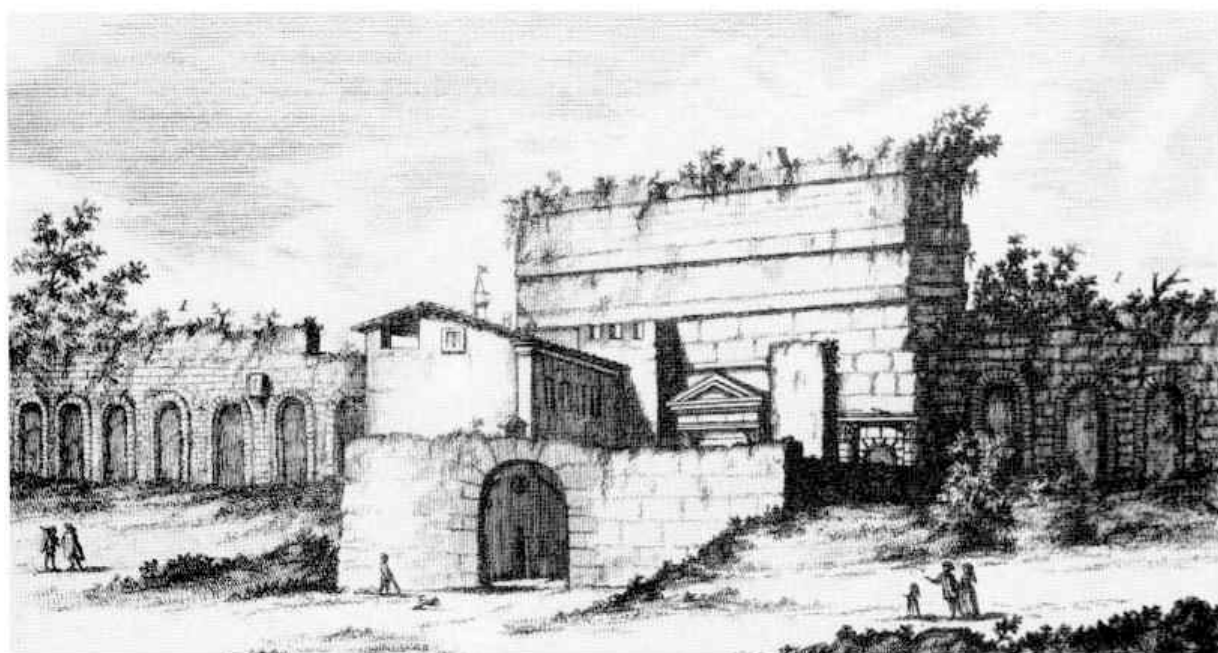
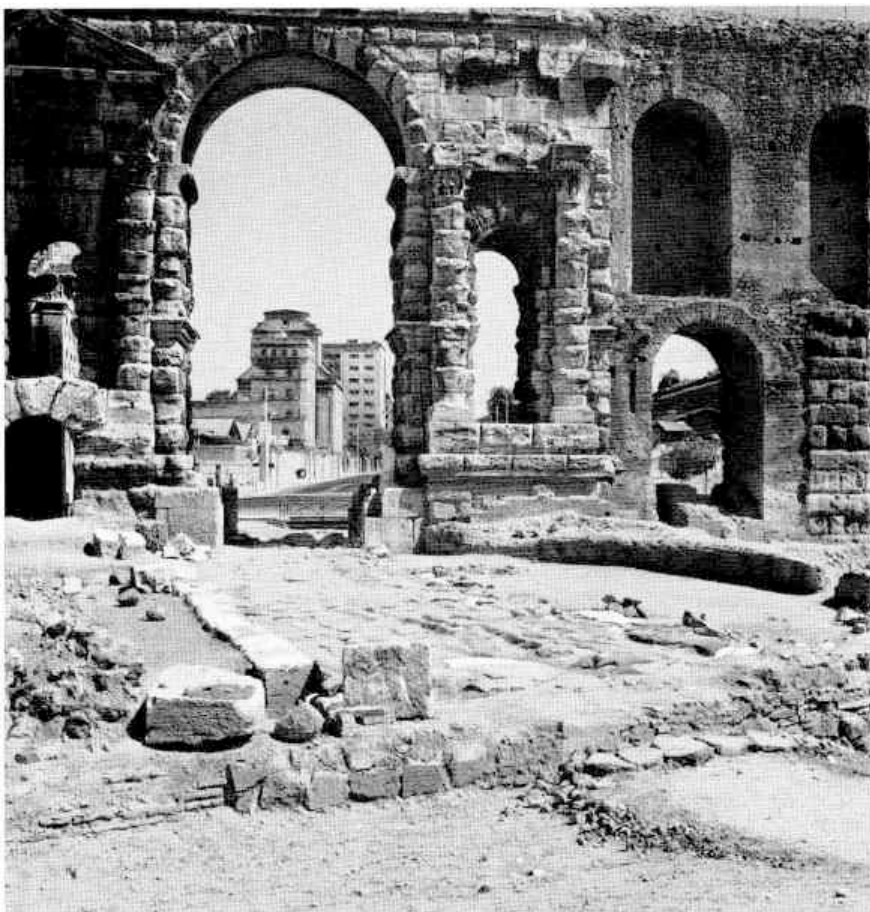


971 North side of the vantage-court.
 Fot 5652



972 Foundations of the vantage-court with Via Labicana (right) and Via Praenestina on a higher level (left).
 Rip X B/4459

- 973 Via Labicana and the inner side of the arches of the Aqua Claudia.
Fot 3699

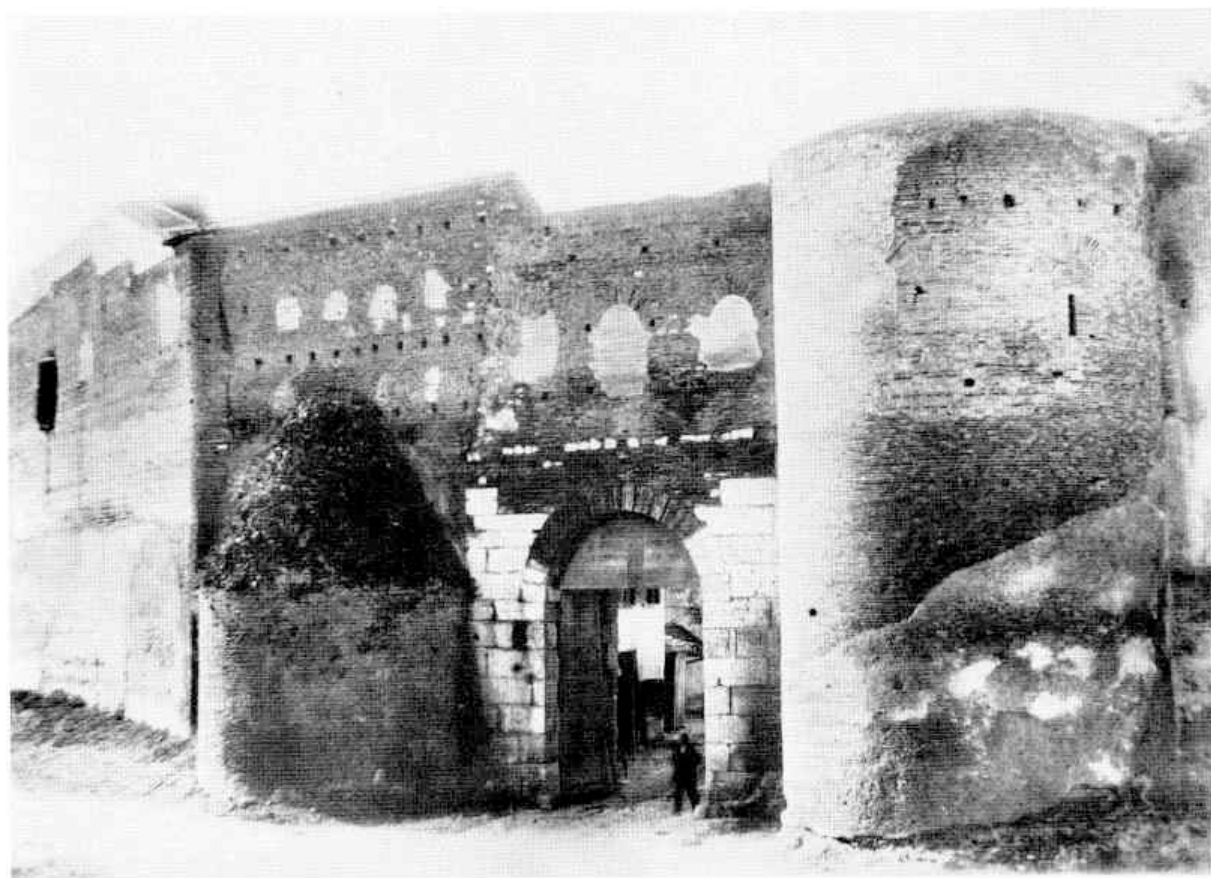


- 974 Inner side of the Porta Praenestina with the vantage-court and its gate (G. Cassini, *Nuova raccolta delle migliori vedute di Roma*, 1775, fol. 54).
Fot 4775

PORTA SALARIA. The Via Salaria proceeded from the Porta Collina in the Servian Wall, and left the city by a gateway between the Porta Pinciana and the Porta Nomentana. Until its destruction in 1871, the gateway retained its original form of the time of Aurelian, flanked by two semicircular towers. On the 20th September 1870, the Porta Salaria was severely damaged by artillery fire; it was removed by Virginio Vespignani and replaced by a new gateway in 1873. When the towers were demolished, the tomb of Q. Sulpicius Maximus (q. v.) was discovered under the east tower, and that of Cornelia (q. v.), daughter of L. Scipio, under the west tower. The modern gate was removed in 1921 to relieve traffic congestion.

W. GELL—A. NIBBY, *Le Mura di Roma*, 1820, p. 321; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, p. 142 f.; C. L. VISCONTI, *Il sepolcro del fanciullo Q. Sulpicio Massimo*, 1871, p. 3 f., Tav. I, 1; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 1, p. 354; G. TOMASSETTI, *ArchStorPat* XI, 1888, p. 158; R. LAN-

CIANI, *MALinc* I, 1889, p. 461; N. PERSICHETTI, *RM* XXIII, 1908, pp. 286–288; G. McN. RUSHFORTH, *JRS* IX, 1919, pp. 19, 46; P-A, p. 416; G. B. GIOVENALE, *BCom* LIX, 1931, pp. 70–72; I. A. RICHMOND, *Wall*, pp. 185–190; G. LUGLI, *Mon* II, p. 173 f.



975 The Porta Salaria before 1870.



976 The new Porta Salaria erected in 1873. On the site of the ancient towers are: left the tomb of Q. Sulpicius Maximus, and right, that of Cornelia. GFN C/9008



977 The ancient Porta Salaria during its destruction in 1871, with the tomb of Sulpicius Maximus on the left. Parker 2069

PORTA SEPTIMIANA. The gateway nearest to the Tiber in the northern sector of the Transtiberine wall, stood above an ancient street which corresponded to the modern Via della Lungara, and connected that part of the city within the wall, with the Via Cornelia. In mediaeval and Renaissance literature, the name of the gateway is the subject of much imaginary speculation (CodTop III, pp. 18, 80; IV, pp. 39 f., 100, 113 f., 168, 455, 465). It may well be ancient and date back to Septimius Severus; a "porta nominis sui" which lay near his "balneae in Transtiberina regione" is mentioned in the *Historia Augusta* (Severus 19). After being included in the Aurelian Wall, the Porta Septimiana is not officially mentioned again until 1123. The ruined gateway was completely rebuilt in 1498 by Alexander VI. Its present state is the result of a restoration under Pius VI in 1798.

ANDREAS FULVIUS, *Antiquitates Urbis*, 1527, fol. XI v.; L. MAURO, *Le antichità della città di Roma*, 1558, p. 105 f.; F. CANCELLIERI, *Mercato*, p. 241; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt I*, p. 154; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 1, p. 373; II, p. 378; R. LANCIANI, *Storia I*, p. 161; G. TOMASSETTI, *La Campagna Romana II*, 1910, p. 476 f.; M. MAR-

CHETTI, *BCom XLII*, 1914, p. 83; A. v. DOMASZEWSKI, *Sitzungsber. der Heidelberger Akademie d. Wissenschaften* 1916, 7. Abh., p. 5 f.; Ch. HÜLSEN, *Chiese*, p. 468 f., No. 61; P-A, p. 416 f.; I. A. RICHMOND, *Wall*, pp. 223-227; G. B. GIOVENALE, *BCom LIX*, 1931, p. 76; G. LUGLI, *Mon II*, pp. 256-258.



978 The Porta Septimiana, rear view.

Fot 1291

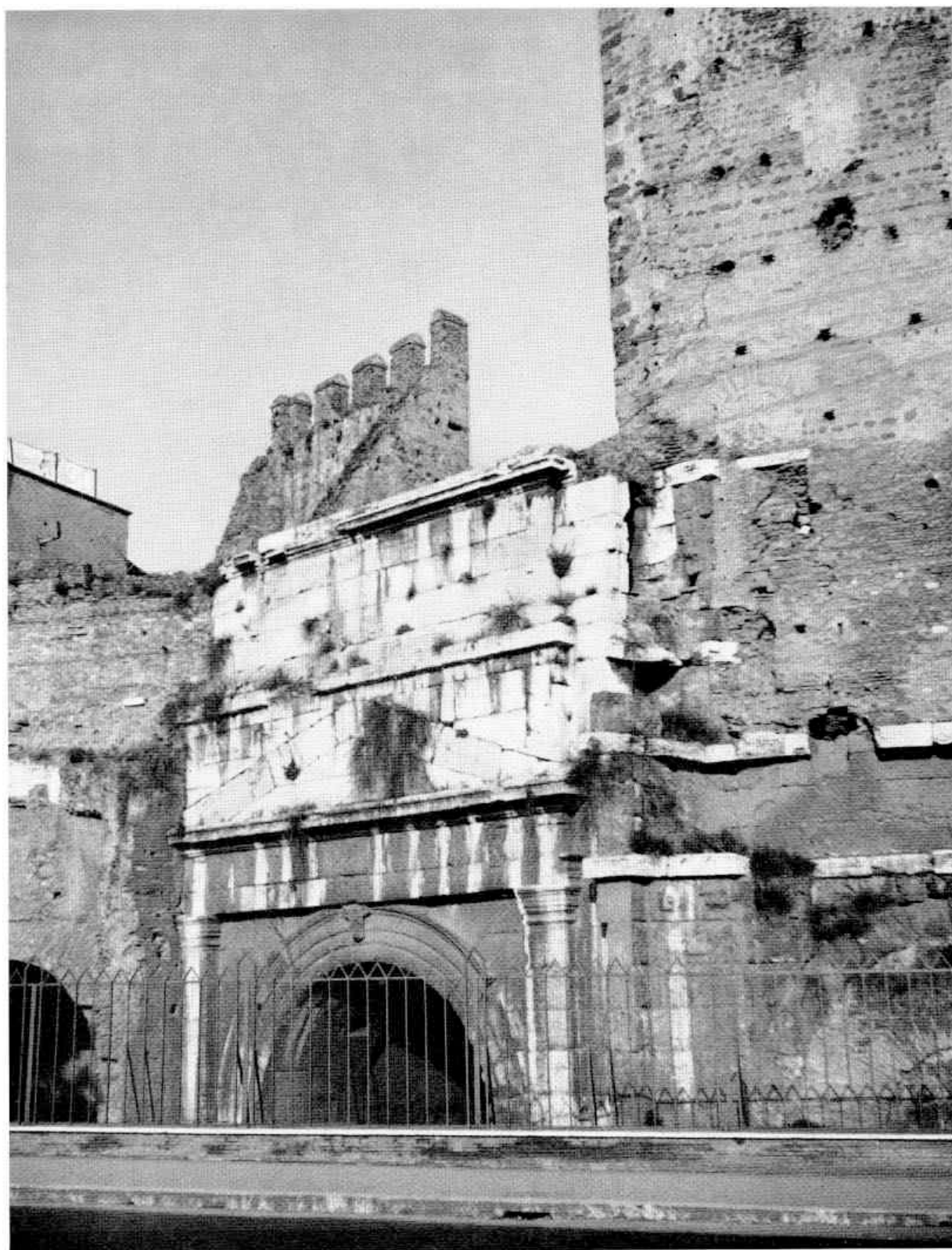
PORTA TIBURTINA. The conduits of the *Aquae Marcia*, *Tepula* and *Julia* crossed the road to Tivoli by means of a monumental arch (s. *Aqua Marcia* I, 44, 45), which was built by Augustus in 5 B. C., and which was incorporated in the Aurelian Wall as a gateway. Honorius added a second outer arch, and massive rectangular towers. The restoration of the gateway, which included building a vantage-court with a rear gate, is recorded in an inscription on the outer side (CIL VI, 1190). In the middle ages, the Porta Tiburtina was also called *Porta Taurina*, from the bull's head decoration on the arch of the aqueduct, and *Porta Sancti Laurentii*, after the church of S. Lorenzo fuori le Mura (CodTop III, pp. 135, 181). The vantage-court, with the great rear gate, was pulled down under Pius IX in 1869.

W. GELL-A. NIBBY, *Le mura di Roma*, 1820, p. 341 f.; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, p. 144 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 1, p. 356; II, p. 166; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* XX, 1892, p. 111; id., *Ruins*, p. 75; id., *The destruction of Ancient Rome*, 1899, p. 189 f.; TH. ASHBY, *BSR* III, 1906, p. 87 f.; G. TOMASSETTI, *ArchStorPat* XXX, 1907, pp. 337-342; L. MARIANI, *BCom* XLV, 1917, pp.

207-215, *Tavv.* XVIII, XIX; P-A, p. 417; G. B. GIOVENALE, *BCom* LIX, 1931, pp. 58-62, *Tav.* II; I. A. RICHMOND, *Wall*, pp. 170-181; E. MARTINORI, *Via Tiburtina*, 1932, pp. 76-79; TH. ASHBY, *Aqueducts*, p. 145 f.; G. LUGLI, *Mon* II, pp. 192-195; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 209.



979 Porta Tiburtina, outer side.



980 Porta Tiburtina, inner side.

Fot 1251

PORTA VIMINALIS. Since the recent enlargement of Piazza dei Cinquecento, in 1939/50, the remains of this gate in the Servian Wall stand isolated, between two long stretches of the wall in front of the Stazione Termini. This part of the wall first came to light in 1876, when the so-called Monte della Giustizia, the highest point of the former Villa Montalto-Negrone, was removed to make way for the new Railway Station.

H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 1, pp. 214, 222 f.; R. LANCIANI, *BCom IV*, 1876, pp. 168 f., 172, 210, *Tav. XVIII*; id., *Frontino*, p. 93; id., *FUR*, 17; J. H. MIDDLETON I, p. 133; TH. ASHBY, *BSR III*, 1906, p. 85 f.; M. MAR-

CHETTI, *BCom XLII*, 1914, p. 80 f.; T. FRANK, *Buildings*, pp. 122–124; P-A, p. 419; G. SÄFLUND, *Mura*, pp. 63–66, 155 f., 205, 225 f.; G. LUGLI, *Mon II*, p. 130; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 38 f.



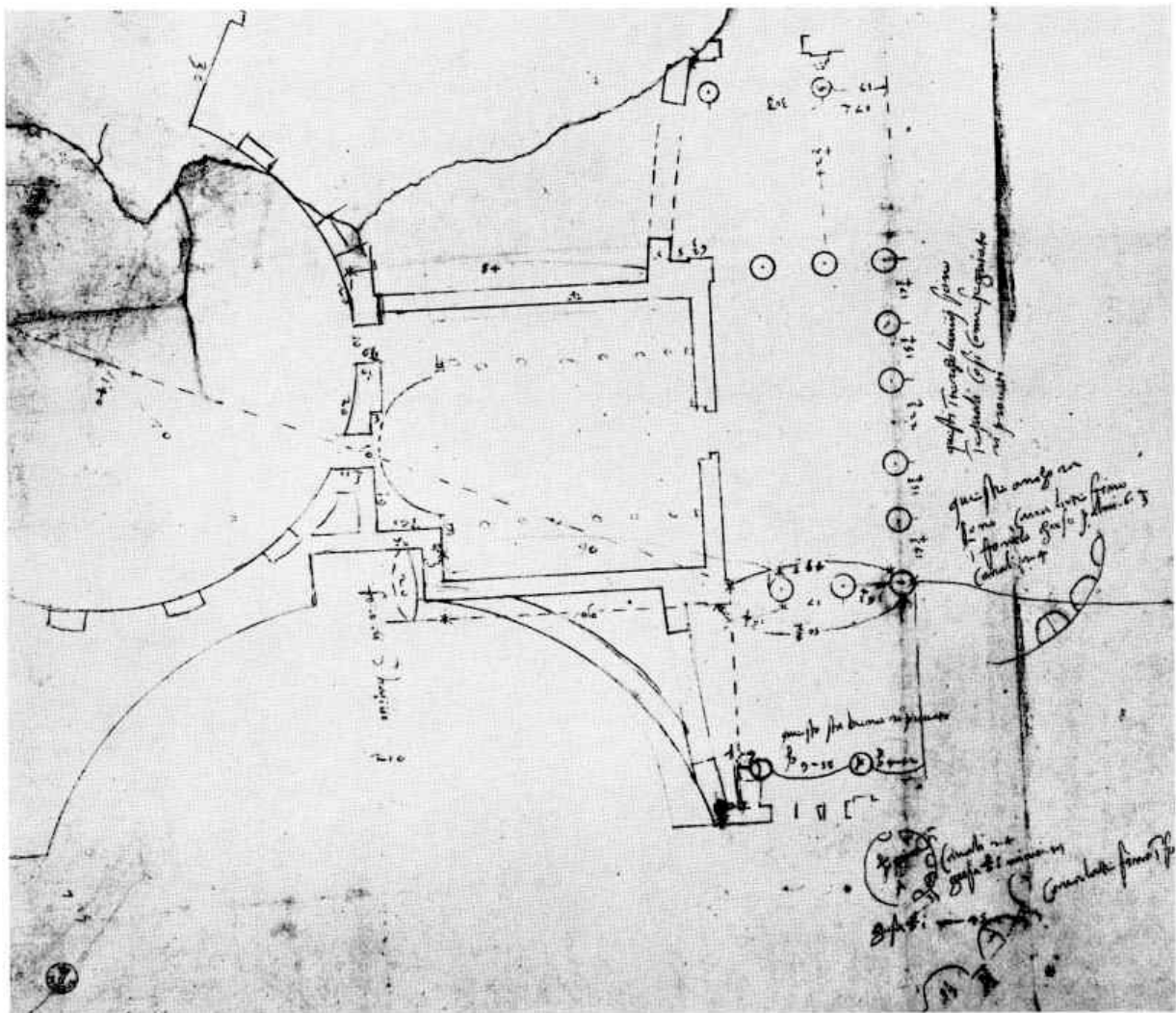
981 Remains of the Porta Viminalis in the Piazza dei Cinquecento.

Fot 1186

PORTICUS ABSIDATA. The Porticus Absidata, which is listed in Regio IV in the Constantinian Regionary Catalogue, can be identified on a fragment of the Severan marble plan as the semicircular building behind the temple in the Forum of Nerva (FUR, Tav. XX, 16a). Excavations in 1940 revealed the curved foundation wall of the porticus, which adjoins the perimeter wall of the Forum Augustum to the west, and the Forum Pacis to the east.

H. JORDAN, *Top II*, pp. 99 f., 319; R. LANCIANI, *MemLinc XI*, 1883, p. 24, Tav. III, 1; id., *MALinc I*, 1889, pp. 528–530; L. DUCHESNE, *Mél IX*, 1889, pp. 350–352; id., *RM XXII*, 1907, p. 429 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, p. 328 f.; A. BARTOLI, *Disegni III*, Tav. 278, fig. 463; P-A, p. 419 f.; A. M. COLINI, *BCom LXV*,

1937, p. 31; LXVIII, 1940, p. 226 f., Tav. Agg. A; P. H. VON BLANCKENHAGEN, *FlArch*, pp. 43–45; G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI, *Rend PontAcc XXV–XXVI*, 1949/51, pp. 194–221; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 271; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 106; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 277; FUR, p. 73, Tav. XX.



982 A drawing by Antonio da Sangallo the younger, with the Porticus Absidata (left), the Temple of Minerva (centre) and the eastern exedra of the Forum of Augustus (below).
Fot 2982



983 Porticus Absidata and the perimeter wall of the Forum of Augustus (left).

Fot 505

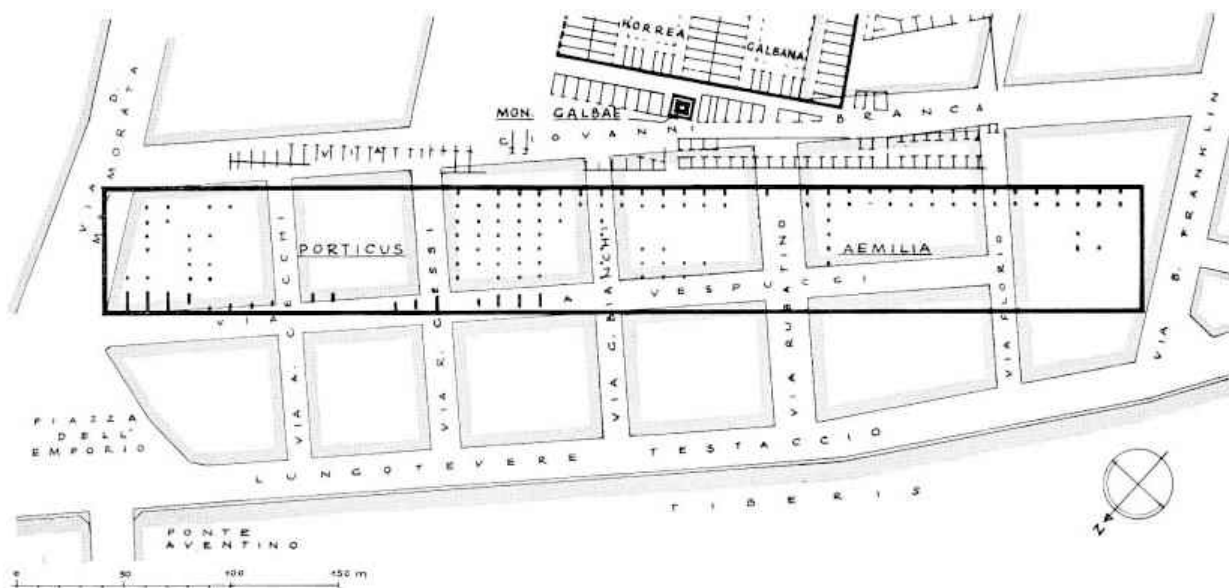


984 The curved foundation wall of the Porticus Absidata with the perimeter wall of the Forum Pacis on the right.
Rip X C/3906

PORTICUS AEMILIA. In 193 B. C., the aediles, L. Aemilius Lepidus and L. Aemilius Paulus, built a large market-hall, known as the Porticus Aemilia. It was 487 m. long and 60 m. wide and stood to the south-west of the Aventine, outside the Servian Wall; it was intended for receiving and distributing goods and foodstuffs which were brought up the Tiber. It lay parallel to the river, about 90 m. distant from it. It was rebuilt in 174 B. C., and the remains of walls of opus incertum belonging to this new building may be seen in the Via Rubattino and Via B. Franklin, and parallel to Via G. Branca between Via Rubattino and Via Florio. The remains of numerous walls belonging to the market-hall, and extending as far as Via della Marmorata were discovered, and removed, when the Testaccio quarter of the city was being built in 1885/1925. The Porticus Aemilia, together with the Horrea Galbae (q. v. I, 589, 590), is shown on a fragment of the Severan marble plan (FUR, Tav. XXIV).

NARDINI-NIBBY III, p. 314 f.; A. PASQUI, NSc, 1911, p. 205 f.; G. MANCINI, ib., p. 318; G. GATTI, BCom XXXIX, 1911, p. 89 f.; F. FORNARI, NSc, 1915, p. 166 f.; R. LANCIANI, Ruins, p. 40, fig. 199 (p. 508); id., FUR, 40; H. JORDAN, Top I, 3, p. 173; P-A, p. 420; G. GATTI, BCom LXII, 1934, pp. 123-149; id., L'Urbe II, 1937, 9, p. 12 f.; A. BOETHIUS, *Dragma M. P. Nilsson dedicatum*, 1939, p. 133³²; G. LUGLI, Mon III, pp. 597-602; id., *Tecnica I*, pp. 375, 409,

450 f.; II, Tavv. CVII, CVIII, 1; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 249; G. CRESSEDÌ, BCom LXXIII, 1949/50, p. 94 f.; J. LE GALL, *Tibre*, pp. 99-103; H. LYNGBY, *ForBoarium*, p. 70; A. VON GERKAN, *Göttinger gel. Anzeigen CCIX*, 1955, p. 261 f.; CCXII, 1958, p. 189 f.; id., *Scritti in onore di G. Libertini*, 1958, p. 153 f.; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, pp. 24 f., 61; FUR, p. 81 f., Tav. XXIV (Bibl: p. 82); A. BOETHIUS, *The Golden House of Nero*, 1960, p. 28 f.

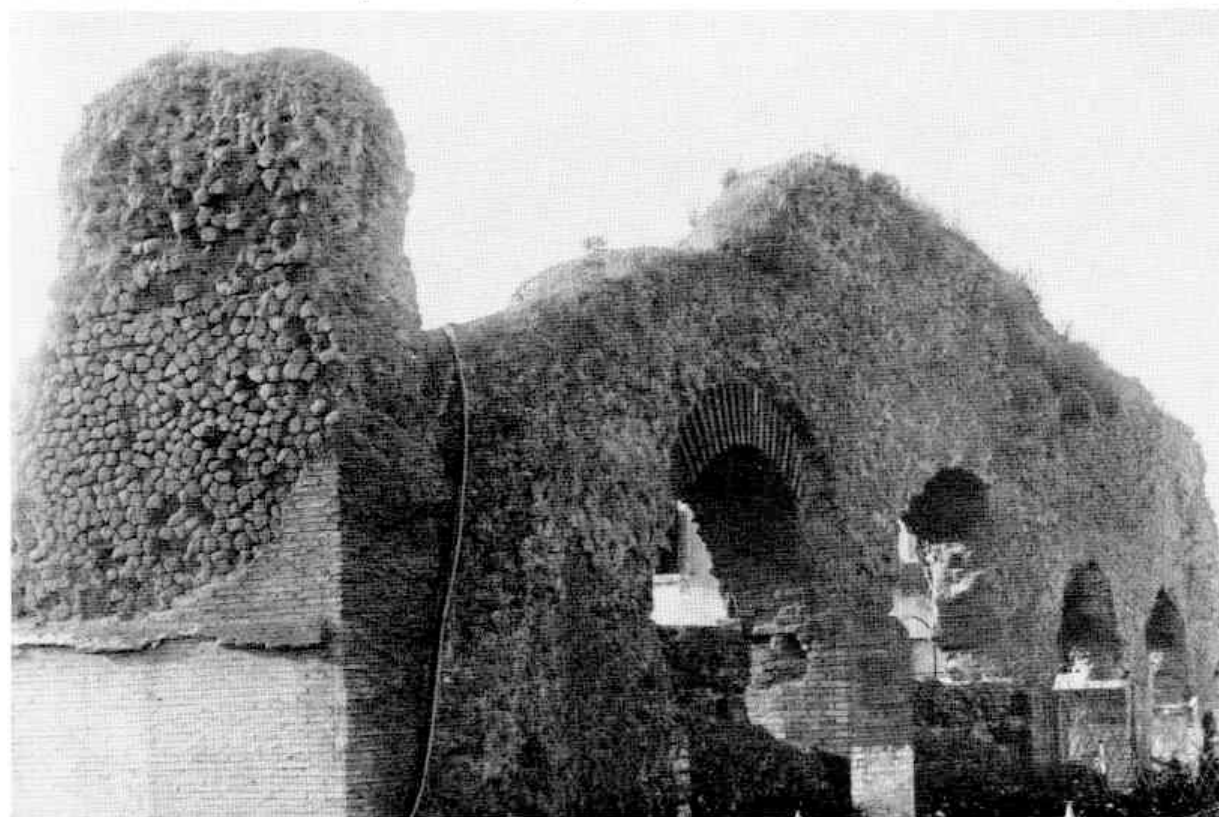


985 Site-plan of the Porticus Aemilia.



986 Remains of the south-eastern perimeter wall of the porticus on the Via Florio.

Rip X C/12



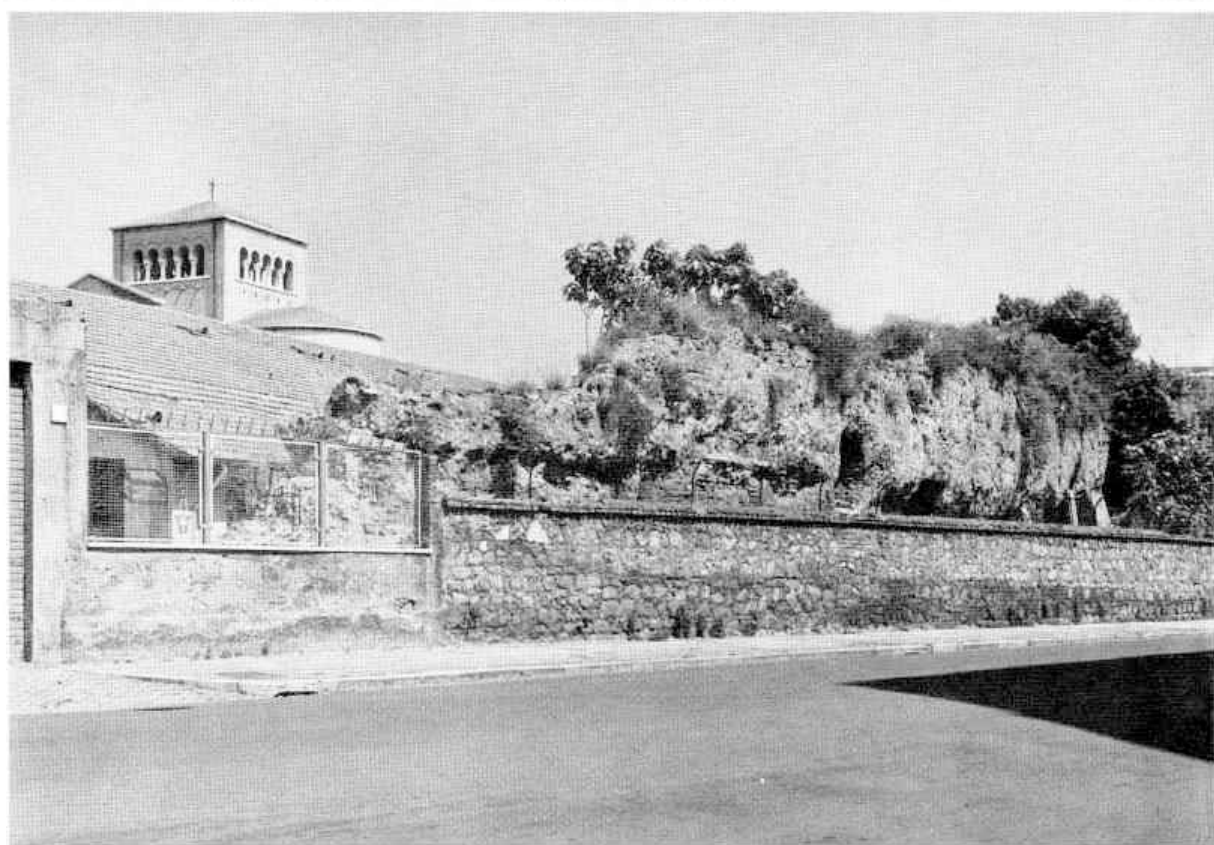
987 Partition wall inside the porticus on Via Rubattino.

Fot 3599



988 Partition wall of opus incertum on Via Rubattino, south-west side.

Fot 3598



989 South-west end wall of the porticus on Via Beniamino Franklin.

Fot 6205

PORTICUS DEORUM CONSENTIUM. A porticus of Corinthian columns, dedicated to the twelve Olympian gods, lies at the south-west end of the Forum, below the Tabularium. The original building dates back to the 2nd or 3rd centuries B. C. An excavation in 1834 revealed brick-built rooms, also the remains of columns, capitals and fragments of the entablature of a building of the Flavian era, which, according to an inscription found in 1835 (CIL VI, 102), was restored in 367 A. D. by the Praefectus Urbi Vettius Praetextatus. In 1858, the colonnade was restored by Pius IX, using the ancient material.

O. KELLERMANN, *BullInst*, 1835, pp. 33–35; C. BUNSEN, *ib.*, pp. 75–77; *id.*, *AnnInst*, 1836, p. 223; PLATNER–BUNSEN, *Beschreibung III*, 2, pp. 8–11; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt I*, pp. 545–548; L. GRIFI, *DissPont Acc XIV*, 1860, pp. 115–138; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, pp. 366–368; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 292; CH. HÜL-

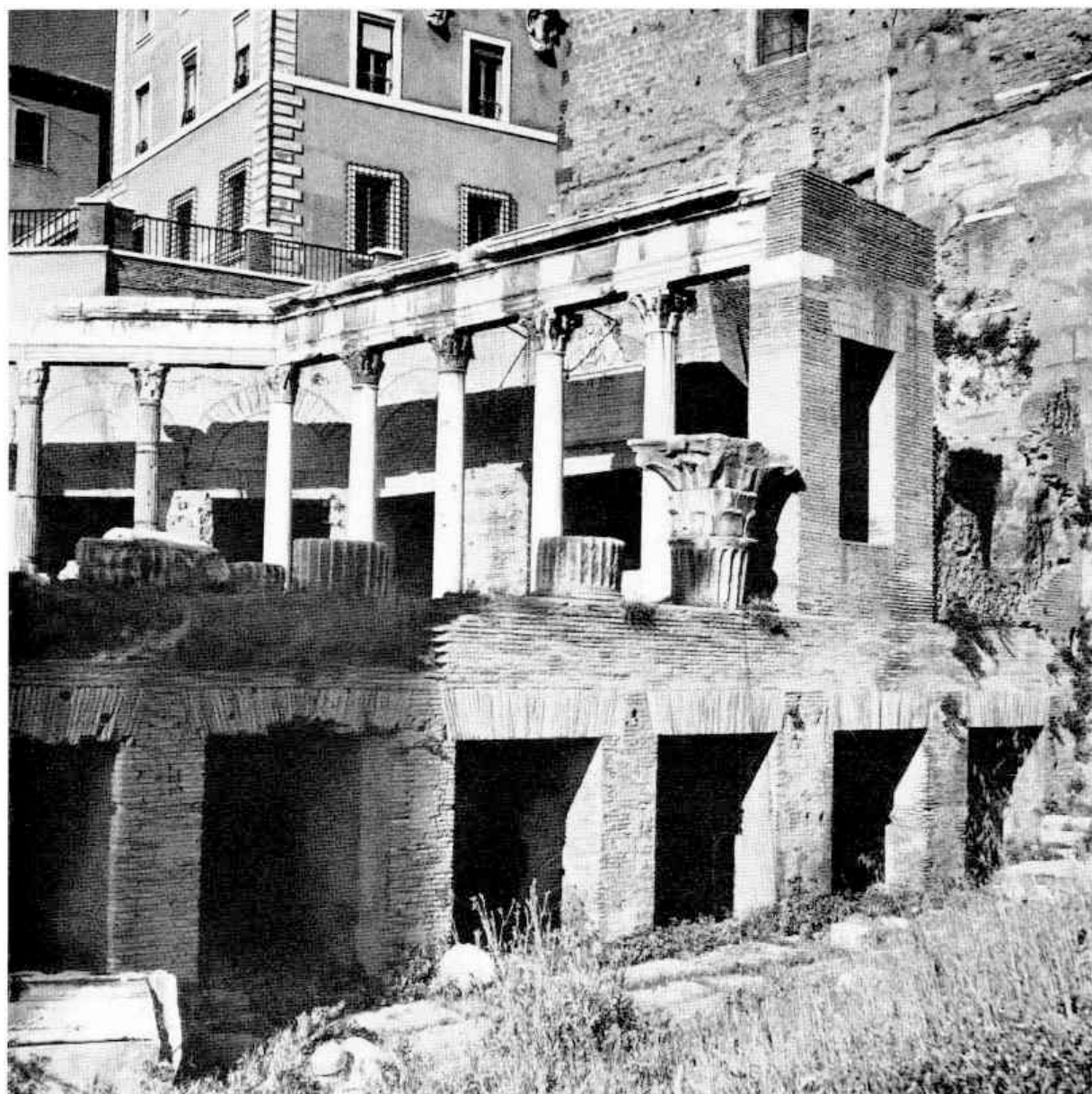
SEN, *FR*, p. 83 f.; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 233–236; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 162 f., 360 f.; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *AJA XVI*, 1912, pp. 411, 414; T. FRANK, *Buildings*, p. 55 f.; P-A, p. 421 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 114 f.; *id.*, *Tecnica I*, pp. 437, 441, 600; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 127; II, pp. 97, 100.





991 The restored row of columns in front of the brick-built rooms.

Fot 6265



992 Rooms lying beneath a platform extending in front of the colonnade.

Fot. 185

PORTICUS GAI ET LUCI. A marble inscription in honour of Lucius Caesar, Augustus' grandson and adopted son (CIL VI, 36908), stands on a platform which projects south-westwards from the south-east corner of the Basilica Aemilia. It was found in 1899, broken, but apparently not far from its original place, at the south-west end of the platform on the Sacra Via, where it had fallen from the building to which it belonged. The building may thus be identified as the Porticus Gai et Luci mentioned in Suetonius (Augustus 29), and Dio Cassius (LVI, 27, 5). An excavation in April and May 1954, along the south-east side of the Basilica Aemilia, revealed the traces of a porticus, which, with two arcades, reached from the eastern entrance of the Basilica Aemilia to the Sacra Via, and then crossed the street with another arch (s. plan, Arcus Augusti I, 94). The arch over the street, on which the inscription of Lucius Caesar was presumably set, sprang on the opposite side from the foundation wall of the Porticus Iulia.

L. BORSARI, BCom XIII, 1885, p. 88; G. GATTI, NSc, 1899, p. 130; id., BCom XXVII, 1899, p. 141; R. LANCIANI, *ib.*, pp. 190–194; D. VAGLIERI, BCom XXXI, 1903, pp. 83–87; CH. HÜLSEN, RM XX, 1905, pp. 59–62; id., FR, pp. 120, 124 f.; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 476–478; H. THÉDENAT, FR, pp. 141–144, 255; E. B. VAN DEMAN, AJA XVII, 1913, pp. 14–28; W. B. MCDANIEL, *ib.*, XXXII, 1928, pp. 173–177; P-A,

pp. 73, 74 f.; H. MARUCCHI, *Le Forum Romain et le Palatin* (3), 1933, p. 79 f.; A. W. VAN BUREN, *Scritti in onore di B. Nogara*, 1937, pp. 507–513; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 98 f.; id., *MonMin*, pp. 84–88; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 176; A. DEGRASSI, *Doxa* II, 1949, p. 78 f.; E. WELIN, SFR, p. 54 f.; B. ANDREAE, AA 1957, pp. 168–176.



993 The inscription in honour of L. Caesar, dating from 2 B. C. (CIL VI, 36908).



994 Foundation of the south-east wall of the Porticus Gai et Luci, during the excavation in 1954.

Fot 6609



995 Segment of a column at the juncture of the Porticus of the Basilica Aemilia and the Porticus Gai et Luci. Fot 4155



996 Steps leading into the Porticus Gai et Luci.

Fot 276



997 Marble sill in the façade of the Porticus Gai et Luci facing the Sacra Via, with dowel-holes for the attachment of a statue-base (s. Palladio, *I Quattro Libri dell'Architettura*, 1570, IV, p. 32).

Fot 275

PORTICUS IULIA. The Porticus Iulia is one of the group of buildings on the south-east side of the Forum Romanum, which are named after members of the gens Iulia. The only literary evidence for its position, is in the scholia on Aulus Persius Flaccus' Satire IV, 49: "foeneratores ad puteal Scribonii Libonis, quod est in porticu Iulia ad Fabianum arcum, consistere solebant". The excavation of building foundations on the south and north sides of the Temple of Caesar in May 1952, in conjunction with the discovery of the Puteal Libonis (August 1950), and of the Fornix Fabianus (August 1953)*, confirm that the remains around the temple are those of the Porticus Iulia (s. plan, Arcus Augusti I, 94). It was an arcaded portico, surrounding the Temple of Divus Iulius on three sides, and at the back, between the temple and the Regia, it became a cryptoporticus. On the north side, it was connected by a street-arch with the Porticus Gai et Luci (q. v.).

H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, p. 210; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *AJA* XVII, 1913, pp. 26-28; id., *JRS* XII, 1922, p. 26 f.; W. B. McDANIEL, *AJA* XXXII, 1928, p. 175 f.; P-A, p. 73; L. DU JARDIN, *Historia* V, 1931, p. 393 f.; id. *Roma* XI, 1933, pp. 394-404; E. WISTRAND, *Acta*

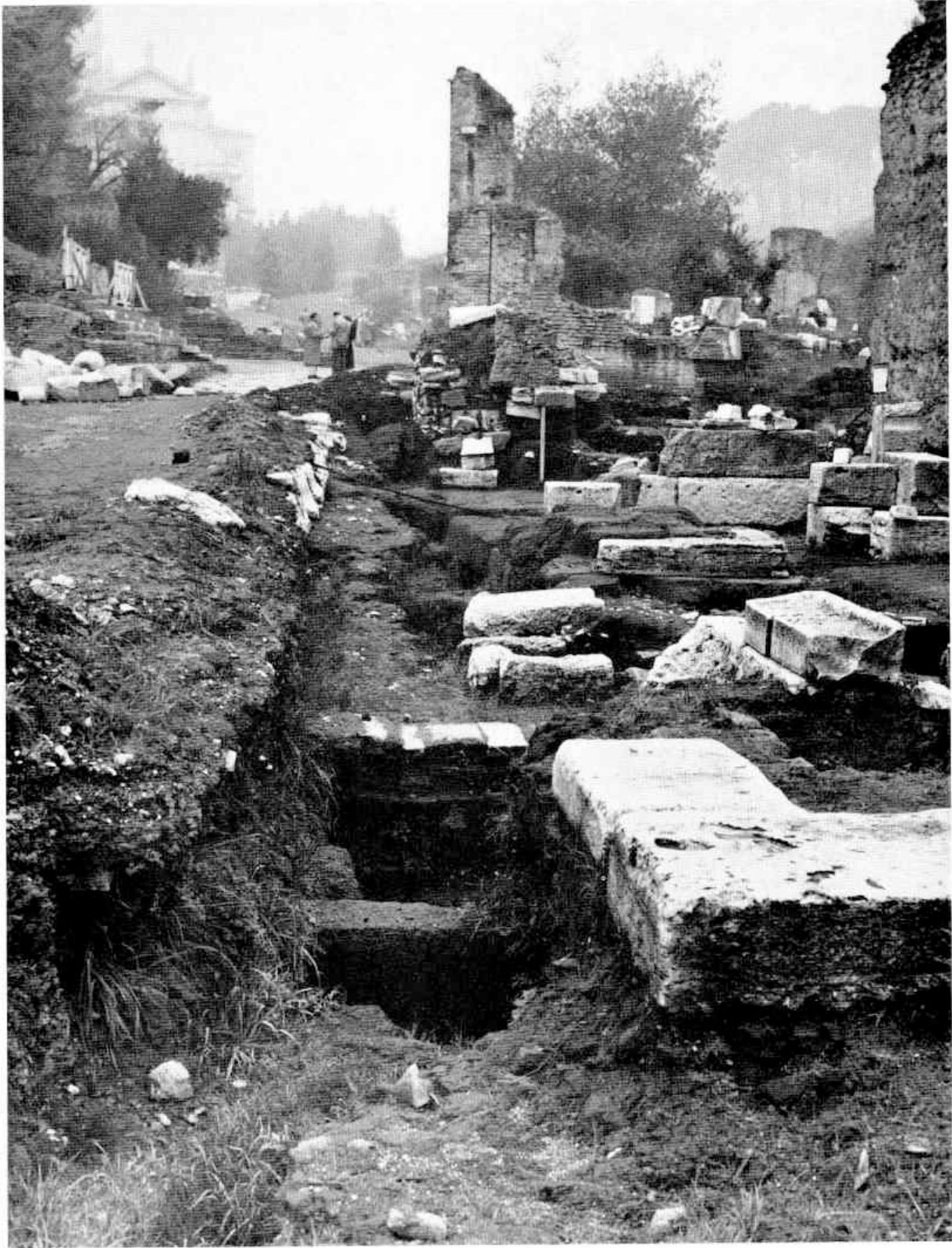
InstSueciae II, 1932, pp. 56, 61-63; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 98; id., *Mon Min*, pp. 86-88; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 177; E. WELIN, *SFR*, pp. 53-58; P. ROMANELLI, *Gnomon* XXVI, 1954, p. 258; B. ANDREAE, *AA* 1957, pp. 159-165; S. STUCCHI, *Mon*, pp. 61-65.

* These dates are supplied by the courtesy of the excavator, R. Gamberini Mongener.



998 The foundations of the Porticus Iulia on the south side of the Temple of Caesar.

Fot 279



999 Foundation walls of the porticus, on the north side of the Temple of Caesar.

Fot 6610



1000 Tufa foundations on the north side of the Temple of Caesar, with cuttings for the abutments of the street-arch leading to the Porticus Gai et Luci.

Fot 283



1001 Steps on the south edge of the Porticus Julia, with the adjoining foundations of the Arcus Augusti. For 278

PORTICUS MARGARITARIA. When the Forum Adiectum, between the Sacra Via and the Nova Via, was excavated in 1878/79, the foundations of a large rectangular building were discovered; it stretched from the Atrium Vestae, as far as the beginning of the Clivus Palatinus, near the Arch of Titus. The excavator, Rodolfo Lanciani, identified it as the Porticus Margaritaria, which is mentioned in Region VIII in the Regionary Catalogue (Cod-Top I, p. 120), basing his identification on many inscriptions in which “margaritarii de sacra via” are mentioned (CIL VI, 9545–9549, 33872; X, 6492); he dated the building to the reign of Septimius Severus. On the other hand, E. B. Van Deman recognized in the remains the porticus leading to the vestibule of Nero’s Domus Aurea, the northern part of which had been built over the old Sacra Via (s. Domus Aurea I, 420). After Domitian had erected his Horrea Piperataria (q. v.), in the part of the porticus which lay to the north of the Sacra Via, the southern part also became commercialised, and the open bays of the porticus were converted into shops by the addition of cross-walls. Brickstamps of Domitia Lucilla were found during the excavations, implying that Nero’s porticus was converted into the Porticus Margaritaria in the second quarter of the second century A. D. (s. H. Bloch, Bolli, p. 320²⁵⁶).

R. LANCIANI, NSc, 1878, pp. 234, 341; 1879, pp. 14, 39 f., 68, 113, Tav. VII; 1882, pp. 219 f., 228 f.; 1883, p. 470; id., Ruins, pp. 207–209; id., BCom XXVIII, 1900, p. 11, Tavv. I–II; H. JORDAN, Top I, 2, p. 476; TH. ASHBY, CR XIV, 1900, p. 238 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, RM XVII, 1902, p. 95; E. DE RUGGIERO, p. 505; H.

THÉDENAT, FR, pp. 332, 357; E. B. VAN DEMAN, AJA XXVII, 1923, pp. 384–386; id., MAARome V, 1925, pp. 115–125; P-A, p. 423; G. LUGLI, Centro, pp. 73, 218 f.; id., MonMin, p. 116; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 114; A. BOETHIUS, The Golden House of Nero, 1960, p. 110.



1002 Brick walls of the tabernae in the Porticus Margaritaria.



1003 The remains of the Porticus Margaritaria, between the Atrium Vestae and the Arch of Titus.

Fot 152

PORTICUS OCTAVIAE. The porticus surrounding the temples of Juno Regina and Iuppiter Stator in the southern part of the Campus Martius, which was built by Q. Caecilius Metellus in 147 B. C., was replaced during the reign of Augustus by the Porticus Octaviae, named after his sister Octavia. The parts which remain mostly belong to a new building, erected by Septimius Severus in 203 A. D., after a fire had destroyed the old one. The porticus was richly decorated with works of art, and enclosed a library, as well as two temples. The whole complex is shown on the Severan marble plan (FUR, Tav. XXIX; s. Circus Flaminius I, 268; Hercules Musarum I, 578). The monumental entrance, with the inscription of Septimius Severus (CIL VI, 1034), was exposed when the houses of the Ghetto were pulled down in 1878, and at the same time several columns from the south-west wing were discovered. The south-east corner of the porticus was excavated in 1938/39.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, pp. 600–607; A. PELLEGRINI, *BullInst*, 1861, pp. 241–245; id., *AnnInst*, 1868, pp. 108–132; R. LANCIANI, *BullInst*, 1878, pp. 209–219; id., *BCom* XVI, 1888, pp. 132–134; G. GATTI, *BCom* XV, 1887, p. 331 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* IV, 1889, p. 264 f.; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 467–470 (Bibl: p. 470); id., *Storia* II, p. 107 f.; IV, pp. 15–20; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 541–544; A. PASQUI, *NSc*, 1912, p. 153; C. E. BOYD, *Libraries*, pp. 8–10, 33 f.; P-A, p. 427; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 562–567 (Bibl: p. 567);

id., *Tecnica* I, p. 612; II, Tavv. CVIII, 2, CLXX, 2; G. CRESSEDI, *BCom* LXXIII, 1949/50, pp. 91–93; id., *Palladio*, N.S. IV, 1954, p. 143 f.; G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI, *RendPontAcc* XX, 1943/44, pp. 101–106; A. M. COLINI, ib. XXV–XXVI, 1949/51, p. 8; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 165; II, p. 100; M. J. BOYD, *BSR* XXI, 1953, pp. 152–159; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 160; FUR, p. 92 (Bibl: p. 93) Tav. XXIX; G. GATTI, *Capitolium* XXXV, 1960, 7, p. 10.



1004 The Porticus Octaviae, main entrance seen from the south.

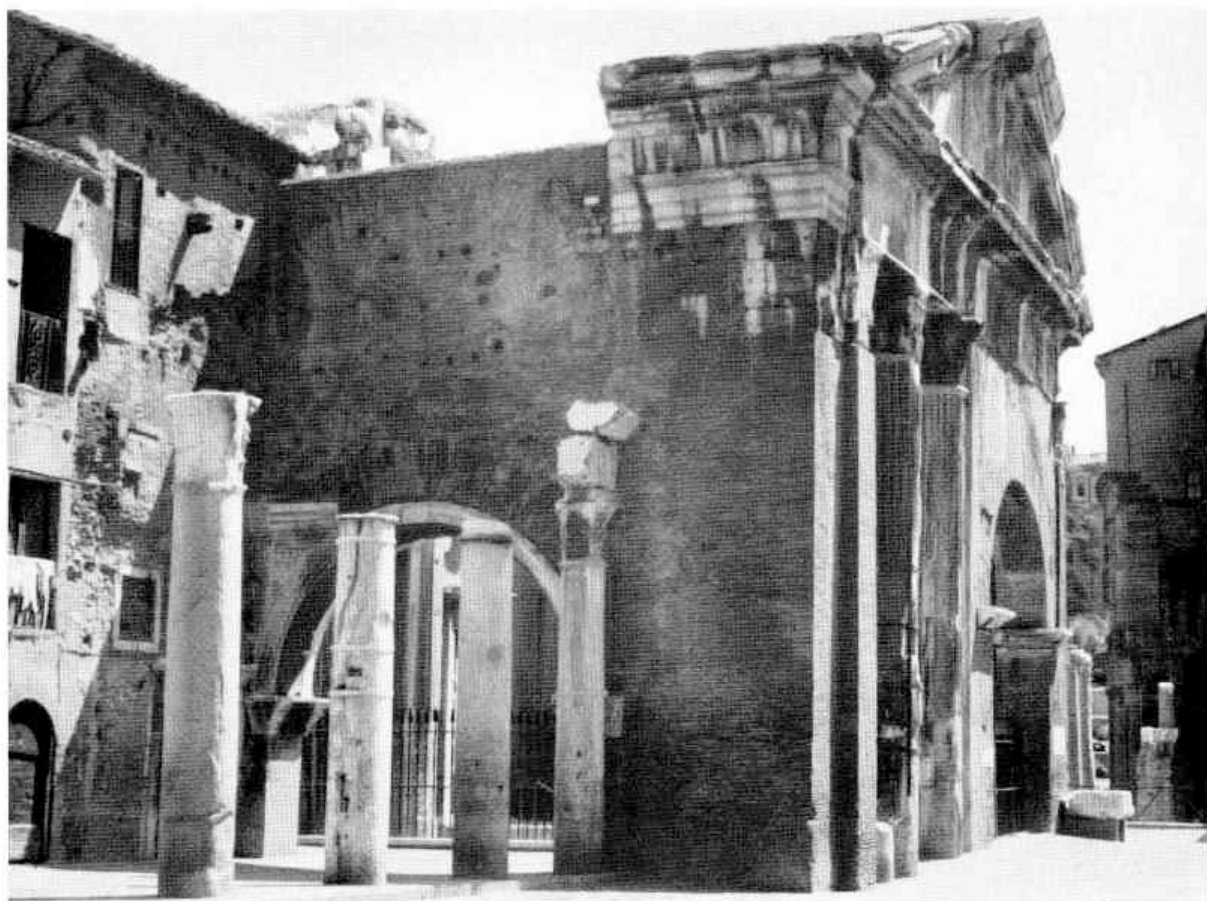
Fot 5656



1005 The inner row of columns of the main entrance, with late mediaeval repairs to the pediment.

Fot 5657

1006 South-east corner of the Porticus Octaviae, with the entrance seen from the east. For 555



1007 Main entrance of the porticus and columns of the south-west side.

For 6611



1008 Stylobate of the south-east side,

Fot 5658



1009 Upright column of the Temple of Iuno Regina, in a house at Nos. 9-10, Via di S. Angelo in Pescheria. Fot 957

PUTEAL LIBONIS. The Puteal Libonis or Scribonianum, a monument in the shape of a well-head, was built around a spot at the south-east end of the Forum where lightning had struck. It is known from coins of L. Scribonius Libo of about 60 B. C., which show a well-head decorated with lyres, tendrils and Vulcan's hammer. Its frequent mention in ancient literature is due to the fact that it stood beside the tribunal of a praetor who administered justice at a place called "ANTE ATRIA", between the Temple of Castor, the Porticus Iulia and the Fornix Fabianus. While excavations were being made in the region of the Arch of Augustus, in 1950, a rectangular pozzo made of Grottaoscuro tufa was found near the south pier foundation of the Actium Arch, and its sherd content pointed to it having been struck by lightning. The excavations of the Porticus Iulia (q. v.), in the immediate neighbourhood, and the Fornix Fabianus (q. v.), at a distance of some 45 m. (s. plan, Arcus Augusti I, 94), establish the identity of this tufa foundation as the Puteal Libonis which, according to the scholia ad Persius, Sat. IV, 49, stood "in porticu Iulia ad Fabianum arcum". A half-circle of travertine, into which a metal railing was inserted, surrounded the Puteal Libonis in the imperial period (s. Arcus Augusti I, 98, 6). When the triple-gated Parthian Arch was erected, the monument was moved out of the line of the southern gateway, and placed in front of the southern pier of the centre arch.

H. JORDAN, *Hermes* VII, 1873, p. 285; id., *Top I*, 2, pp. 210 f., 403 f.; O. RICHTER, *RM III*, 1888, p. 100; O. BENNDORF-R. SCHÖNE, *Die antiken Bildwerke des Lateranensischen Museums*, 1867, p. 307 f., No. 440; CH. HÜLSEN, *FR*, p. 141 f.; id., *Forum und Palatin*, 1926, p. 41; A. PIGANIOL, *Mél XXVIII*, 1908, pp. 261-263; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *AJA XVII*, 1913, p. 27; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 147 f., 278; E. DE RUGGIERO, p. 72; W. B. McDANIEL, *AJA XXXII*, 1928, pp. 165-

177; P-A, p. 434; L. DU JARDIN, *Historia V*, 1931, pp. 388-410; E. WISTRAND, *ActaInstSueciae II*, 1932, pp. 55-63; M. BERNHART, *Deutsches Jahrbuch f. Numismatik I*, 1938, p. 152; C. GIOFFREDI, *Tribunali*, pp. 265-267; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 91 f., 174 (Bibl: p. 92); id., *MonMin*, pp. 46-52; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 146; E. WELIN, *SFR*, pp. 9-37, 64-72; P. ROMANELLI, *Gnomon XXVI*, 1954, p. 258; B. ANDREAE, *AA* 1957, pp. 154-156; S. STUCCHI, *Mon*, pp. 62-65.



1010 The Puteal Libonis, immediately after it was excavated, on the 14th August 1950.

For 6612

- 1011 A denarius of L. Scribonius Libo with the
Puteal (BMC, Rep I, p. 419, No. 3377).
Fot 4206



- 1012 Tufa blocks of the foundation of the Puteal, and the pier of the first Arch of Augustus.

Fot 6613



1013 The Puteal Libonis, with the Porticus Iulia and the Temple of Divus Iulius.

Fot 274

QUADRIGA ARCADII ET HONORII. Fragments of an inscription in honour of Arcadius and Honorius stand in front of the north end of the Augustan Rostra. They belong to the base of a monument to both rulers, which was probably a Victory Quadriga. The inscription was excavated in 1549 and 1563 in front of the Arch of Septimius Severus, and was copied. It commemorated the victory over Gildo, the rebellious governor of Africa, in 398 A. D. (CIL VI, 1187). The six marble tablets bearing the inscription have been lost, with the exception of two fragments; the larger of these reappeared in the Naples Museum (EphEpigr IV, 1881, No. 805) and was returned to the Forum in the autumn of 1908; the smaller one was found in the Forum. The insertion of the preserved fragments into the 16th century copy of the complete text, shows that the inscription must originally have measured some 5 m. in length and 1.70 m. in height. The site of the Quadriga Arcadii et Honorii may be identified with a concrete foundation, surrounded by marble steps, which lies to the north of the inscribed fragments. This foundation, which measures 8.30 m. in length and 3.60 m. in width, has had the Decennalian Base of Diocletian's Tetrarchy mounted on it in modern times.

G. HENZEN, *AnnInst*, 1880, p. 172; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, p. 214⁴⁸; Ch. HÜLSEN, *RM X*, 1895, pp. 52–58; id., *FR*, p. 90; HÜLSEN-CARTER, p. 98 f.; CIL VI, 31256; E. DE RUGGIERO, p. 493; G. LUGLI, *Centro*,

p. 170 f.; P. ROMANELLI, *Amor di Roma*, 1956, pp. 376–378; id., *Storia delle province romane dell'Africa*, 1959, p. 616.



1014 The concrete foundation, east of the "Rostra Vandalica", on which the marble base with the Quadriga Arcadii et Honorii probably stood. Fot 4153

IMPERATORIBVS · INVICTISSIMIS FELICISSIMIS QVE
 DD · NN · ARCADIO ET HONORIO · FRATRIBVS
 SENATVS POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS
 VINDICATA REBEL · LIONE ·
 ET AFRICAE RESTITVTIONE LAETVS

1015 Dedicatory inscription for the monument of the victory over Gildo in Africa (CIL VI, 1187).



1016 Fragments of the dedicatory inscription for the Quadriga Arcadii et Honorii.

Fot 47

REGIA. According to tradition, Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome, made a gift to the Pontifex Maximus of his royal abode, the Regia, which stood beside the Sacra Via. During the republic, and until the time of the emperors, the building remained the official headquarters of the Pontifex Maximus. It was orientated east-west, as were the pre-Neronian Atrium Vestae (q. v.) and the Domus Publica (q. v.). The Regia was destroyed by fire in 148 B. C., restored, and then burnt again. In 36 B. C., Cn. Domitius Calvinus replaced it with a new building of marble, of which some fragments of architectural decoration are preserved. Excavations began in the last quarter of the 19th century, and were completed in 1898/99. The eastern edge of the pronaos was found, during excavations of the Fornix Fabianus (q. v.), in July 1953 (s. plan, Arcus Augusti I, 94).

H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, pp. 298–304, 423–429; id., *RM I*, 1886, pp. 99–111; F. M. NICHOLS, *ib.*, pp. 94–98; id., *Archaeologia L*, 1887, pp. 227–250; CH. HÜLSEN, *JdI IV*, 1889, pp. 228–253; id., *AA*, 1900, p. 7 f.; id., *RM XVII*, 1902, pp. 62–66; *XX*, 1905, pp. 77–80; id., *FR*, pp. 171–175; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 219–221 (Bibl: p. 221); G. BONI, *NSc*, 1899, pp. 220–223, 486–488; id., *AttiScStor*, pp. 518–525; G. GATTI, *BCom XXVII*, 1899, pp. 144–147; D. VAGLIERI, *ib.*, *XXXI*, 1903, pp. 42–55; E. PAIS, *RendLinc 5*, *XIX*, 1910, pp. 201–205; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 91–94, 274–277; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 249–274; *Röm Gebälke I*, pp. 1–12; E. TEA, *BCom XLVIII*, 1920, pp.

152–162; L. DEUBNER, *RM XXXVI–XXXVII*, 1921/22, pp. 17–23; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *JRS XII*, 1922, p. 28 f.; T. FRANK, *Buildings*, pp. 81–85; P-A, pp. 440–443; L. FLAGERLIND, *ActaInstSueciae II*, 1932, pp. 128, 131; F. E. BROWN, *MAARome XII*, 1935, pp. 67–88; A. BOETHIUS, *Gnomon XII*, 1936, pp. 590–594; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 117 f., 119, 121, 132 f., 150 f., 157 f., 254 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 212–215 (Bibl: p. 215); id., *MonMin*, pp. 50–54; E. WELIN SFR, pp. 56 f., 59–66; B. ANDREAE, *AA*, 1957, p. 168; S. STUCCHI, *Mon*, pp. 49–60; E. GJERSTADT, *ActaInstSueciae XVII*, 3, 1960, pp. 295–309, 334 f.; *FUR*, p. 75, Tav. XXI, 17.



1017 Air photograph of the Regia.



1018 The Regia, seen from west.

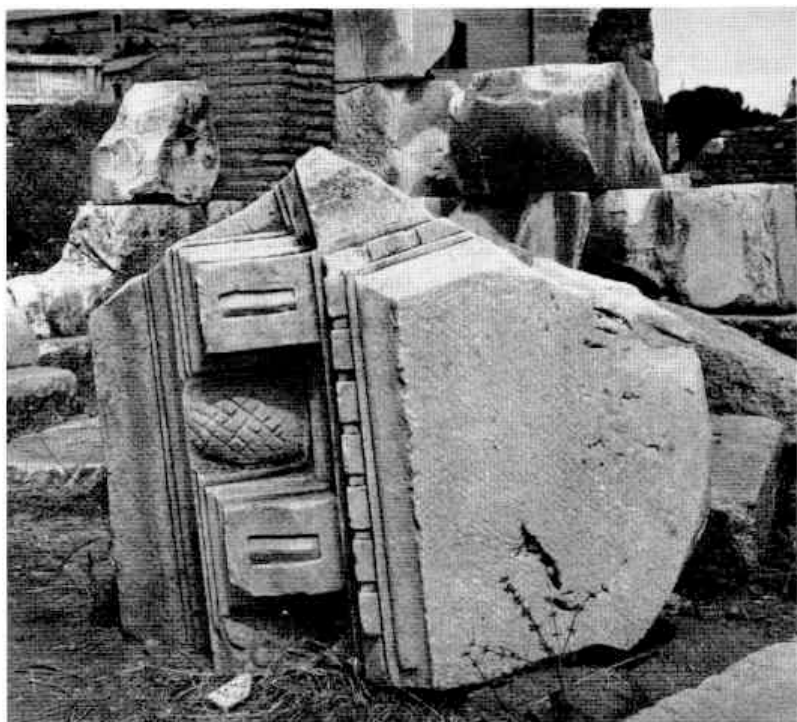
Fot 96

- 1019 Door with a marble sill, which leads from the covered building to the pronaos. For 95



- 1020 The open courtyard of the Regia, seen from the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina.

GFN D/6231



1021 Corner of the entablature; the obtuse angle corresponds with the trapezoidal form of the pronaos.
Fot 3693



1022 The east end of the pronaos during the excavations in July 1953, with the foundation of the Fornix Fabianus.
Fot 3517

ROMULUS DIVUS, TEMPLUM. On the basis of Maxentian coins, which show a circular temple, and of mediaeval sources, the rotunda, which stands beside the Sacra Via, between the Temple of Faustina and the Basilica of Constantine, has been accepted as the Temple of Divus Romulus, which Maxentius built in memory of his son, M. Valerius Romulus, who died in 309 A. D. A fragment of an inscription bearing the name of Constantine (CIL VI, 1147), was seen above the doorway until the 16th century. Neither the very divergent evidence of the coins, nor the mediaeval literature, (in which the title "Templum Romuli" was used indiscriminately for the Temple of Venus and Roma and for the Basilica of Constantine), furnish conclusive proof for the identification of this building. It was used as a vestibule between the Forum and the Church of SS. Cosma e Damiano, which was built into the library of the Forum Pacis under Felix IV (526–530). Soon after 1750, Benedict XIV had the eastern of the two apsed side-halls, which adjoined the rotunda, converted into the ORATORIO DELLA VIA CRUCIS; it was destroyed during the excavations of the Sacra Via in 1877/79, when everything was removed except the ancient walls.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, pp. 710–712; S. IVANOFF, *AnnInst*, 1859, pp. 105–108, Tav. F.; PLATNER-BUNSEN, *Beschreibung* III, 1, p. 364 f.; G. B. DE ROSSI, *BACrist* V, 1867, pp. 62 f., 66–69; R. LANCIANI, *NSc*, 1880, pp. 80, 226 f.; id., *Ruins*, pp. 209–211 (Bibl: pp. 211, 214); P. ADINOLFI I, p. 412 f.; L. DUCHESNE, *Mél* VI, 1886, pp. 25–37; M. ARMELLINI, *Chiese di Roma* (2), 1891, pp. 152, 155 f.; J. H. MIDDLETON, pp. 19–21; CH. HÜLSEN, *FR*, pp. 208–210; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, p. 10 f.; J. MAURICE, *Numismatique Constantinienne* I, 1908, pp. 189, 191 f., pl. XVII, 10, 12; XIX, 1, 10; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 209–212; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 336–338 (Bibl: p. 339); CH. HÜLSEN,

Chiese, p. 242; P. B. WHITEHEAD, *AJA* XXXI, 1927, pp. 1–6, 13 f., 18; P-A, p. 450; J. BABELON, *Mélanges Martroye*, 1940, pp. 139–144; H. GRISAR, *Roma alla fine del mondo antico*, nuova ed. 1943, I, p. 203 f.; F. CASTAGNOLI, *ArchStorPat* LXX, 1947, pp. 163–169; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 225; id., *MonMin*, pp. 184–190; id., *Roma Act*, p. 10 f.; id., *Studies* pres. to D. M. Robinson II, 1953, p. 1214; P. ROMANELLI, *Studi Romani* I, 1953, p. 8 f.; C. C. VAN ESSEN, *Mededeelingen Rome* 3, VII, 1953, pp. 38–41; P. BRUNN, *Arctos*, *Acta Philologica Fennica*, N. S. I, 1954, p. 21 f.; M. WEGNER, *Ornamente*, pp. 68–70.



1023 The so-called Temple of Divus Romulus, with SS. Cosma e Damiano.

Fot 507



1024, 1025 Medals of Maxentius struck in memory of "Divus Romulus" (Maurice pl. XVII, 12; XIX, 1). Fot 4263 B, C



1026 The rotunda with the ancient door, which was moved at the time of Urban VIII, and in 1879 replaced in its original position. Fot 238



1027 Right leaf of the ancient bronze door.

For 242



1028 The door lock.

ROSTRA. The orator's platform of the Roman Republic lay between the Comitium and the Forum Romanum. It took the name "Rostra" from the beaks of the ships, captured from the people of Antium, with which the side facing the Forum was decorated by the consul C. Maenius, in 338 B. C. Part of the excavated remains of the republican Rostra, to the east of the Lapis Niger, dates from the time of Maenius, who presumably built the first stone platform, while the part with a curved front and steps belongs to a later building of the time of Sulla. The Rostra was destroyed, when Caesar replanned the Forum, and its foundations disappeared under the raised pavement of the new Comitium. The building of a new Rostra, on the west side of the Forum, was started by Caesar and completed by Augustus (s. Rostra Augusti).

H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, pp. 353–355; E. PETERSEN, *Comitium, Rostra, Grab des Romulus*, 1904, pp. 14–42; G. PINZA, *Il comizio romano nella età repubblicana*, 1905, pp. 50–53; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM XX*, 1905, pp. 29–39; TH. ASHBY, *CR XIX*, 1905, p. 77 f.; E. PETERSEN, *RM XXI*, 1906, pp. 193–210; HÜLSEN-CARTER, p. 113 f., pl. V; CH. HÜLSEN, *Die neuesten Ausgrabungen a. d. Forum Romanum*, 1910, pp. 10–12; O. RICHTER, *Beiträge IV*, p. 10 f.; E. DE RUG-

GIERO, pp. 347–358; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 125–128; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *JRS XII*, 1922, pp. 7, 21–23; T. FRANK, *Buildings*, pp. 62–65; P-A, p. 450 f.; E. GJERSTAD, *Dragma M. P. Nilsson ded.*, 1939, pp. 214 f., 216, 220; id., *ActaInstSueciae V*, 1941, pp. 97–104, 108 f., 127 f., 138–158; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 116–119; id., *MonMin*, p. 9 f.; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 122, 123, 143; G. CARETTONI, *JRS L*, 1960, p. 196.



1029 The remains of the republican Rostra during the excavations in 1956.



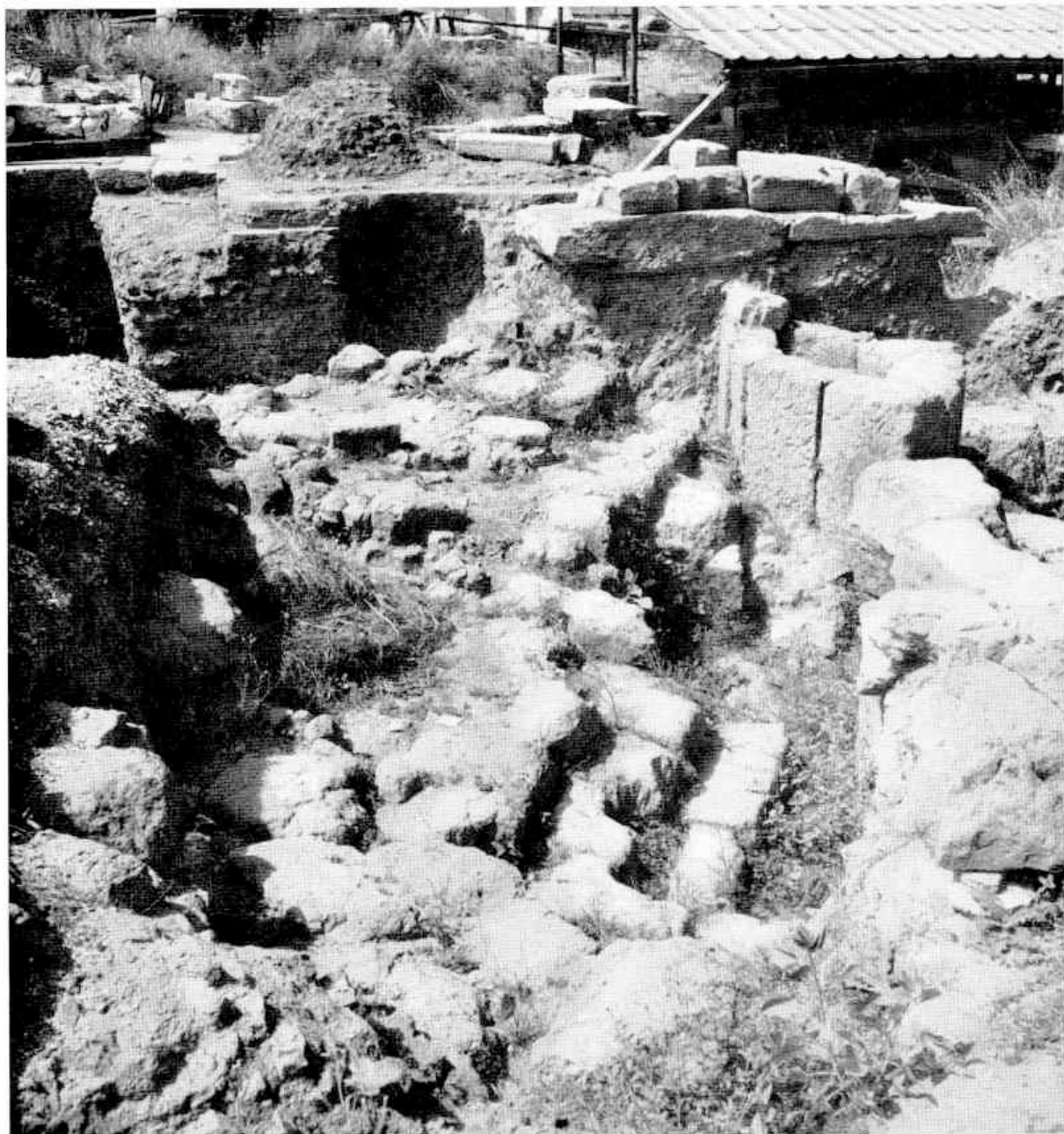
1030 The Forum side of the Rostra, with a curved wall of tufa blocks.

Fot 3328



1031 The end of the tufa wall, seen against the Curia.

Fot 3313



1032 The east end of a line of straight steps, on the Comitium side of the Rostra.

Fot 3691

ROSTRA AUGUSTI. The orator's platform was moved from the Comitium to the north-west side of the Forum, in the course of Julius Caesar's replanning of the Forum, which coincided with the building of a new Curia, while the Comitium was reduced in size and raised to a higher level. Caesar's structure, which had approximately the same measurements as the Rostra Augusti, was completed at the beginning of 44 B. C. At the festival of the Lupercalia on the 15th February, statues of Caesar and Pompey and an equestrian statue of Sulla already stood upon it. The Rostra consisted of two parts; the western, a concrete core faced with a straight brick wall on the east side, forming a stepped access to the platform. The eastern part consisted of the front wall, decorated with the beaks of ships, and the side-walls, all of opus quadratum; two rows of piers in the interior supported the platform. The straight corridor which lay between the two parts was broadened at its north side, probably when the Arch of Septimius Severus was built, by cutting out a segment of the concrete core of the western part; the remaining curved wall (Hemicyclium) was faced with slabs of Portasanta marble. The remains of the Rostra were discovered when a road was built across the Forum in 1831/34 connecting Via Bonella with Via della Consolazione. The monument was then recognized as the Rostra, but it could only be properly excavated and examined after the road, which had been built on top of it, was removed in 1882.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, p. 159 f.; L. CANINA, *Diss PontAcc* VIII, 1838, pp. 107–115; PLATNER–BUNSEN, *Beschreibung* III, 2, pp. 102–105; G. PELLICIONI (E. SARTI), *ArchStorPat* IX, 1886, pp. 438–440; H. JORDAN, *AnnInst*, 1883, pp. 23–58; id., *Top I*, 2, pp. 226–245; F. M. NICHOLS, *Notizie dei rostri del Foro Romano*, 1885; O. RICHTER, *Rekonstruktion und Geschichte der römischen Rednerbühne*, 1884; id., *BullInst*, 1884, pp. 113–116; id., *JdI* IV, 1889, pp. 1–18; id., *Beiträge* II, 1903; G. BONI, *NSe*, 1900, p. 627 f.; id., *AttiScStor*, pp. 556–563; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* X, 1895, pp. 58–63; XVII, 1902, pp. 13–20; XX, 1905, pp. 15–26; id., *FR*, pp. 66–73; A. MAU, *RM* XX,

1905, pp. 230–266; E. PETERSEN, *RM* XXI, 1906, pp. 57–63; J. H. MIDDLETON I, pp. 252–262; id., *Archaeologia* XLIX, 1886, pp. 424–432; C. I. O'CONNOR, *AJA* IV, 1900, pp. 306–309; D. VAGLIERI, *BCom* XXXI, 1903, pp. 152–159; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *AJA* XIII, 1909, pp. 170–186; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 359–381; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 128–133, 238–241; W. SCHEEL, *RM* XLIII, 1928, pp. 176–255; P-A, pp. 451–455; F. W. SHIPLEY, *Papers in mem. J. M. WULFING*, 1930, pp. 88–102; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 140–144; id., *MonMin*, pp. 65–76 (*Bibl.* p. 65); M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 172–174, 295; A. VON GERKAN, *Gymnasium* LXII, 1955, p. 277.

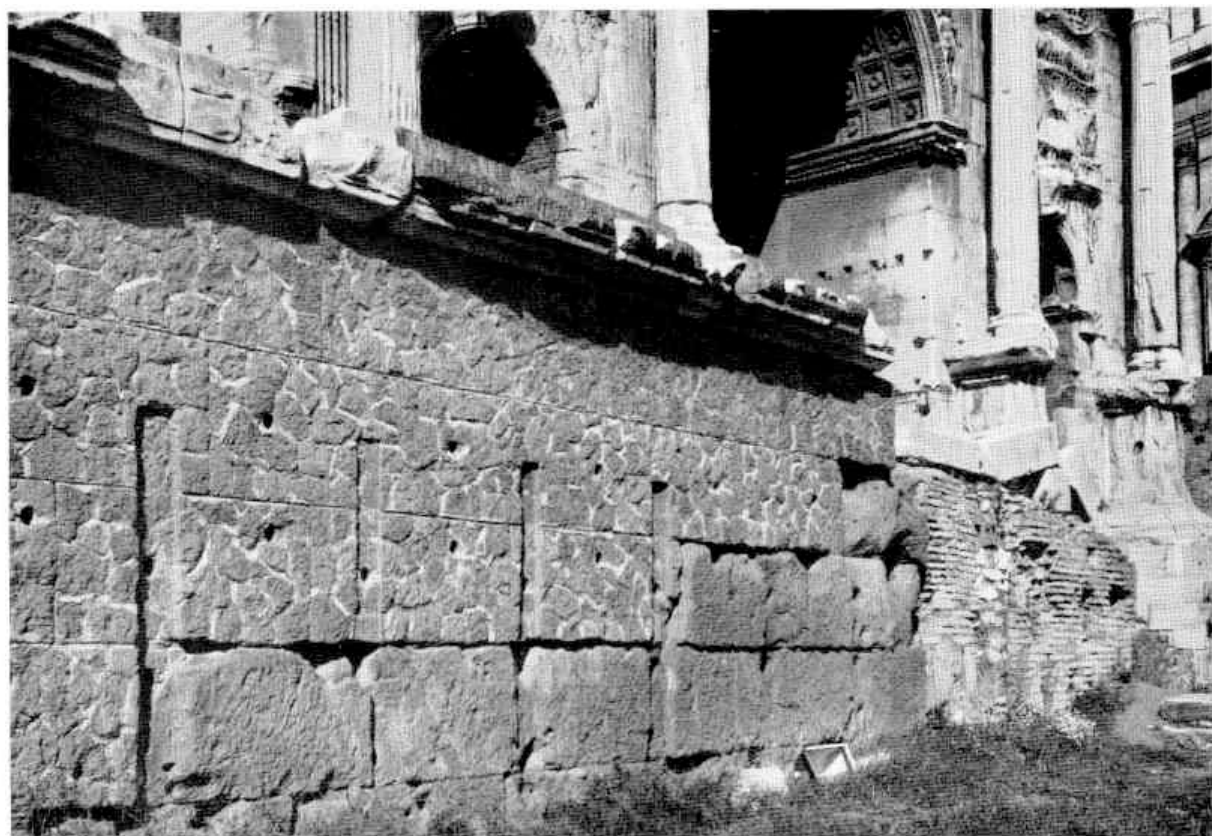


1033 The Rostra Augusti.



1034 The front of the Rostra, restored in 1904, showing dowel-holes for attaching the ship's beaks.

Fot 29



1035 The north end of the front of the Rostra.

Fot 30

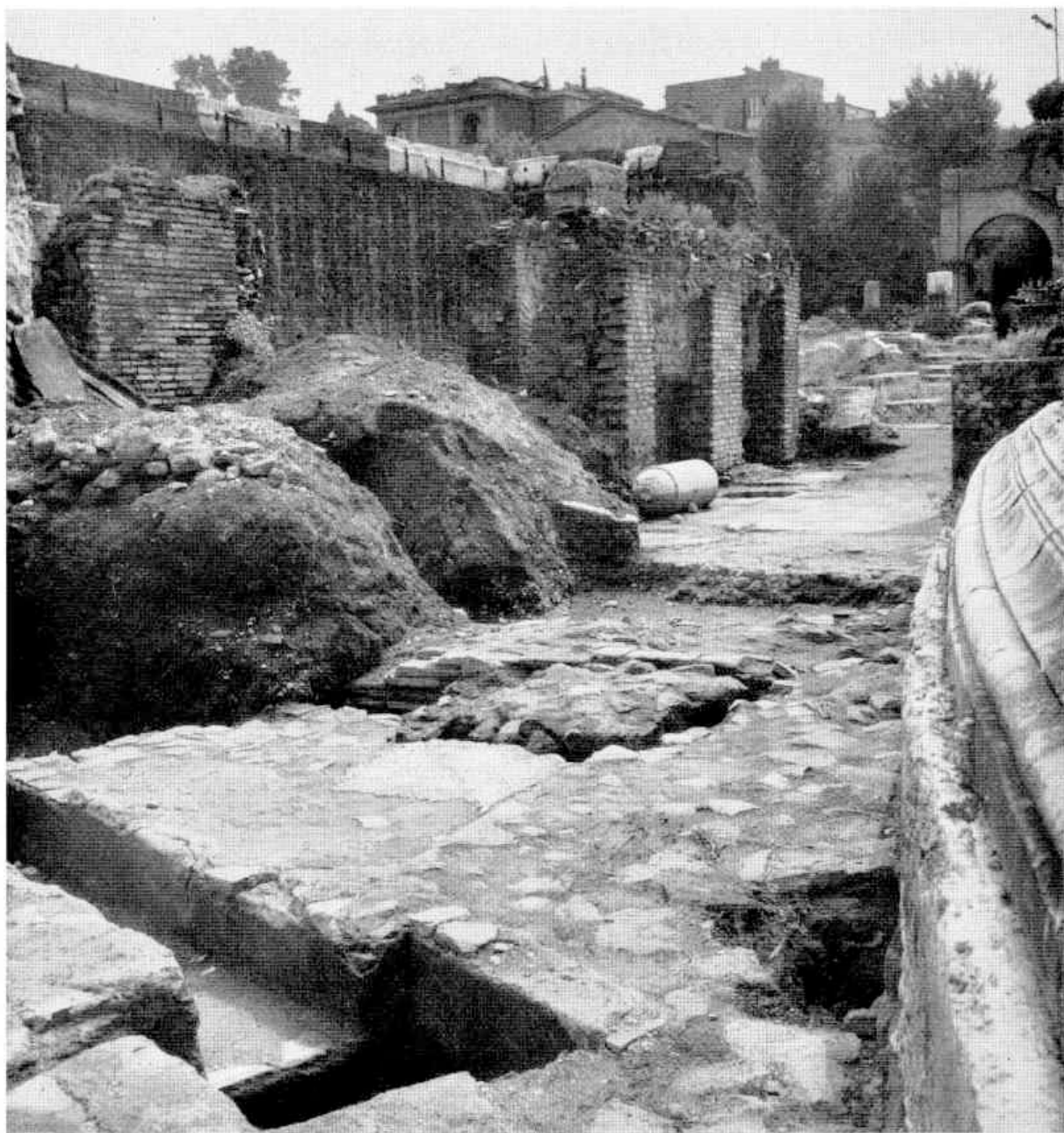


1036 The south-east corner of the Rostra.

Fot 31



1037 The north side of the corridor under the Rostra; the bricks of the pavement bear brickstamps of the time of Caracalla. Fot 6074



1038 The corridor under the Rostra with traces of an impluvium.

Fot 6079



1039 The south end of the corridor.

Fot 6077



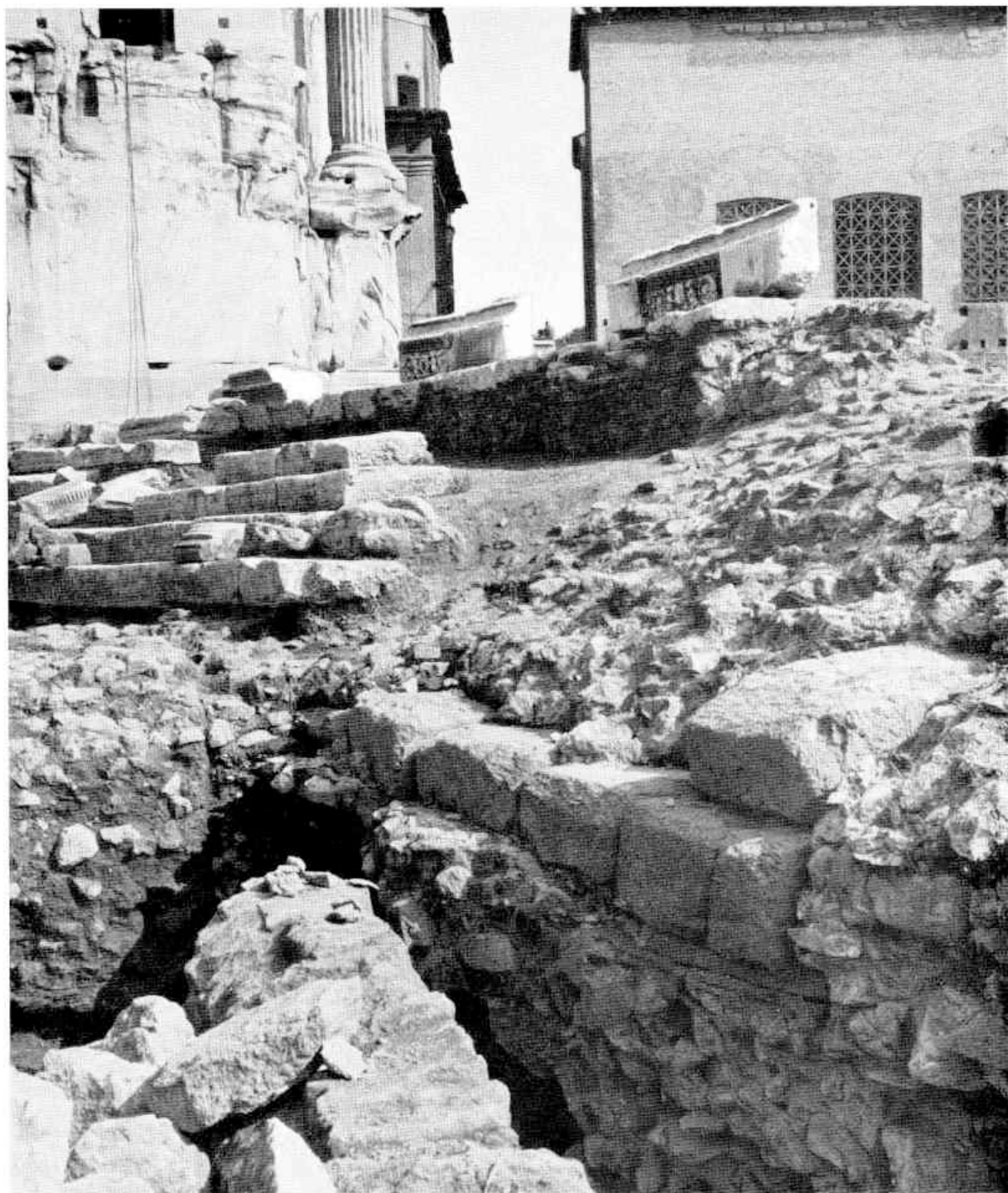
1040 "Rostra Vandalica", an enlargement of the platform added in the 5th century.

For 32



1041 The "Hemicyclium" with slabs of Portasanta marble.

For 34



1042 Traces of an earlier straight flight of steps; behind, the curved steps which correspond to the Hemicyclium. Fot 5778

SACRA VIA. The oldest street in Rome, the name of which has not been satisfactorily explained either in ancient literature or by modern research. It follows the course of a stream, which was later canalised and covered over. According to tradition, it started in the valley where the Colosseum now stands, crossed the Velia, and, after passing along the north side of the Forum Adiectum, it entered the Forum through the Fornix Fabianus, and approached the Arch of Augustus between the Regia and the Temple of Vesta. At this point the stream, flowing below the Sacra Via, joined the Cloaca Maxima; and according to ancient official accounts the Sacra Via ends here. However, it continued as a processional way, past the Temple of Castor and the Basilica Iulia, until, at the entrance of the Vicus Iugarius into the Forum, it merged into the Clivus Capitolinus. After the Temple of Caesar was built, a new branch of the street passed on the north side of the Regia and the Temple of Caesar, turning south-west in front of the Rostra Aedis Divi Iuli, and joining the original Sacra Via opposite the Vicus Tuscus.

s. a. Domus Aurea I, 420.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, pp. 49–53; J. H. PARKER, *The Via Sacra in Rome*, 1876; R. LANCIANI, *NSc*, 1878, p. 341; 1882, pp. 219–222; H. JORDAN, *Capitol, Forum u. Sacra Via in Rom*, 1881, pp. 39–45; id., *Top I*, 2, pp. 274–289, 415 f.; O. GILBERT, *Rom I*, pp. 214–220, 236–238, 300–334; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 188 f. (Bibl: p. 190); G. BONI, *NSc*, 1899, pp. 265–267; id., *AttiScStor*, pp. 514–518; TH. ASHBY, *CR* XIII, 1899, pp. 322, 467; XIV, 1900, p. 239 f.; XVI, 1902, pp. 96, 286; CH. HÜLSEN, *AA*, 1900, p. 9; id., *RM* XVII, 1902, p. 94 f.; id., *FR*, pp. 195–197; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, p. 14 f.; D. VAGLIERI, *BCom* XXX, 1902, p. 34;

XXXI, 1903, pp. 19–25; A. PIGANIOL, *Mél* XXVIII, 1908, pp. 233–253; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 498–506; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 167–173, 265, 355–357; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *JRS* XII, 1922, p. 13 f.; id., *AJA* XXVII, 1923, pp. 283–424; id., *MAARome* V, 1925, pp. 115–126; P-A, pp. 456–459; G. SÄFLUND, *Acta InstSueciae* II, 1932, p. 70 f.; G. COZZO, *Il luogo primitivo di Roma*, 1935, pp. 115–117, 127–133; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 75–77 (Bibl: p. 77); B. ANDREAE, *AA*, 1957, p. 139 f.; E. GJERSTAD, *ActaInstSueciae* XVII, 3, 1960, pp. 321–358; L. A. HOLLAND, *Janus and the bridge*, 1961, pp. 36 f., 119 f.



1043 The Sacra Via in front of the Basilica of Constantine, late imperial level.



1044 The Sacra Via, north of the Arch of Titus, at the time of Augustus.
For 136

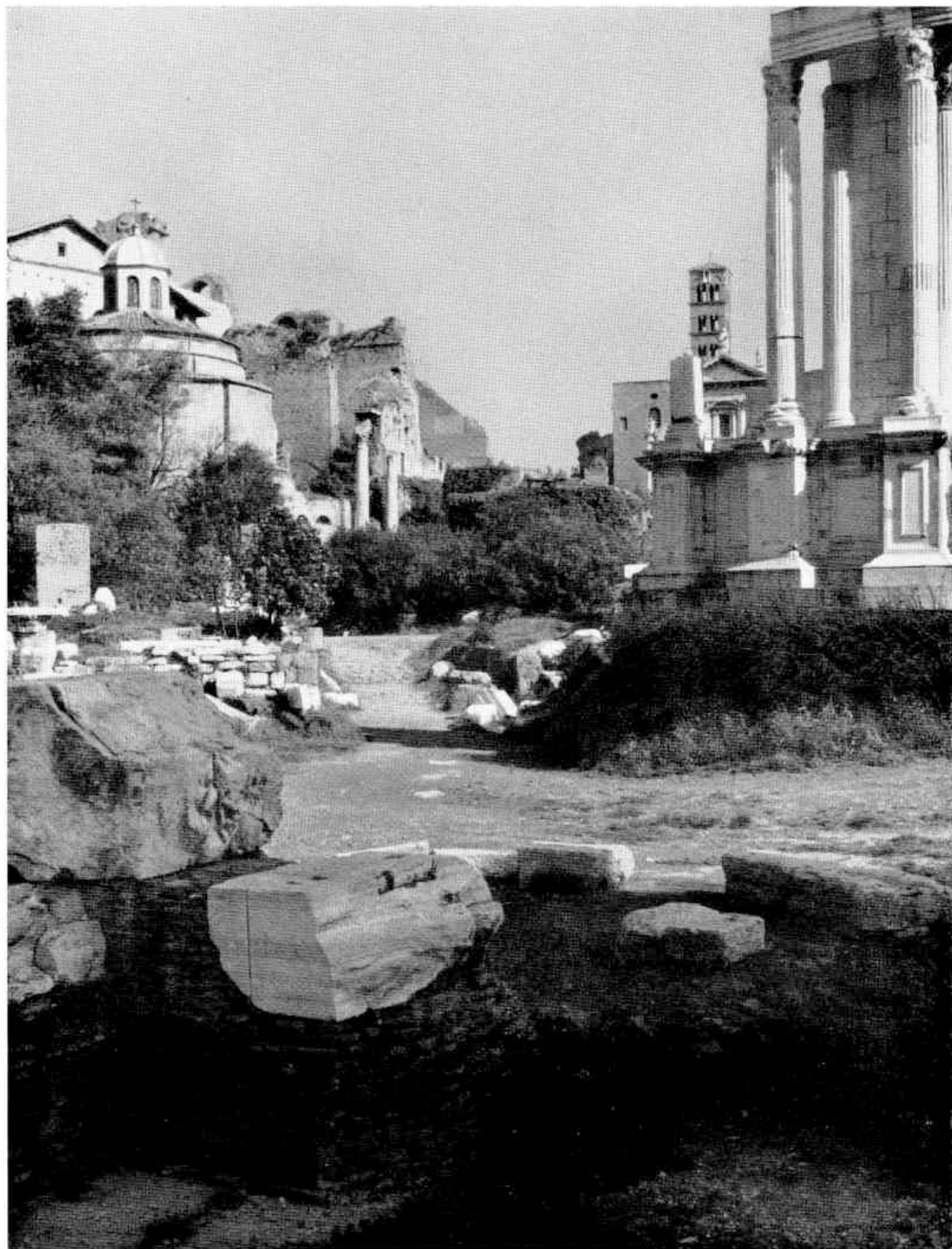


1045 The "Clivus Sacer" of the Sacra Via, Augustan level.

For 130



1046 The Sacra Via beside the "Temple of Romulus", showing the bifurcation in front of the Regia. GFN D/6144



1047 The Sacra Via, between the Temple of Vesta and the Regia.

For 5044



1048 The new branch of the Sacra Via, between the Regia and the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina.

Fot 5045



1049 The Sacra Via in front of the Basilica Julia.

Fot 5046

- 1050 The junction of the branch
leading round the Temple of
Caesar with the original Sacra
Via. Fot 131



- 1051 A row of "pozzi" under the Sacra Via, from the middle as far as the west end of the Basilica Iulia (H. Thédénat, FR, p. 265). Foro E/206

SAEPTA IULIA ET DIRIBITORIUM. The great voting precinct in the Campus Martius, for the elections of the *comitia tributa*, was started by Julius Caesar. The work was continued by the triumvir Lepidus and, in 26 B.C., it was dedicated by Agrippa. Until 1934, the remains of the Saepta Iulia were thought to lie along the Via Lata, on the west side of the Via del Corso; but Guglielmo Gatti's researches have ascertained, on the evidence of the Severan marble plan, that the building lay between the Pantheon and the Temple of Isis, in the Campus Martius. The central structure was about 300 m. long and 95 m. wide, and was bounded on the east by the PORTICUS MELEAGRI and on the west by the PORTICUS ARGONAUTARUM. The perimeter wall of the latter, decorated with niches, may be seen on the east side of the Pantheon. Across the south end of the Saepta Iulia lay the DIRIBITORIUM where, after the elections, the votes were counted. Its south wall was discovered, over a length of some 105 m., between Piazza del Gesù and Via di S. Nicola de' Cesarini, while sewers were being built under the new Corso Vittorio Emanuele in 1884.

s. a. Basilica Neptuni I, p. 196.

R. LANCIANI, NSc, 1884, p. 103 f.; id., MALinc I, 1889, p. 471 f.; id., FUR, 21; id., Ruins, p. 47 f.; G. B. DE ROSSI – G. GATTI, BCom XXI, 1893, pp. 189–191; CH. HÜLSEN, ib., pp. 119–142; id., RM XVIII, 1903, pp. 47–54; H. JORDAN, Top I, 3, pp. 558–564; P-A, p. 460 f.; V. LUNDSTRÖM, pp. 86–88, 120–124; F. W. SHIPLEY, MAARome IX, 1931, p. 18; id., Agrippa, pp. 37–43; G. GATTI, BCom LXII, 1934,

pp. 126–128; LXVI, 1938, p. 263 f.; id., L'Urbe II, 1937, 9, pp. 8–23; VII, 1942, 1, p. 9; G. LUGLI, Mon III, pp. 96–102, 103–105, 120 f.; F. CASTAGNOLI, CM, p. 139², 186–188; id., BCom LXXIV, 1951/52, p. 53; E. SJÖQVIST, ActaInstSueciae XVIII, 1954, p. 105; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 154, 161 f.; II, p. 104; L. CREMA, ArchRom, p. 170 f.; FUR, pp. 97–101 (Bibl: p. 102); Tav. XXXI.



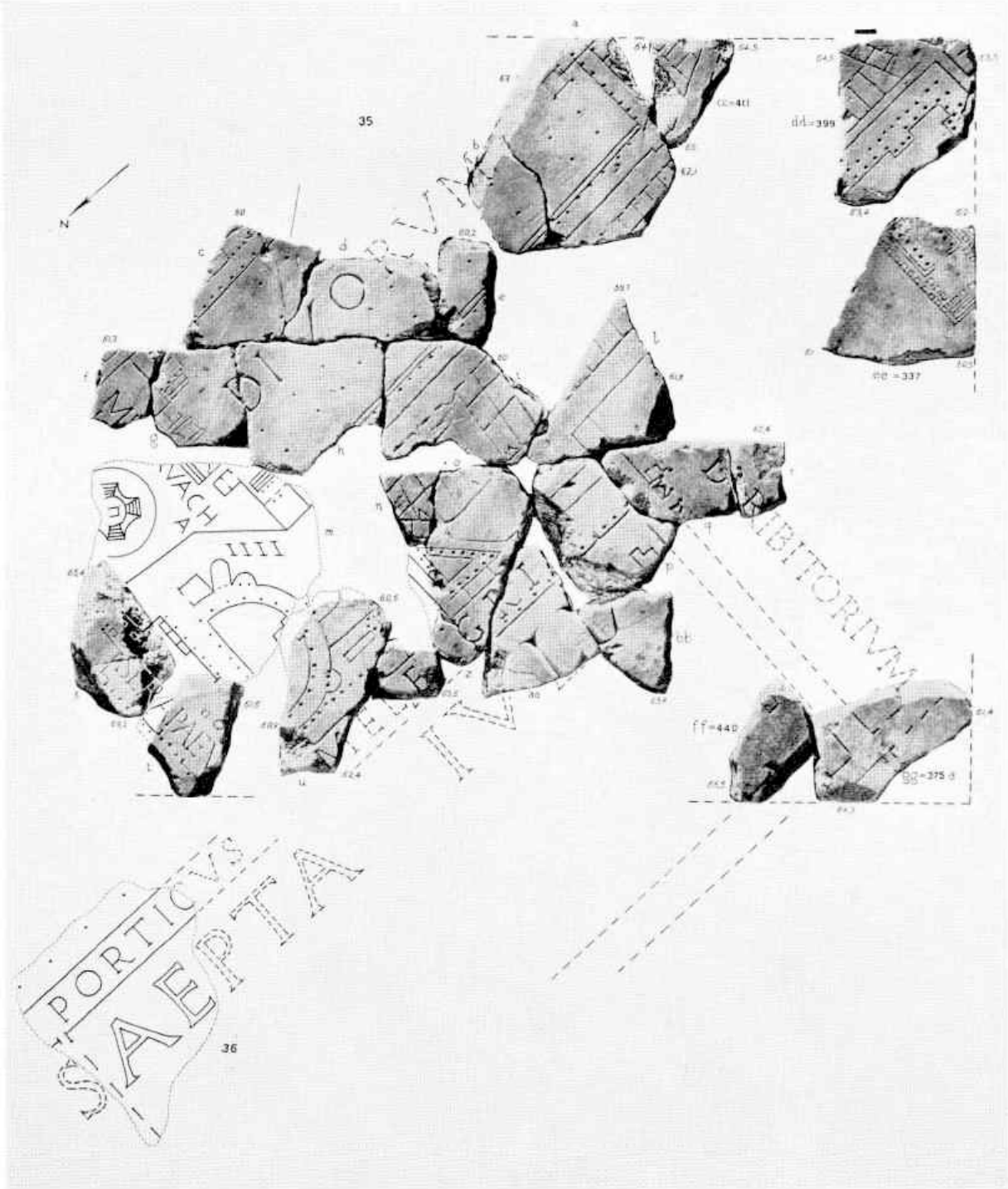
1052 Outer wall of the Porticus Argonautarum of the Saepta Iulia, on the east side of the Pantheon.

Fot 671



1053 Outer wall of the Porticus Argonautarum, with niches on the inner side.

Fot 668



1054 Plate XXXI FUR showing the Saepta Iulia and Diribitorium.

SATURNUS, TEMPLUM. According to tradition, the Temple of Saturn was consecrated in 498 B. C. The existing remains of the podium belong to a rebuilding by L. Munatius Plancus in 42 B.C. From the inscription on the architrave (CIL VI, 937), we know that the temple was again rebuilt, after being destroyed by fire, presumably at the beginning of the 4th century A. D. From republican times it was the repository of the State Treasury: AERARIUM POPULI ROMANI, or AERARIUM SATURNI. The room, which has been identified as the Aerarium, lies to the east of the narrow stairway of the temple (FUR, Tav. XXI), and was accessible from the Clivus Capitolinus, through a door which could be locked. The temple is represented on one of the Plutei Traiani (q. v. II, 905).

H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, pp. 360–363; O. GILBERT, *Rom III*, pp. 401–404; G. GATTI, *NSc*, 1899, p. 49 f.; TH. ASHBY, *CR XIII*, 1899, p. 234; D. VAGLIERI, *BCom XXX*, 1902, p. 26; *XXXI*, 1903, p. 162 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM XVII*, 1902, p. 9; *id.*, *FR*, p. 74 f.; O. RICHTER, *Beiträge IV*, 1910, p. 14 f.; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *AJA XVI*, 1912, p. 391 f.; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 113–115, 227–229; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 151–160; M. MARCHETTI, *BCom XLII*, 1914, pp. 87 f., 102;

L. G. ROBERTS, *MAARome II*, 1918, p. 58 f.; *Röm Gebäude I*, pp. 5, 65 f.; T. FRANK, *Buildings*, pp. 51–53; *P-A*, pp. 463–465; F. W. SHIPLEY, *MAARome IX*, 1931, p. 15 f.; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 156, 334; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 149–151 (*Bibl*: p. 151); *id.*, *Mon Min*, pp. 29–38; *id.*, *Tecnica II*, Tav. XXXIX, 2; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 584 f.; *FUR*, p. 75, Tav. XXI.



1055 The Temple of Saturn.



1056 Side view of the pronaos.

Fot 3341



1057 Rear view of the columns of the pronaos; the palmette frieze over the capitals comes from the Forum of Trajan.
Fot 198



1058 Late-antique Roman-Ionic capitals and frieze from the Forum of Trajan.

Fot 4335

- 1059 The doorsill of the Atrarium,
with holes for the lock.

Fot 203



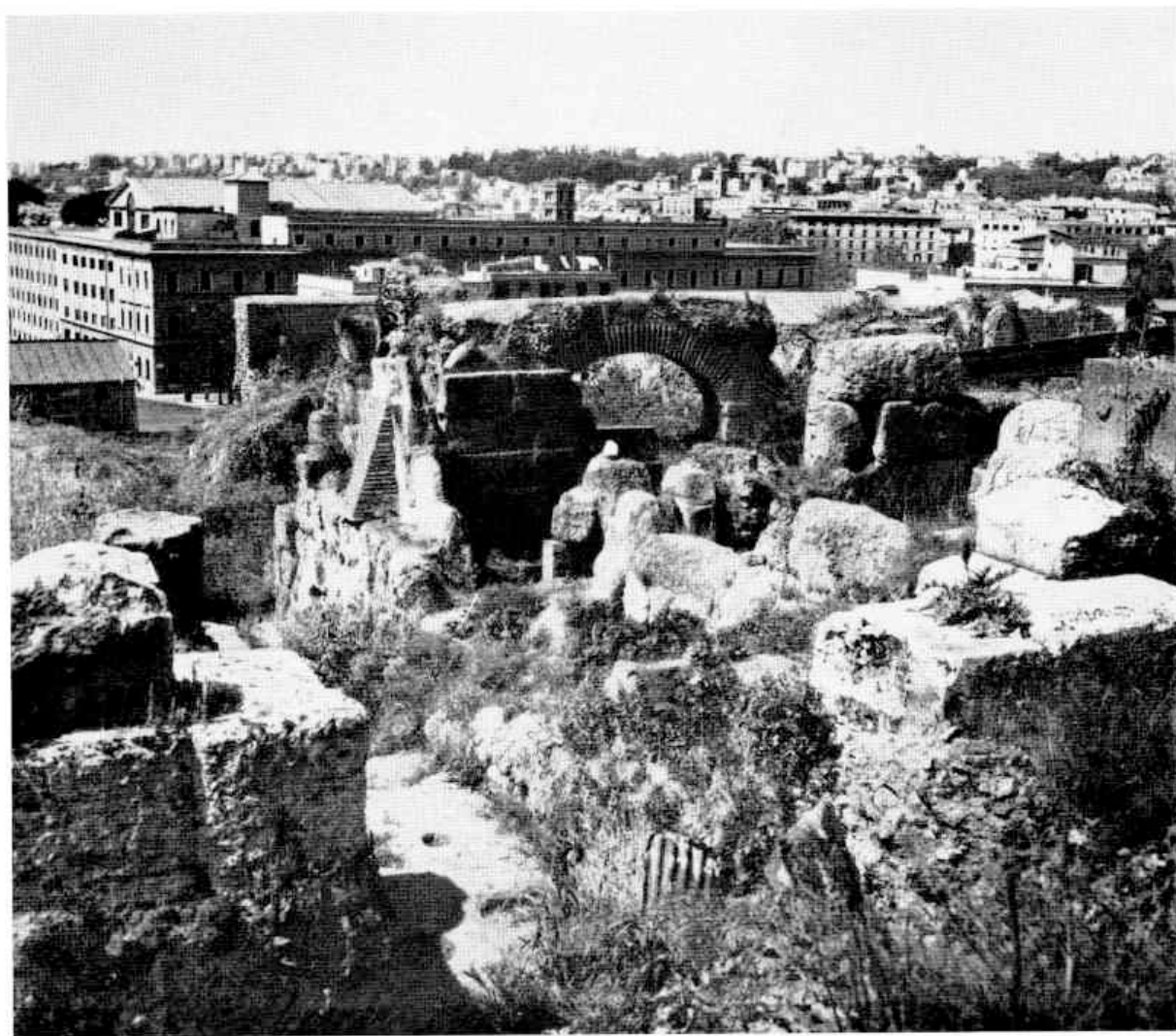
- 1060 The site of the Atrarium, east of the stairway to the pronaos, with its double marble threshold.

Fot 201

SCALAE CACI. Immediately east of the "casa Romuli" (s. Palatinus Mons II, p. 163) a narrow and steep path, enclosed by walls on both sides, descended from the Palatine to the valley of the Circus Maximus. At the upper end are the remains of a gate of the early imperial period, with a travertine sill and piers. Only a short stretch of the path is preserved, and buildings of the imperial epoch cover its lower part. This entrance to the Palatine was called the Scalae Caci because, according to the legend, the giant Cacus had his den in the region of the Forum Boarium, at the foot of the steps, and was slain there by Hercules. No steps are visible in the preserved part of the Scalae Caci.

O. RICHTER, *AnnInst*, 1884, pp. 191–199; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, p. 482; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 129 f. (Bibl: p. 130); H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, p. 41; TH. ASHBY, *The Classical Quarterly II*, 1908, pp. 145–147; T. FRANK, *BUILDINGS*, p. 107; CH. HÜLSEN, *Forum und Palatin*,

1926, p. 69; V. GROH, *Athenaeum*, NS VII, 1929, pp. 329 f., 347–350, 361; P-A, p. 465 f.; G. SÄFLUND, *Mura*, pp. 11–15; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 405 f., 453; P. ROMANELLI, *Bullettino di Palehnologia Italiana N. S. IX*, vol. 64, 1954/55, p. 258.



1061 The Scalae Caci with the remains of a gateway in the foreground.



1062 The Scalae Caci seen from the west.

Fot 415

SCHOLA XANTHI. An office of the "scribae, librarii et praecones aedilium curulium", which was restored by the curatores: one, the freedman Bebryx Drusianus and one, Aulus Fabius Xanthus. This fact is known from an inscription (CIL VI, 103 = 30692), which was found in 1539 during an excavation beneath the Temple of Saturn (which at that time was called the Temple of Concordia), together with other remains of a small building, richly decorated with marble. The upper structure no longer exists, but the small trapezoidal room with the remains of a marble floor, which lies between the Arch of Tiberius and the Rostra, is attributed to the Schola Xanthi.

B. MARLIANUS, *Urbis Romae Topographia*, 1544, II, cap. X, p. 29; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, p. 366 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM III*, 1888, pp. 208–232; *IV*, 1889, p. 240; *XVII*, 1902, p. 12 f.; *id.*, *FR*, pp. 63–65; O. GILBERT, *Rom III*, p. 161 f.; D. VAGLIERI, *BCom XXXI*, 1903, p. 164; R. LANCIANI, *Storia II*, p. 185 f.; O. RICHTER,

Beiträge II, 1903, p. 8; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *AJA XVI*, 1912, p. 398; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 385–387; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 162, 265; W. SCHEEL, *RM XLIII*, 1928, pp. 244–248; *P-A*, p. 468; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 95 f., 152; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 11.



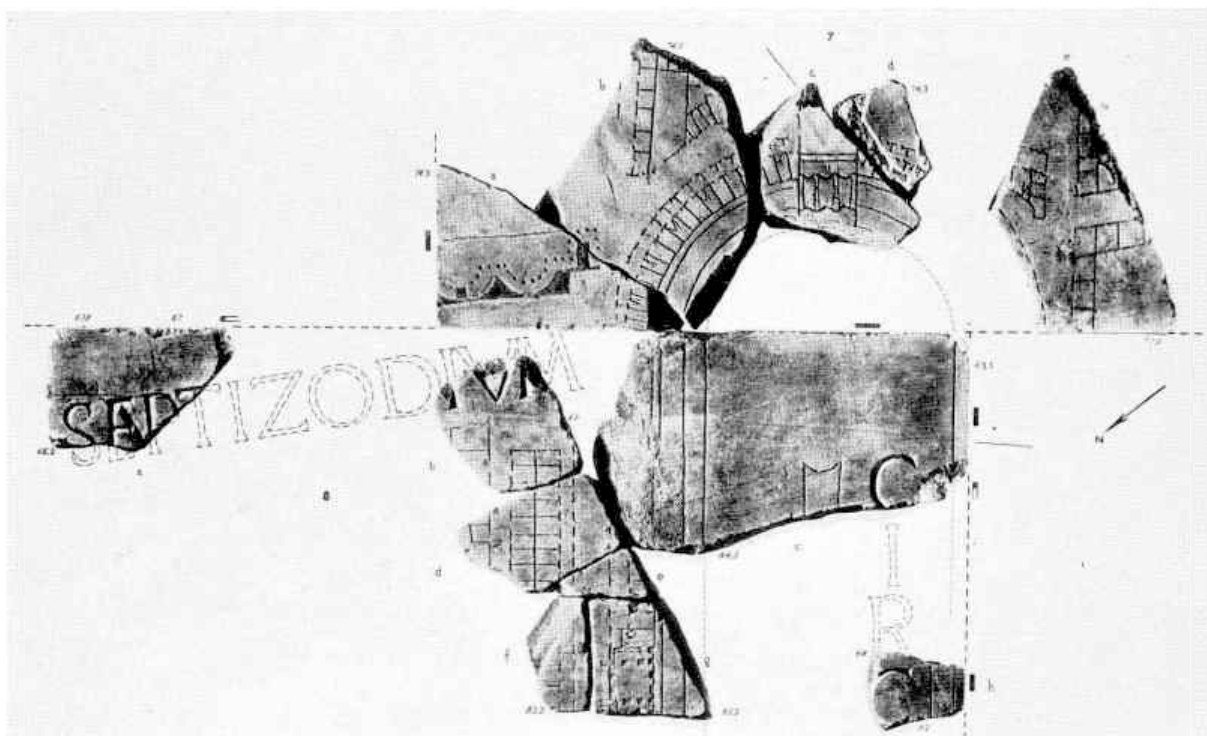
1063 The remains of the Schola Xanthi between the Arch of Tiberius (left) and the Rostra (right).

SEPTIZODIUM. Septimius Severus built a monumental façade to his palace on the Palatine facing the Via Appia, which in ancient literature was called the Septizonium or Septizodium. A new arrangement of the fragments of the Severan marble plan, in which the inscription belonging to the building is completed, shows that its official title was “Septizodium” (FUR, p. 67). The name is thought to refer to the seven planets. The Septizodium was dedicated in 203 A. D., according to an inscription (CIL VI, 1032, 31229) which once ran the whole length of the façade. The eastern corner of the building, which was still standing at the time of Sixtus V, is known from countless drawings and paintings of the 15th and 16th centuries. It was pulled down in 1588/89 and the material, about which a detailed account was drawn up by the architect Domenico Fontana, was used for other papal buildings.

s. a. Obeliscus Constantii II, 861.

H. JORDAN, *BullInst*, 1872, pp. 145–152; id., *Forma Urbis Romae*, 1874, pp. 37–41; CH. HÜLSEN, 46. *Berliner Winckelmannsprogramm*, 1886; E. STEVENSON, *BCom* XVI, 1888, pp. 269–298; R. LANCIANI, *RM* IX, 1894, p. 4 f.; id., *Ruins*, pp. 181–183 (Bibl. p. 183); id., *Storia* II, pp. 51–54; IV, pp. 137–139; E. PETERSEN, *RM* II, 1887, p. 295; XXV, 1910, pp. 56–73; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 100–103; A. BARTOLI, *BArte* III, 1909, pp. 253–269; id., *RendLinc* 5, XVIII, 1909, pp. 540–551; E. MAASS, *Die Tagesgötter in Rom und den Provinzen*, 1902, pp. 3–45, 97–153; CH. HÜLSEN, *Zeitschrift f. Geschichte d. Architektur* V, 1911/12,

pp. 1–24; id., *Heemskerck* II, p. 55 (Text); TH. ASHBY *Top* 1581, p. 112 f.; TH. DOMBART, *Das Palatinische Septizonium zu Rom*, 1922; id., *RE*, *Septizonium*, 1923, pp. 1578–1586; G. RODENWALDT, *AA*, 1923/24, pp. 39–44; P-A, pp. 473–475; G. GULLINI, *BCom* LXXI, 1943/45, *Appendice*, XIV, pp. 32–34; J. GUEY, *Mélanges de la Société Toulousaine d'Études Classiques* I, 1946, pp. 147–166; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 519–521 (Bibl. p. 521); G. SPANO, *MemLinc* 8, III, 1951, pp. 178–199; id., *RendLinc* 8, VII, 1952, pp. 158–163; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, pp. 545–548; FUR, p. 67, *Tav. XVII*.

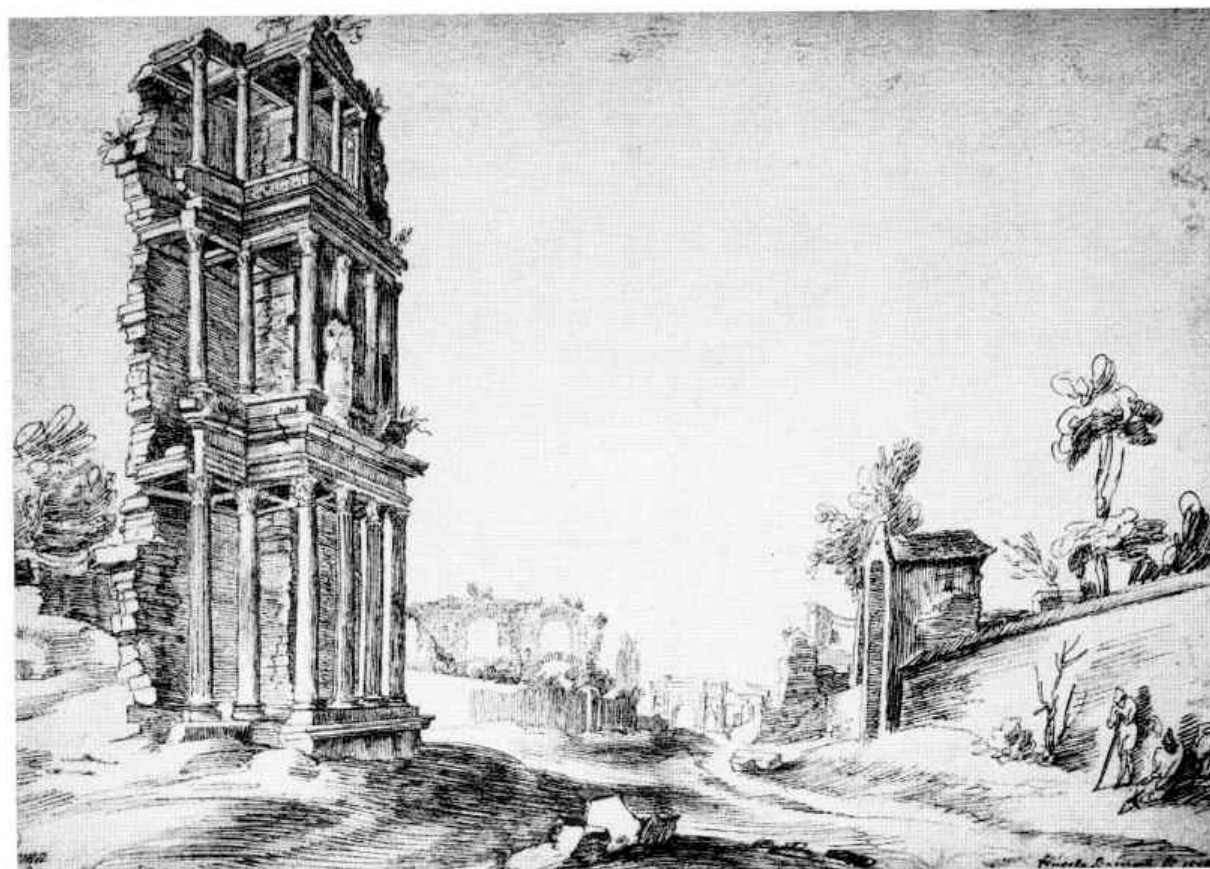


1064 The Septizodium and the Circus Maximus on the Severan marble plan (FUR, *Tav. XVII*).

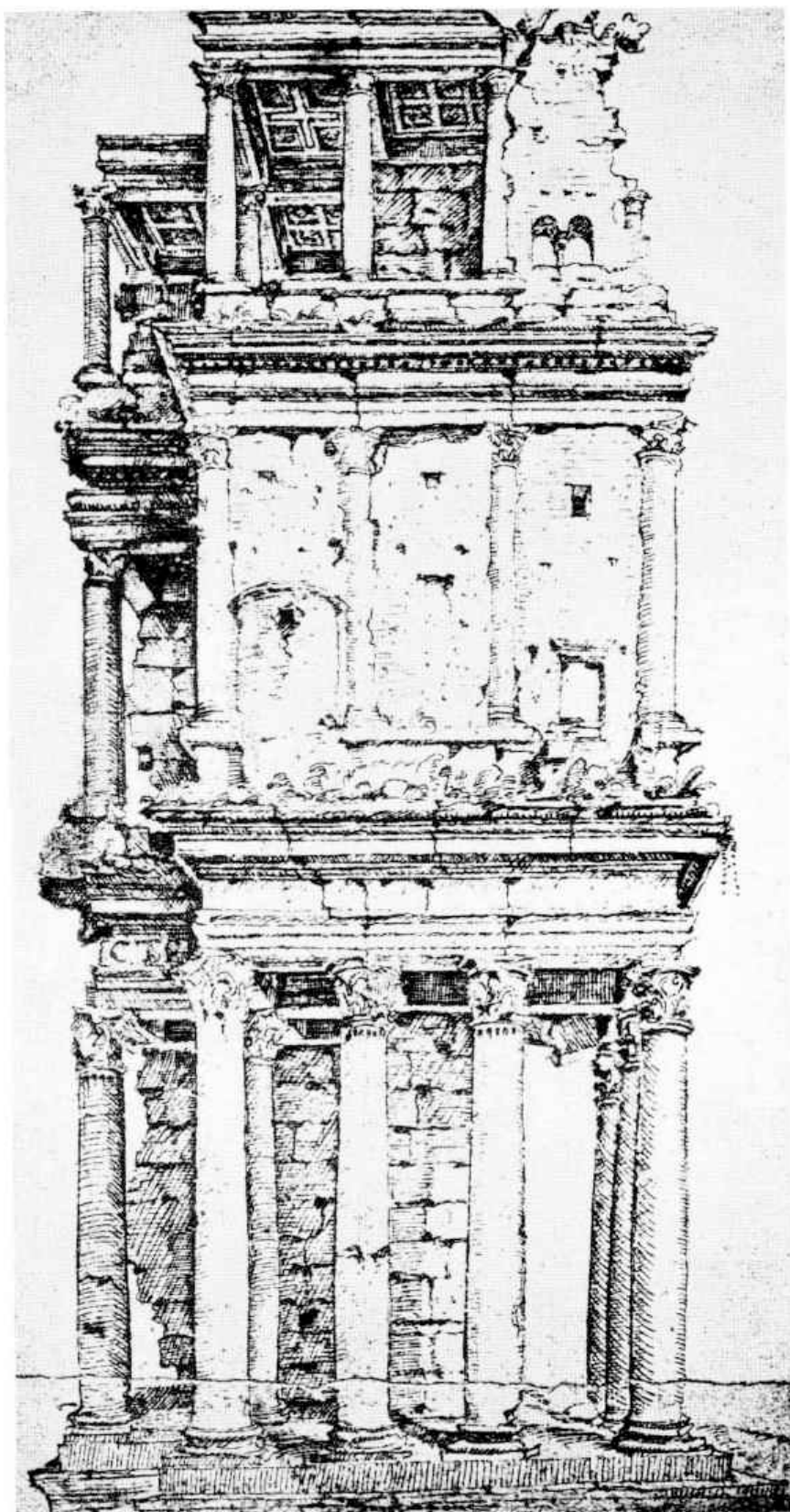
Fot 5927



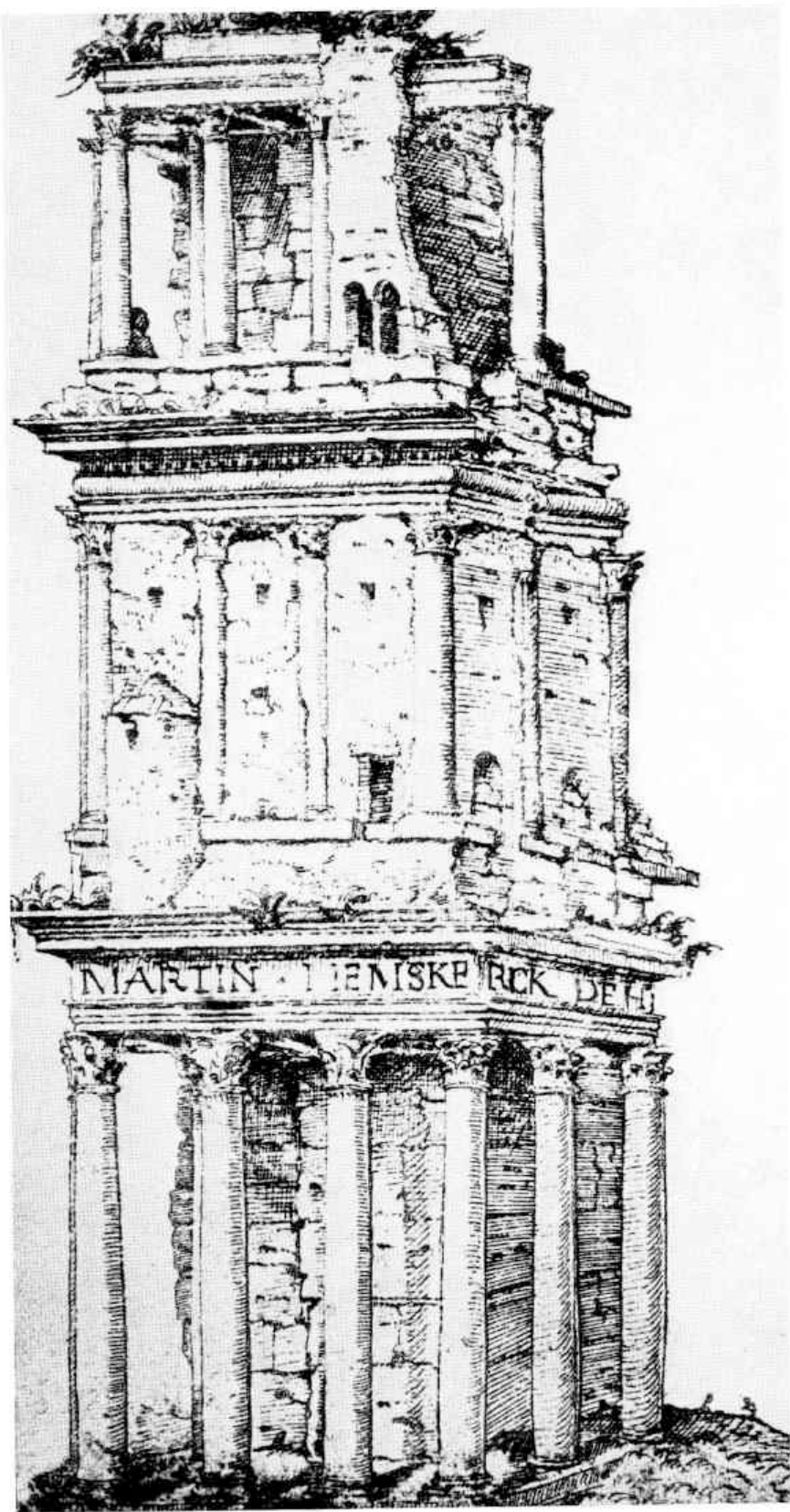
1065 Remains of the cavea of the Circus Maximus, and the back of the Septizodium, a drawing by Marten van Heemskerck (Skizzenbücher II, fol. 14 r.).
 Fot 4758



1066 The Septizodium in a drawing by Jan Brueghels (Egger, Röm. Veduten I, 95) with the entrance to S. Gregorio Magno on the right and the Arch of Constantine in the background.
 Fot 6627



1067 The east corner of the Septizodium, front view (Heemskerck, Gabinetto Nazionale delle Stampe, Roma No. F. N. 3382). Fot 4756



1068 The east corner of the Septizodium, seen from the right (Heemskerck, Gabinetto Nazionale delle Stampe, Roma F. N. 3381), Fot 4757

SEPULCRETUM. In April 1902, an archaic necropolis was discovered beside the Sacra Via, south-east of the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, which was given the name "Sepulcretum" by the excavator Giacomo Boni (NSc, 1903, p. 123¹). The cemetery contained both cremations and inhumations from the 8th to the 6th centuries B. C. During the excavations which began in 1950, near the Arch of Augustus and the Temple of Divus Iulius, more urn burials were discovered in what was apparently an extension of the Sepulcretum along the Sacra Via. A tomb, discovered in 1951 on the south side of the Temple of Divus Iulius, dated from the 9th century, and the following year three tombs of a later period (about the middle of the 7th century) were found in the immediate neighbourhood. Four cremations of the same period were excavated in 1959, below the pronaos of the Temple of Divus Iulius.

G. BONI, NSc, 1902, pp. 96–111; 1903, pp. 123–170, 375–427; 1905, pp. 145–193; 1906, pp. 5–46, 253–294; 1911, pp. 157–190; id., AttiScStor, pp. 499–514; G. PINZA, BCom XXX, 1902, pp. 37–55; id., MALinc XV, 1905, pp. 273–314; D. VAGLIERI, BCom XXXI, 1903, pp. 33–42, 252–271; CH. HÜLSEN, RM XVII, 1902, pp. 92–94; XX, 1905, pp. 95–115; id., FR, pp. 199–205; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 9–11 (Bibl: p. 10¹); D. RANDALL-MACIVER, Villanovans and early Etruscans, 1924, pp. 73–78; F. K. VON DUHN, Italische Gräberkunde I, 1924, pp. 417–428; P-A, p. 475 f.; G. LUGLI, Centro, pp. 221–224; E. GJERSTAD, BCom LXXIII, 1949/50, pp. 16–18; id., ActaInstSueciae

XVII, 1, 1953, p. 129 f.; XVII, 2, 1956, pp. 13–161; id., Festschrift B. Schweitzer, 1954, pp. 291–296; S. M. PUGLISI, Rivista di scienze preistoriche VII, 1952, pp. 113–115; id., Bullentino di Paletnologia Italiana N. S. VIII, pt IV, 1951/52, pp. 45–59; N. S. IX, 1954/55, pp. 299–322; E. GJERSTAD, ib., p. 296; P. ROMANELLI, ib., p. 257 f.; B. ANDREAE, AA, 1957, pp. 133–134, 137–140; R. GAMBERINI MONGENET, Rivista di scienze preistoriche XIV, 1959, p. 318 f.; G. CARETTONI, JRS L, 1960, p. 195; R. PERONI in Civiltà del Ferro, studi pubbl. nella ricorrenza centenaria della scoperta di Villanova, 1960, pp. 463–499.



1069 The site of the Sepulcretum, south-east of the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina.



1070 The excavated Sepulcretum before it was filled in; the Sacra Via is on the right.

Fot 4326

SEPULCRUM P. AELII GUTTAE CALPURNIANI. The famous charioteer, whose name and whose 1127 victories are known from an inscription (CIL VI, 10047) copied in the 8th century by the Anonymous Einsidlensis, had his tomb built during his life time on the Via Flaminia, beyond the gate. Remains of the reliefs which decorated it, showing three quadrigas racing, were found in the fill of the eastern tower of the Porta Flaminia (q. v. II, 952), when it was demolished in 1877. The fragments of these reliefs, which have been dated to the middle of the 2nd century A. D., are now in the garden of the Museo Nuovo Capitolino (Inv. 2243–2244).

R. LANCIANI, *NSc*, 1877, p. 270, Ni. 6, 7; 1878, p. 138;
C. L. VISCONTI – V. VESPIGNANI, *BCom* V, 1877,
pp. 200 f., 271, Ni. 7–14; VI, 1878, p. 285, Ni. 8, 9;
IX, 1881, pp. 176–179, Tav. VI–VII; H. JORDAN, *Top*

I, 3, p. 463 f.; G. GATTI, *BCom* XXXIX, 1911, pp.
187–192; L. FRIEDLAENDER, *Sittengeschichte Roms*
(9) IV, 1921, pp. 179–185; P-A, p. 476; I. A. RICH-
MOND, *Wall*, p. 197; D. MUSTILLI, p. 182.



1071 Marble decoration of the tomb of P. Aelius Mari Rogati Fil. Gutta Calpurnianus from outside the Porta Flaminia, now in the Museo Nuovo Capitolino. For 1151

SEPULCRUM ARRUNTIORUM. A columbarium on the ancient Via Praenestina which was built by L. Arruntius, consul in 6 A. D., for his family, freedmen, and slaves. It was discovered in 1733, about 100 m. north-west of the Porta Maggiore, between the modern Via Giolitti and Via di Porta Maggiore (s. plan, Sepulcrum Statiliorum II, 1136). The interior of the tomb, with its walls of opus reticulatum, and the barrel-vaulted ceiling with its stucco decoration, is only known to us from the drawings and engravings of three 18th century artists, Pier Leone Ghezzi, Giovanni Battista Piranesi, and Jean Barbault. By 1838, it was in such a state of decay as to be hardly recognizable (Nibby).

C. FEA, *Miscellanea filologica critica antiquaria* I, 1790, p. 143, No. 52 (Notizie Ficoroni); G. B. PIRANESI, *Le Antichità Romane* II, 1784, Tavv. 7–15; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, p. 518 f.; CIL VI, 5931–5960; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* IX, 1882, p. 209 (P. L. GHEZZI, *Bibl. Vaticana*, Cod. Ottoboni No. 3108, fol. 189–198); G. B. DE ROSSI, *Note per la pianta di G. B. Nolli*, 1884, p. 25 f.; K. RONCZEWSKI, *Gewölbbeschmuck im*

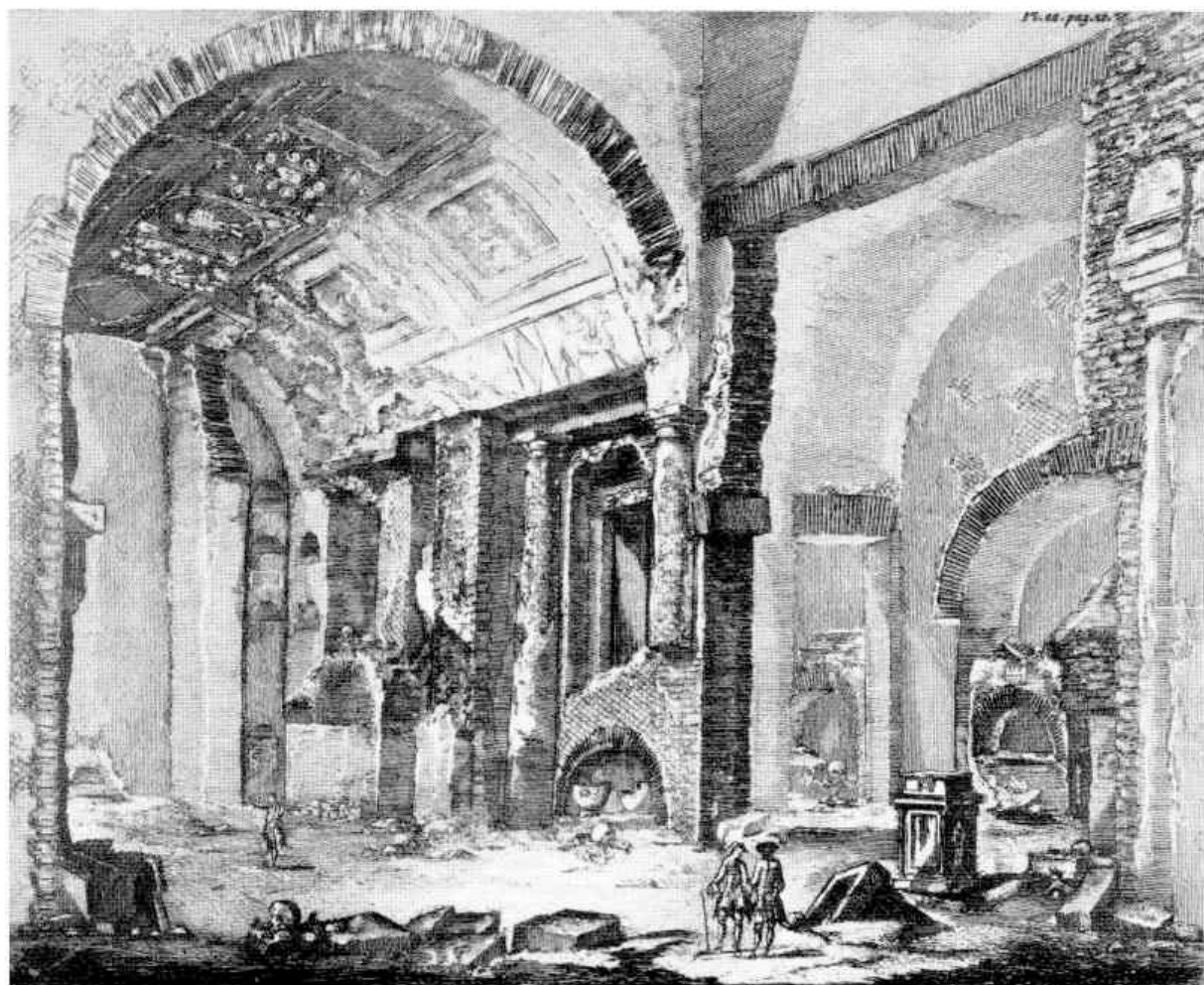
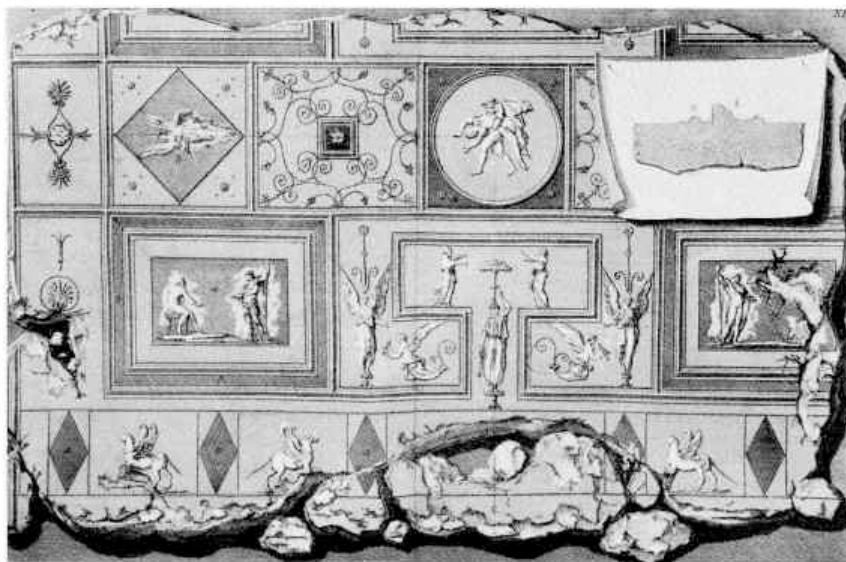
römischen Altertum, 1903, p. 27 f., Taf. XIV; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, p. 362; E. STRONG, *Apotheosis and After Life*, 1915, p. 209 f.; E. L. WADSWORTH, *MAA Rome* IV, 1924, p. 36 f.; P-A, p. 477; P. GRIMAL, *Mél* LIII, 1936, p. 273; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, p. 426 f.; F. L. BASTET, *De Datum van het grote Hypogaeum by de Porta Maggiore te Rome*, 1958, p. 20 f.; M. E. BLAKE, II, p. 59 f.



1072 Sepulcrum Arruntiorum – drawing by Jean Barbault (*Vues des plus beaux restes des antiquités romaines*, 1775, pl. 21).
 Fot 2990

- 1073 Stucco decoration of a vaulted ceiling; cf. *Basilica Sotterranea I*, 186 (G. B. Piranesi, *Le antichità Romane II*, tav. XII).

Fot 2992



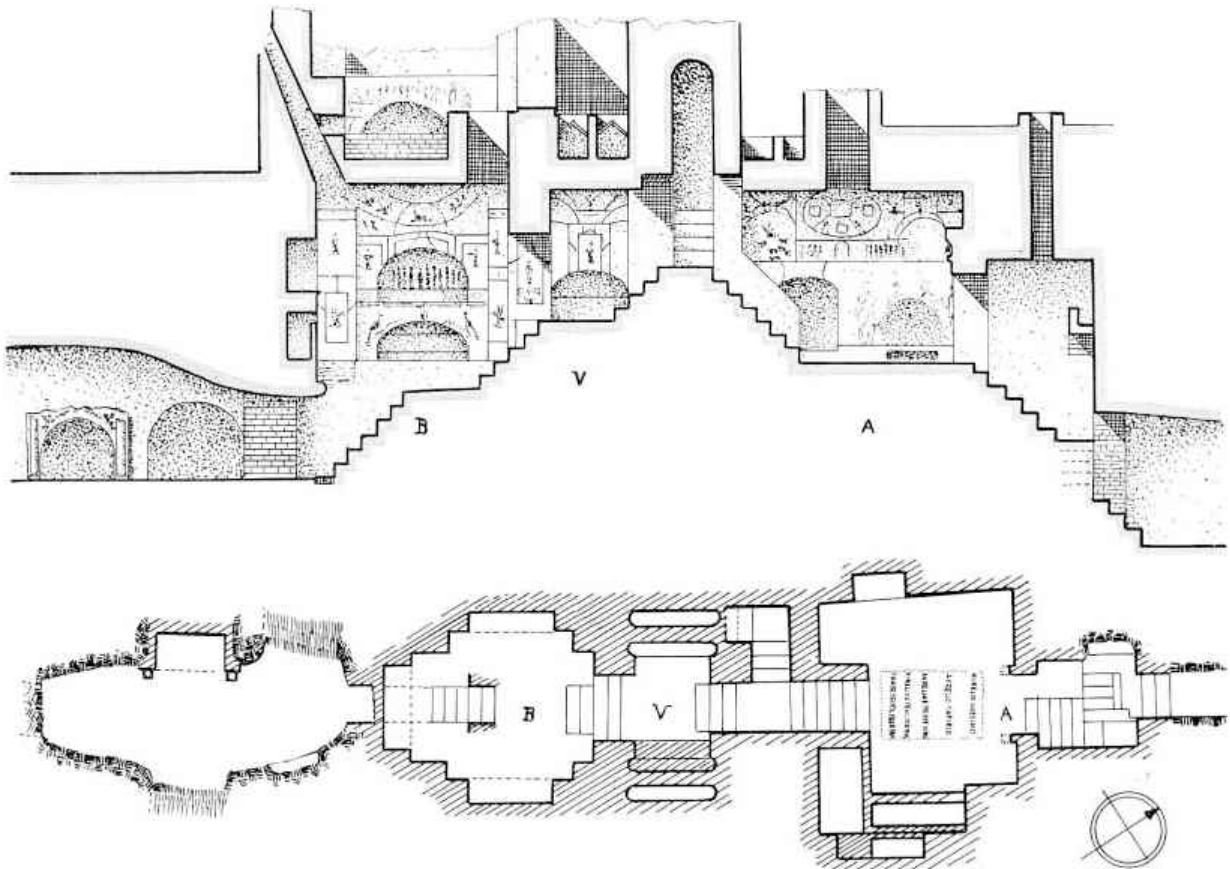
- 1074 Chamber of the columbarium with a vaulted ceiling and stucco decoration (J. Barbault, pl. 22).

Fot 2994

SEPULCRUM AURELIORUM. The burial place of a Christian sect, of the first half of the 3rd century, was discovered in 1919, on the corner of Viale Manzoni and Via Luigi Luzzatti. The upper burial chamber is to a great extent destroyed, but both chambers of the lower level (A – the northern and B – the southern), together with a vestibule V, between room B and the stairway, are preserved with all their wall-paintings. The rooms of the lower storey have stairs leading down to a catacomb, which apparently did not extend very far; after the Aurelian Wall was built (270–282 A.D.), the Sepulcrum Aureliorum lay inside the city and could no longer be used for burials.

G. BENDINELLI, *NSc*, 1920, pp. 123–141; 1921, pp. 230–234; R. PARIBENI, *BArte* I, 1921/22, pp. 97–104; F. VON DUHN, *AA*, 1921, pp. 111–114; O. MARUCCHI, *NBACrist* XXVI, 1920, pp. 53–55; XXVII, 1921, pp. 44–47, 83–93; XXVIII, 1922, pp. 128–131; G. BENDINELLI, *MAInc* XXVIII, 1922, pp. 289–520; G. WILPERT, *MemPontAcc* 3, I, parte II, 1924, pp. 1–43; K. LEHMANN-HARTLEBEN, *AA*, 1926, p. 97 f.; M. I. ROSTOVITZ, *Mystic Italy*, 1927, pp. 148–155;

M. H. SWINDLER, *Ancient Painting*, 1929, pp. 401–403; P. MARCONI, *La pittura dei Romani*, 1929, pp. 109–111; P-A, p. 346; F. WIRTH, pp. 177 f., 185–189; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 435–455; id., *Tecnica* I, p. 578; II, *Tav.* CLXXV, 4; P. MINGAZZINI, *RendPont* Acc 3, XIX, 1942/43, pp. 355–369; C. CECHELLI, *Monumenti cristiano-eretici di Roma*, 1944, pp. 1–119 (Bibl: p. 103); CH. PICARD, *CRAI*, 1945, pp. 26–51; M. BORDA, *La Pittura Romana*, 1958, pp. 316–319.

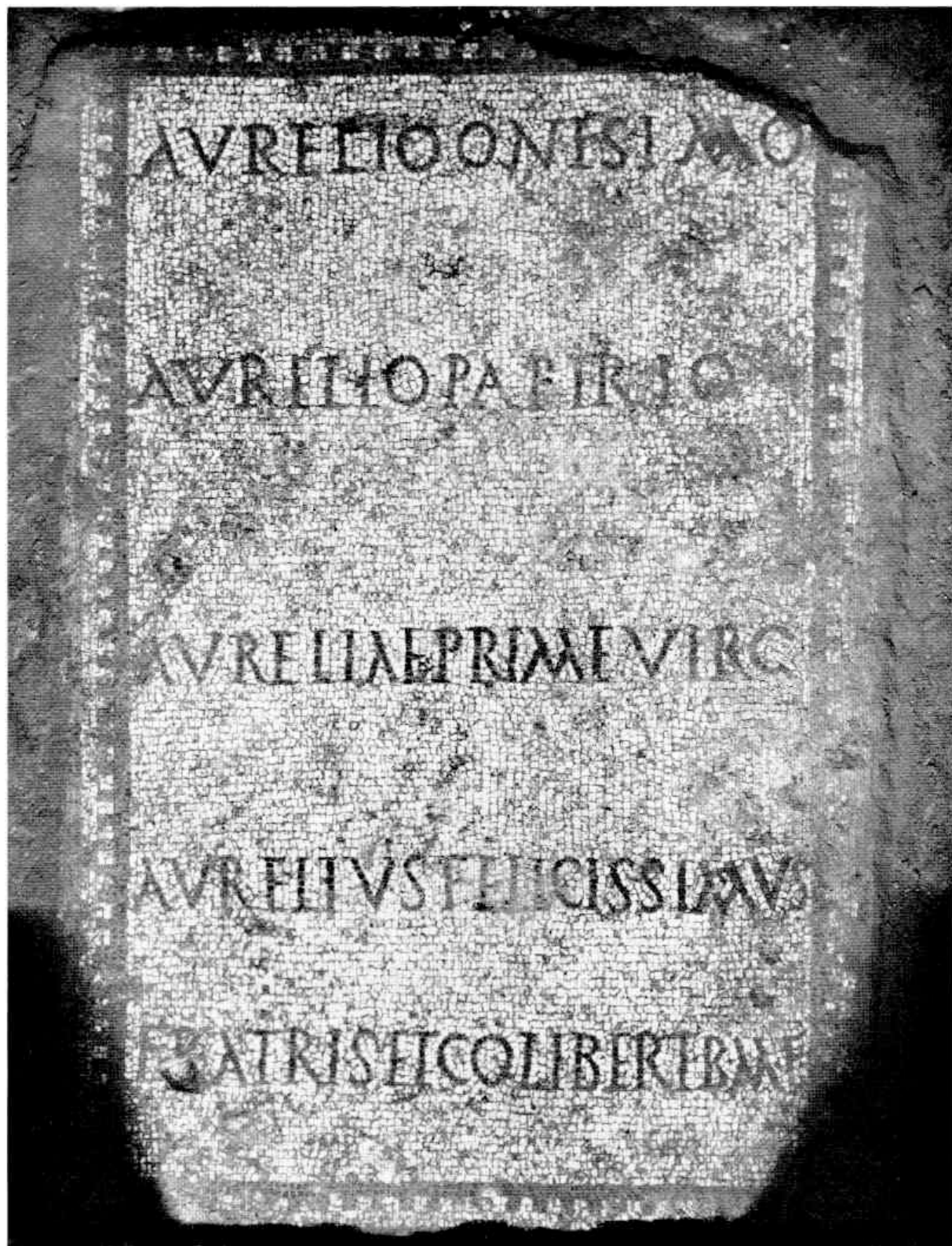


1075 The Tomb of the Aurelii; elevation and ground plan.



1076 Stairway from the upper storey to the two lower rooms.

GFN E/5009



1077 Mosaic inscription on the floor of room A with the dedication of Aurelius Felicissimus to his "Fratres" and "Coliberti".

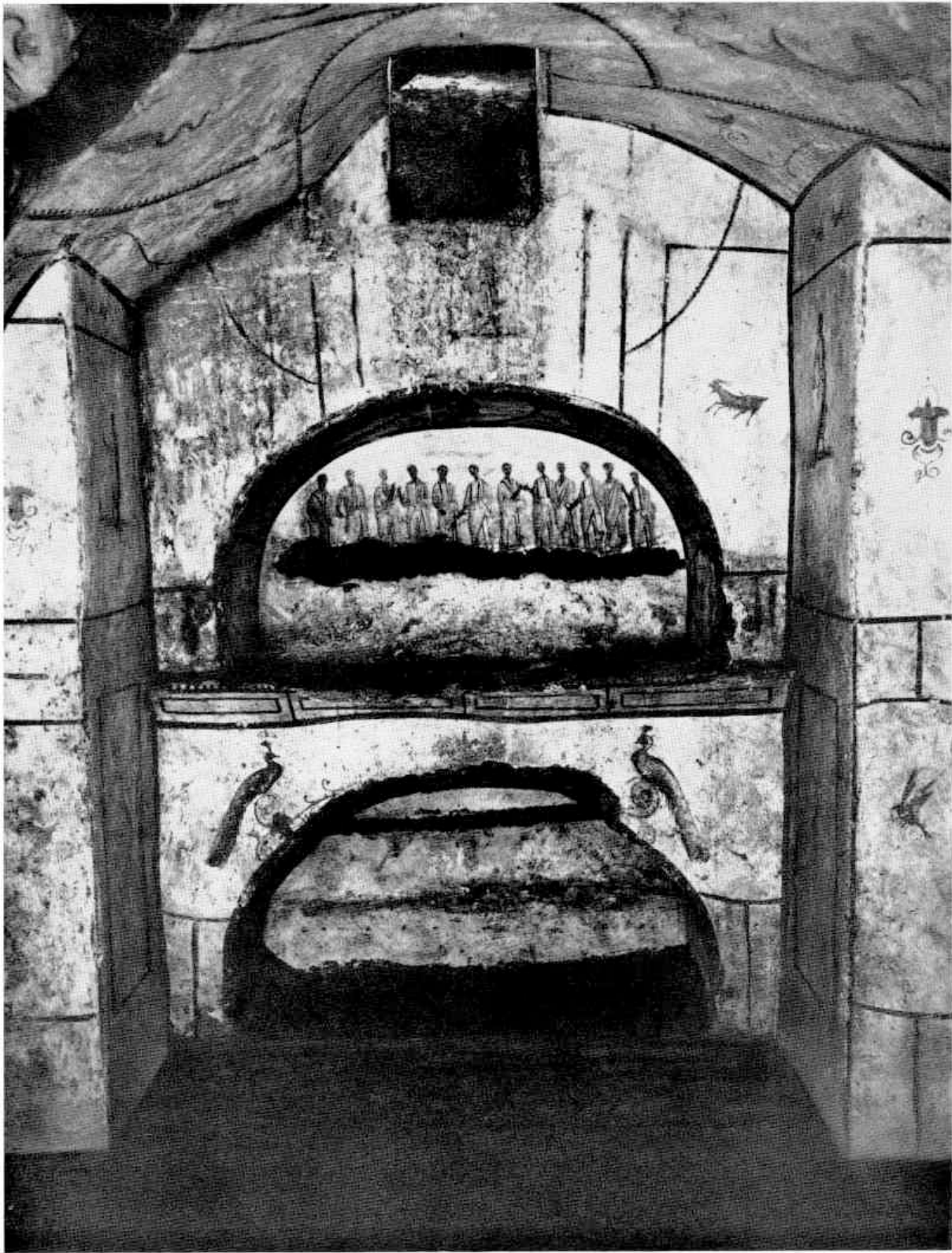
GFN E/5032

- 1078 Funeral inscription of Aurelia Myrsina, a 5½ year old child, which was found in room A. Pont Com 9138



- 1079 South-west corner of tomb-chamber B.

Alinari 41218



1080 South wall of tomb-chamber B.

Alinari 41220



1081 View from room B to the north wall of room A.

Fot 5243



1082 A monumental door leading to the catacomb, a later addition to room A.

GFN E/5020



1083 East wall of room A with paintings of the Apostles.

GFN E/5021



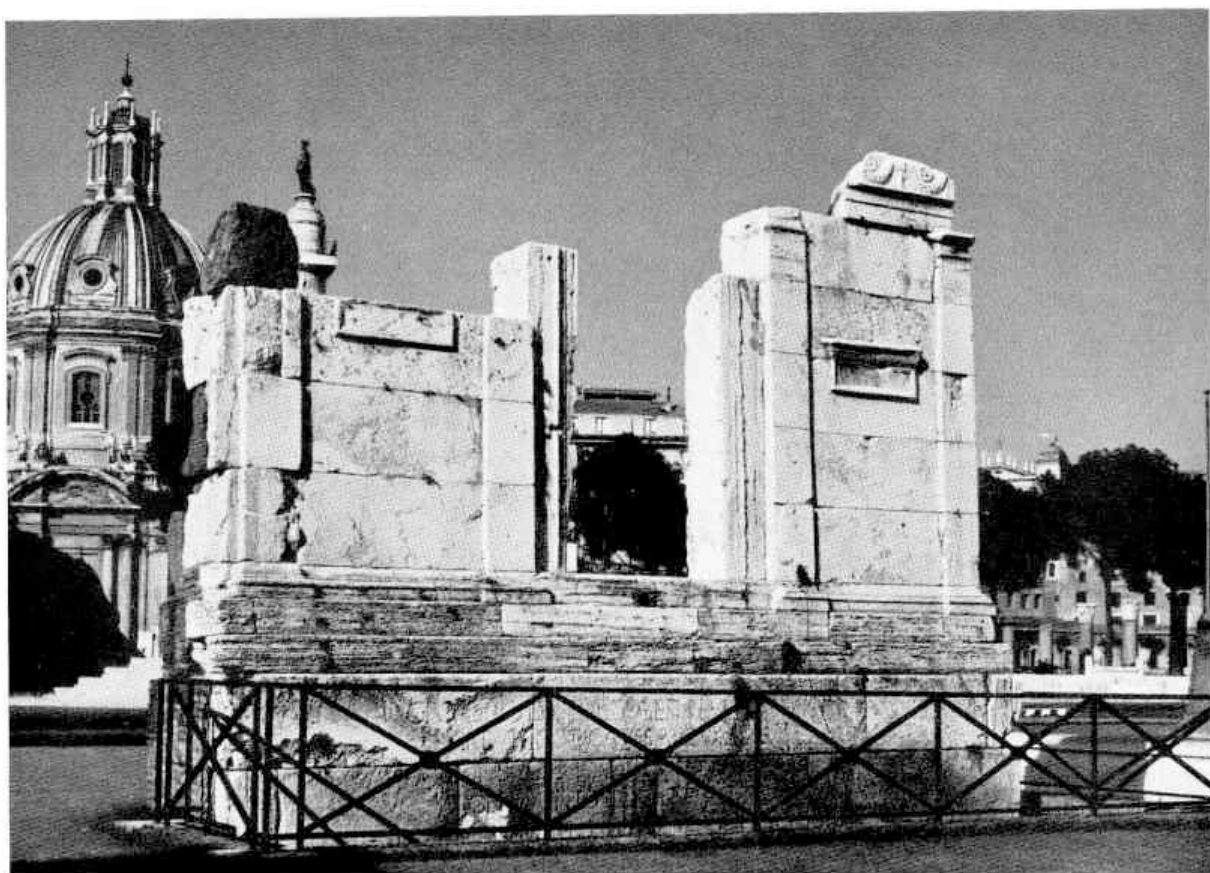
1084 Wall paintings in the lunette of the north wall, which was partially destroyed when an entrance was made into the catacomb.

Pont Com 9104

SEPULCRUM BIBULI. The tomb of C. Poplicius Bibulus stands on the east side of the Victor-Emanuel Monument; according to the inscription (CIL VI, 1319, 31599), it was erected by the Senate "honoris virtutisque caussa". It stood outside the Servian Wall, on the street which led from the PORTA FONTINALIS to the Via Flaminia. The south-west façade is preserved and has an opening like a window in the centre, which was presumably a niche for the statue of the deceased. The tomb dates from the first half of the 1st century B. C. The podium, which is 4.75 m. high, was excavated in 1907. The inscription is on the upper register.

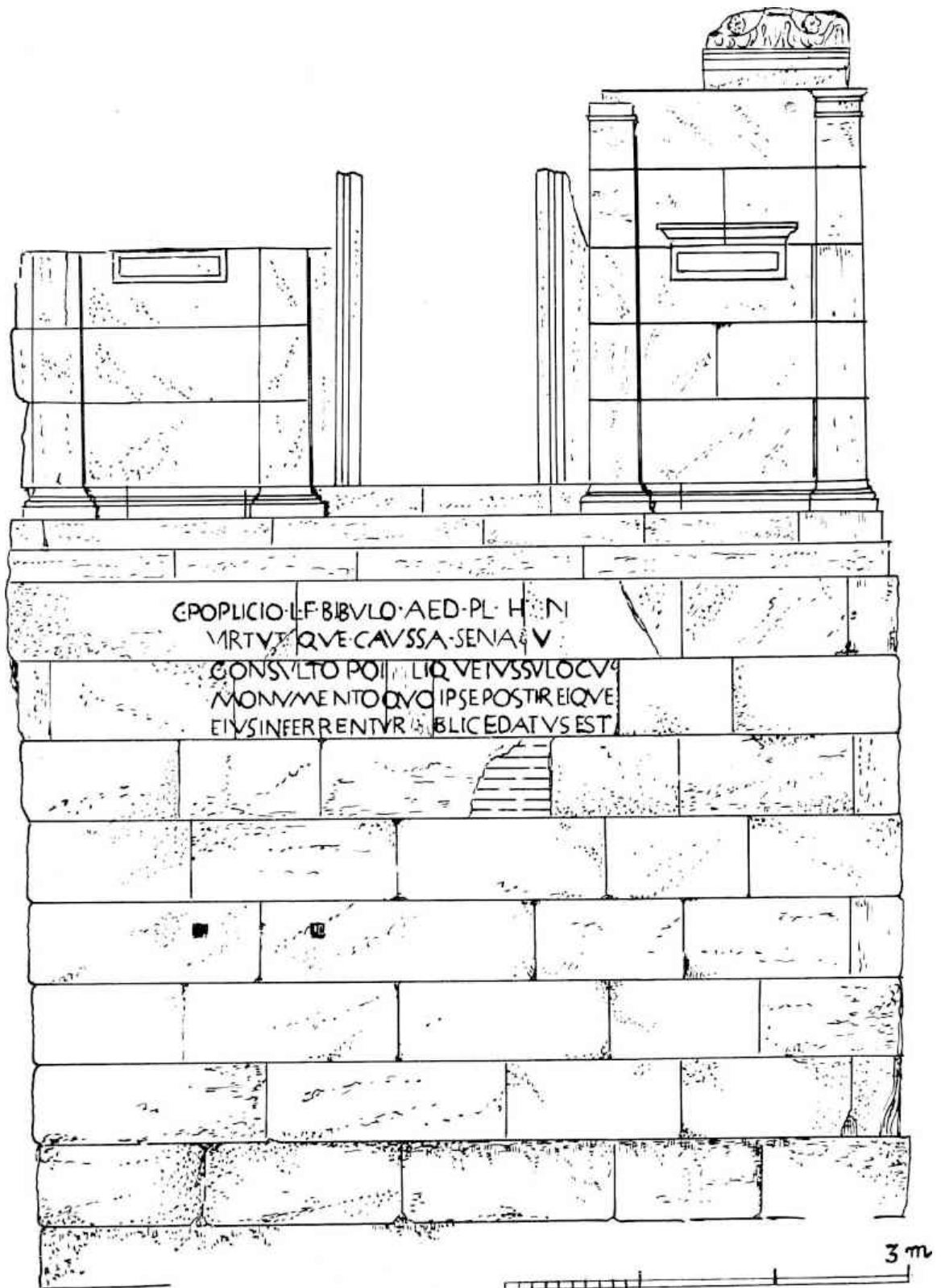
R. VENUTI, *Descrizione topografica delle antichità di Roma* (3), 1826, pp. 129–131; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, pp. 532–534; R. BERGAU, *Philologus* XXVI, 1867, pp. 82–91; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 1, p. 207 f.; G. BONT, *NSc*, 1907, pp. 410–414; R. DELBRÜCK, *HB* II, pp. 37–41; T. FRANK, *Buildings*, p. 144; id., *ClPhil* XIX, 1924, p. 78; *Röm Gebälke* I, pp. 6, 9, 10; P-A, p. 477;

C. RICCI, *VdI*, p. 32 f.; G. SÄFLUND, *Mura*, p. 207; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 262–264; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 147; T. R. S. BROUGHTON, *The magistrates of the Roman Republic* I, 1951, pp. 286, 289¹; A. E. and J. S. GORDON, *Album of dated Latin inscriptions* I, 1958, p. 15 f.; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 129 f.



1085 Sepulcrum C. Poplicii Bibuli.

Fot 1130



1086 A drawing of the tomb based on the 1907 excavation.

SEPULCRUM C. CESTII. C. Cestius, a contemporary of Augustus, had his tomb on the Via Ostiensis built in the form of a pyramid. The inscriptions on the east and west sides of the pyramid name his official position as Praetor, Tribunus Plebis, and Septemvir Epulonum (CIL VI, 1374). Two statue bases, which were found in front of the monument in 1662, give the names of his heirs (CIL VI, 1375) among whom was M. Agrippa, the son-in-law of Augustus. The date of the death of C. Cestius is not known; we only know that he died before Agrippa in 12 B. C. The pyramid is incorporated in the Aurelian city fortifications, next to the Porta Ostiensis. In the middle ages it was known as the Meta Remi (CodTop IV, p. 73), as distinct from the Meta Romuli (q. v. II, p. 59) in the Borgo. In 1663 it was restored by Alexander VII and a new entrance to the burial chamber was made, with a door on the west side.

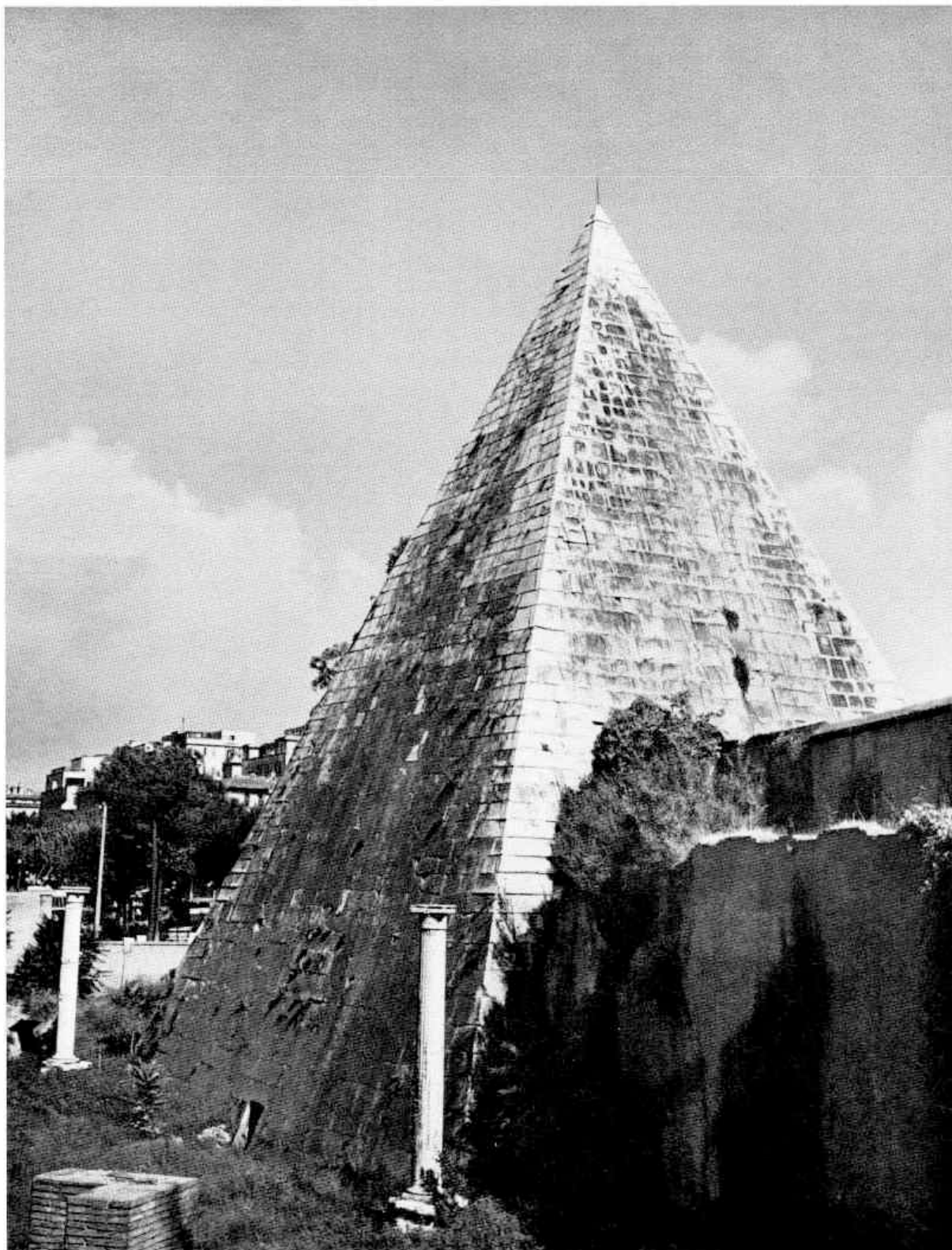
P. S. BARTOLI, *Gli antichi sepolcri Romani*, 1697, Tavv. 60–70; O. FALCONIERI, *Discorso intorno alla piramide di C. Cestio*, in *Nardini-Nibby IV*, pp. 1–43; G. A. GUATTANI, *Roma Antica* (2), 1805, pp. 59–61; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt II*, pp. 534–540; PLATNER-BUNSEN, *Beschreibung III*, 1, pp. 435–439; F. REBER, *Ruinen*, pp. 540–542; J. H. MIDDLETON II, pp. 284–287; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, p. 179 f.; E. CAETANI LOVATELLI, *Aurea Roma*, 1915, pp. 59–82; TH. ASHBY, *Top 1581*, pp. 137–139; G. LUGLI, *Architet-*

tura ed Arti Decorative I, 1921/22, p. 236 f.; G. T. RIVOIRA, *RomArch*, p. 15 f.; P. MARCONI, *La pittura dei Romani*, 1929, p. 111, fig. 152; P-A, p. 478; M. P. PIERMATTEI, *Capitolium VI*, 1930, pp. 292–301; R. HERBIG, *RM XLVIII*, 1933, pp. 313–316; G. LUGLI, *Mon III*, pp. 612–615; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 181, 294; A. E. and J. C. GORDON, *Greece and Rome XX*, 1951, pp. 79 f., 95; id., *Album of dated Latin inscriptions*, 1958, p. 34 f.; M. BORDA, *La pittura Romana*, 1958, pp. 56, 202; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 247 f.

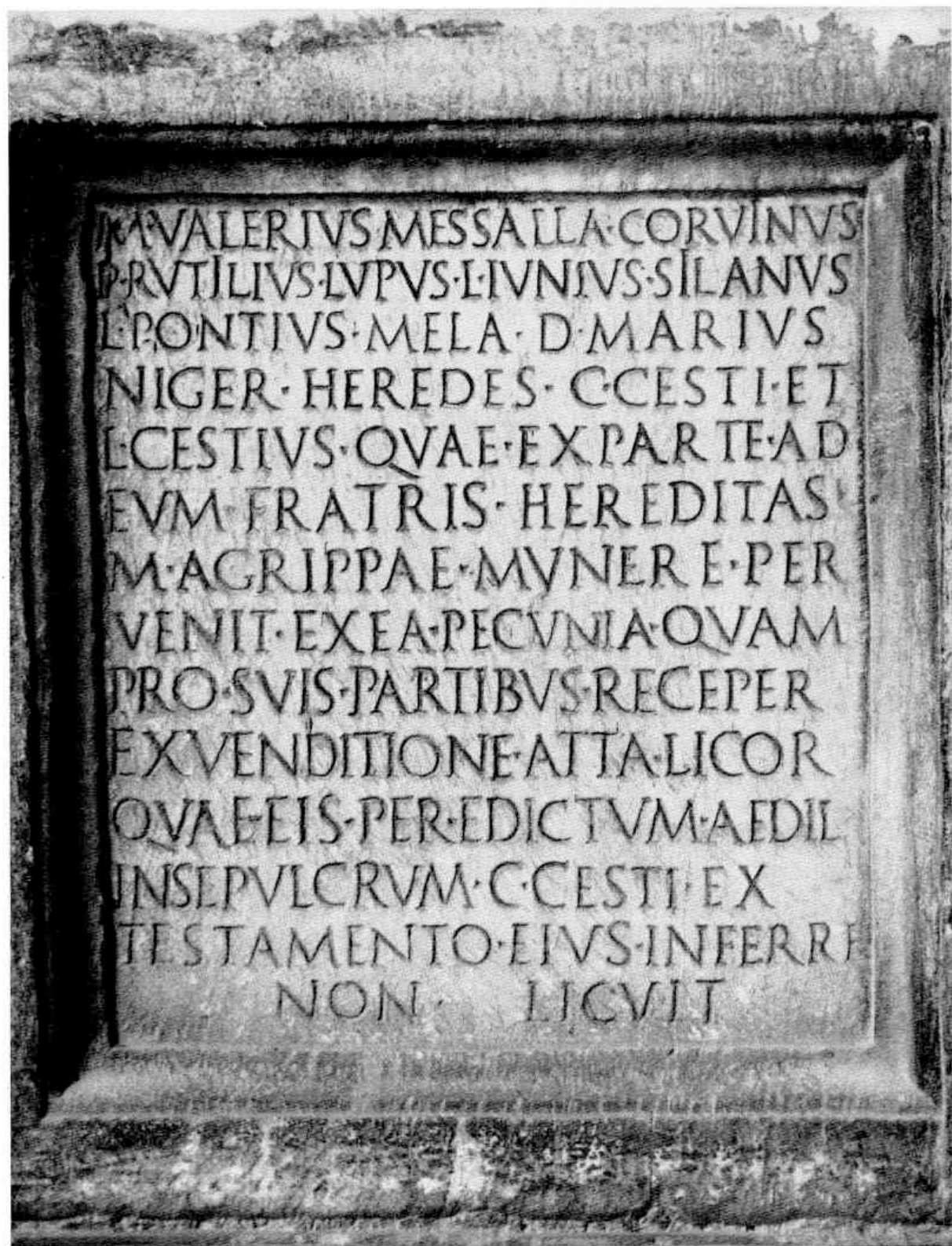


1087 The Pyramid of Cestius, the inscriptions on the west side.

Fot 6637



1088 The Pyramid of Cestius in the Aurelian Wall with the doorway made in 1663, leading to the burial chamber.
Fot 1146



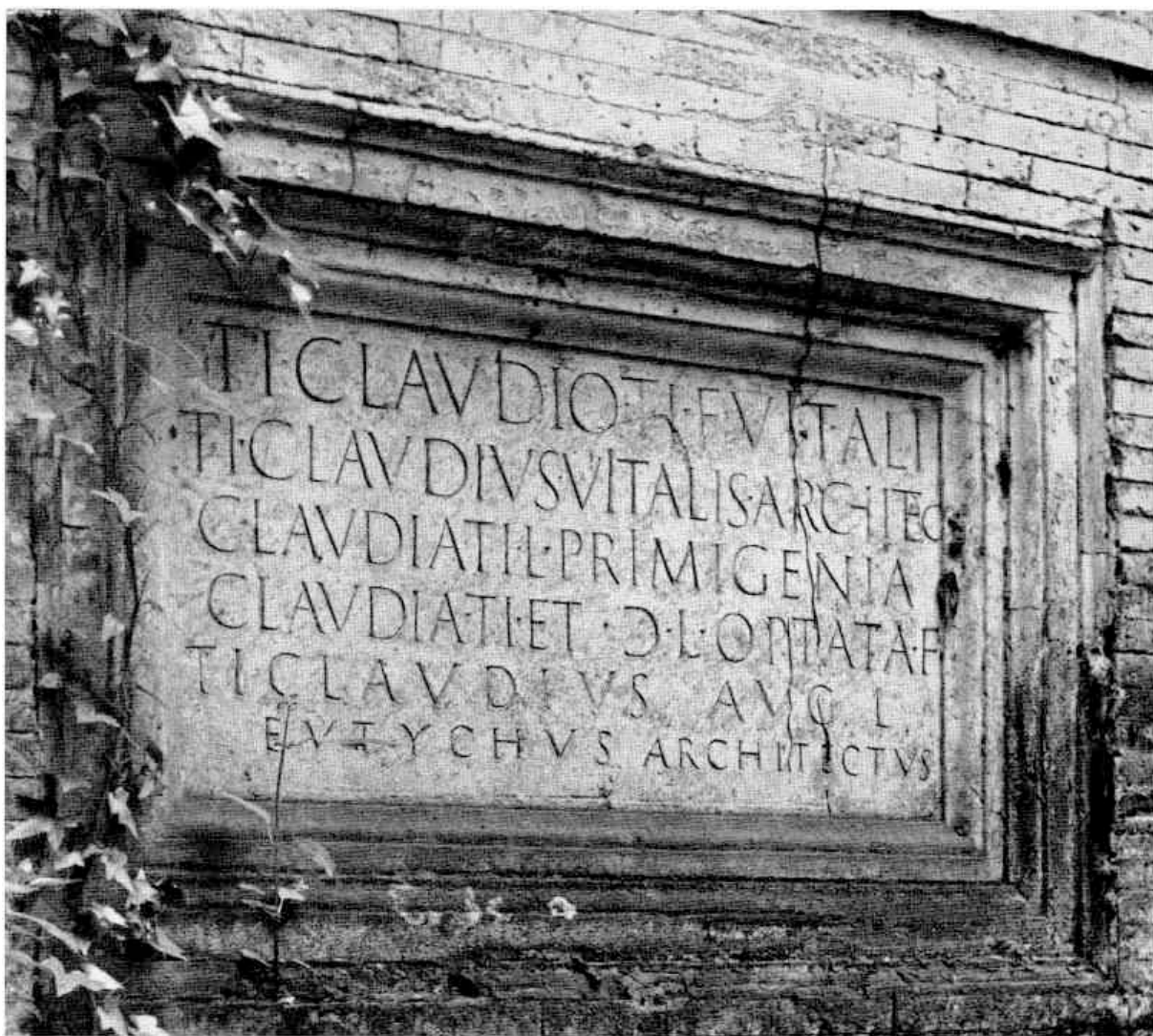
1089 An inscription on a statue base. It was found in front of the Pyramid in 1662 and gives the names of Cestius' heirs (CIL VI, 1375 b).

Fot 5938

SEPULCRUM TI. CLAUDII VITALIS. This columbarium, of the middle of the 1st century A. D., was discovered in 1866 in the Villa Wolkonsky, on an ancient road which ran parallel with the Arcus Caelimontani of the Aqua Claudia (q. v. I, p. 37). The three-storeyed structure was built for Tiberius Claudius Vitalis by members of his family, of whom two were called "architectus" (CIL VI, 9151).

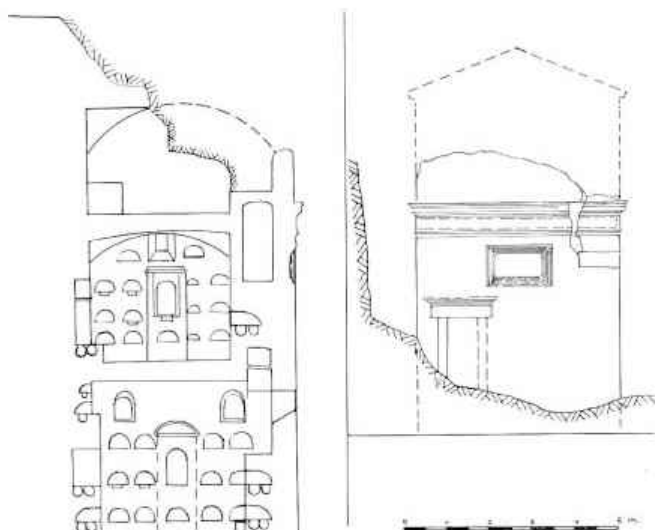
R. BERGAU, *BullInst*, 1866, pp. 112–117; J. H. PARKER, *The archaeology of Rome*, IX, 1877, p. 6 f.; P. MINGAZZINI, *BCom L*, 1922, p. 73 f.; G. LUGLI,

Mon III, pp. 431–433; A. M. COLINI, *Celio*, pp. 389–391; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 61 f.; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 264.



1090 Marble inscription on the outside of the tomb of Tiberius Claudius Vitalis.

Fot 3636



1091 Section through the columbarium and an elevation with the reconstructed third storey (Gismondi).



1092 Interior of the second storey.



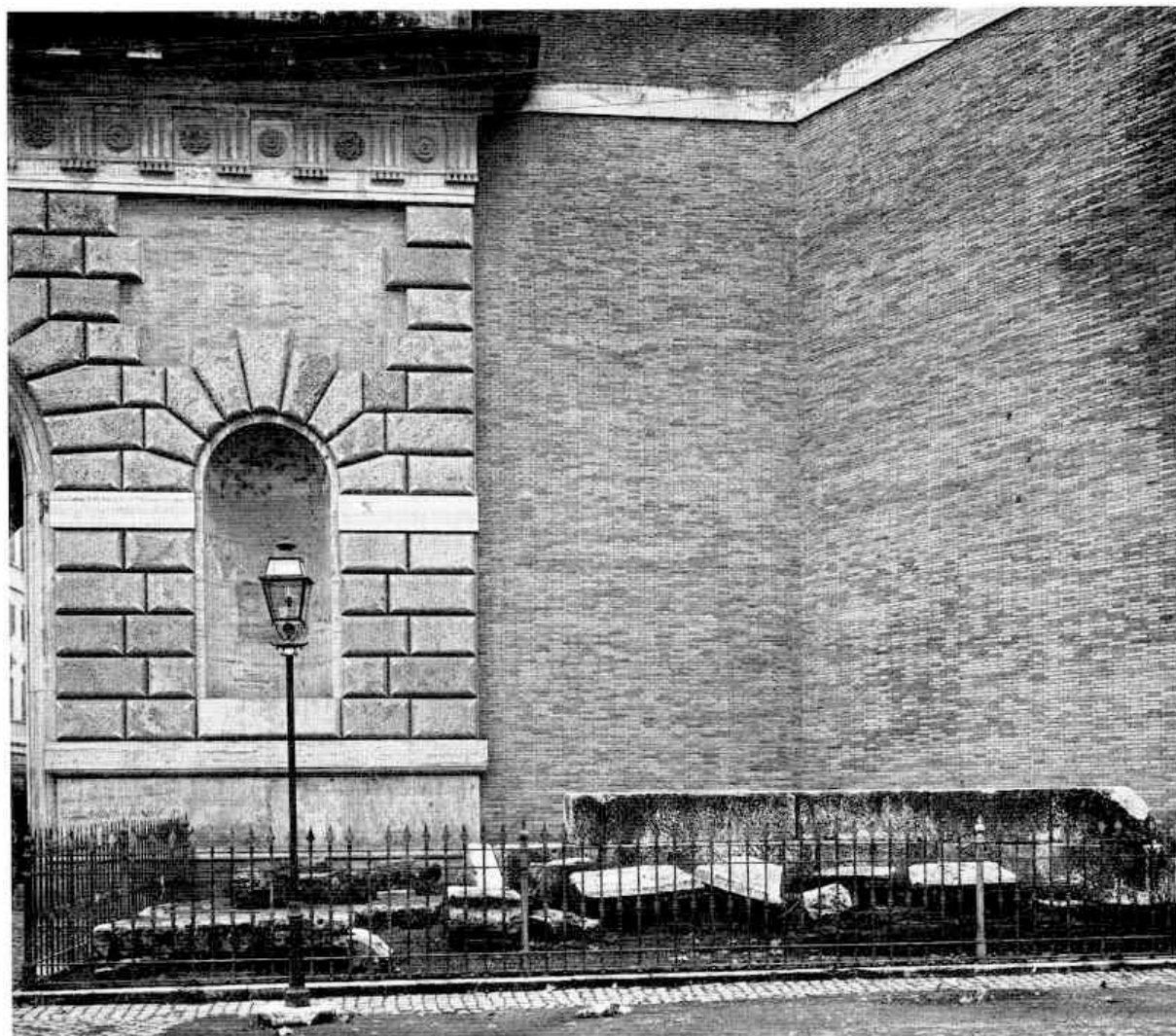
1093 Exterior view of the façade.

Fot 3637

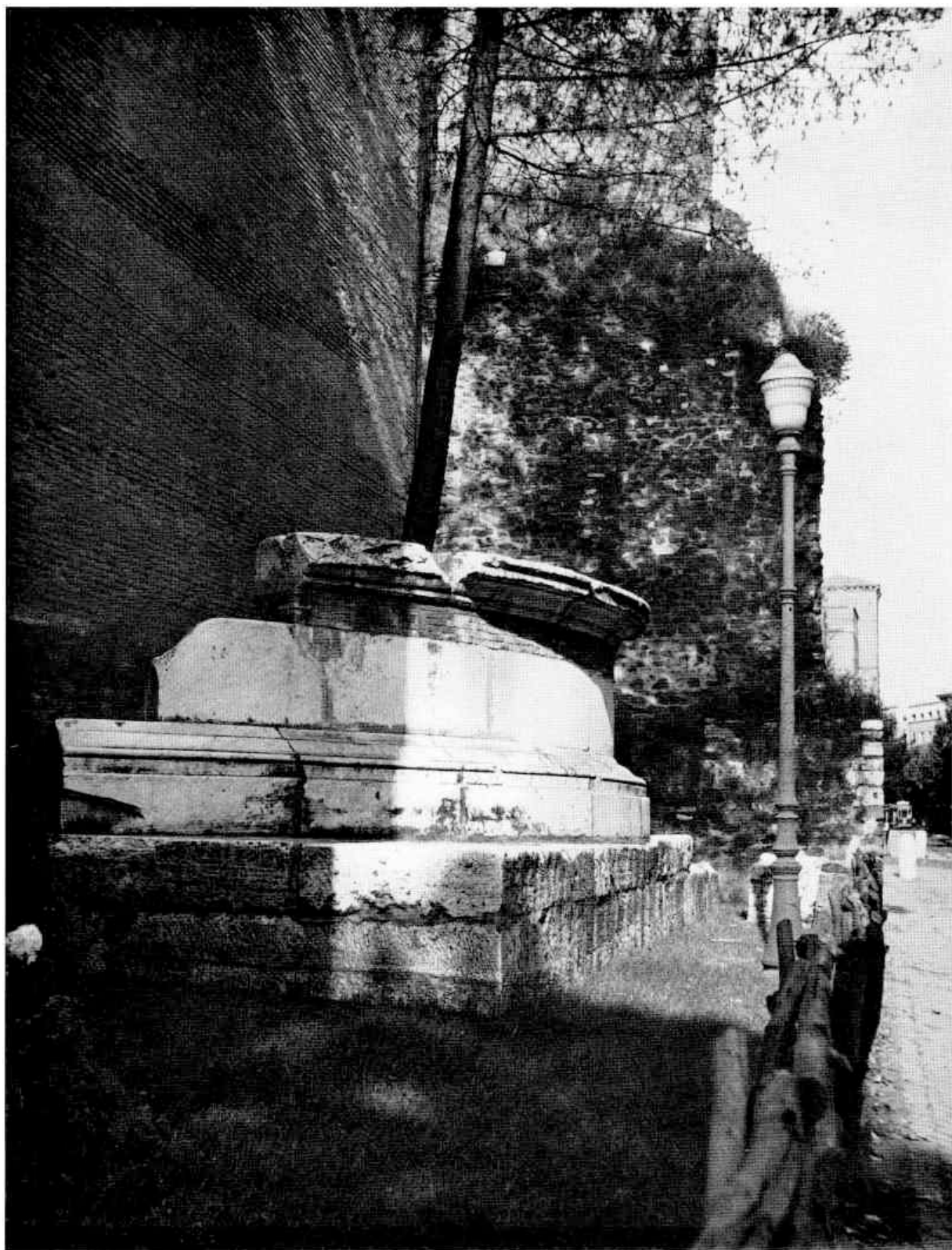
SEPULCRUM CORNELIAE. When the Porta Salaria of the Aurelian Wall was pulled down in 1871, the remains of a tomb were found under the west tower. It consisted of a square travertine base, supporting a circular building faced with marble. According to fragments of an inscription (CIL VI, 1296), it was the grave of Cornelia, daughter of L. Scipio and wife of Vatienus. When the new Porta Salaria (q. v. II, p. 229) was removed for traffic reasons, the remains of the tomb were reassembled west of the new opening in the wall. Since 1950, the Tomb of Cornelia has stood outside the wall, between the Porta Salaria and Porta Pinciana.

s. a. Porta Salaria II, 976.

G. HENZEN, *BullInst*, 1871, p. 115; P-A, p. 478 f.; II, p. 173 f.; III, p. 340; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 170 f.; I. A. RICHMOND, *Wall*, pp. 12, 185; G. LUGLI, *Mon* G. GATTI, *Fasti Archaeologici* V, 1950, p. 34, No. 311.



1094 The remains of the Tomb of Cornelia in its original position, in front of the new Porta Salaria which was built in 1873. GFN C/9010



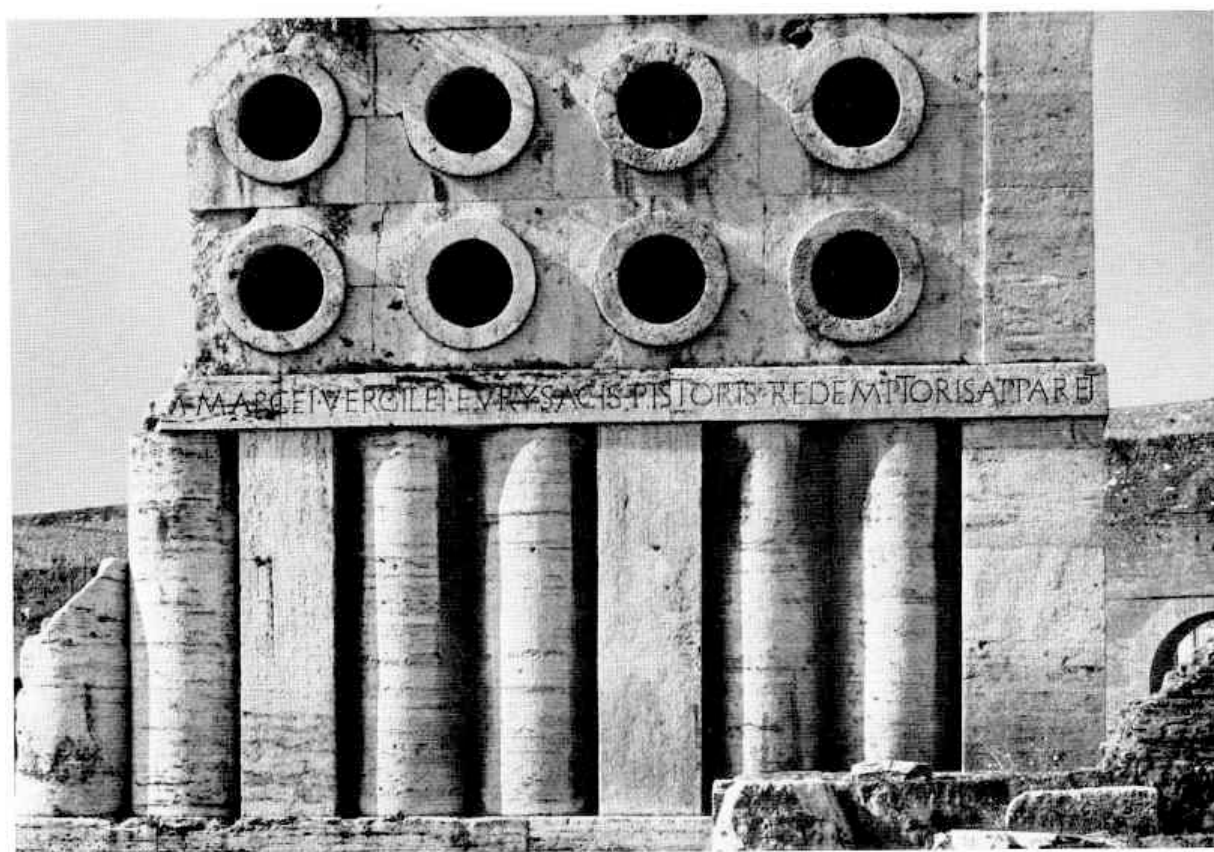
1095 The Tomb of Cornelia in front of the Aurelian Wall, where it has stood since 1950.

Fot 1128

SEPULCRUM EURYSACIS. The tomb of the baker M. Vergileus Eurysaces stands outside the Porta Maggiore, in the angle where the ancient Via Labicana (now Casilina) branched off the Via Praenestina. It dates from the second half of the 1st century B. C. The sanctity of the tomb was respected during the subsequent building of the monumental arches of the Aqua Claudia and the Anio Novus (Porta Maggiore); but when the Porta Praenestina was rebuilt by Honorius, the tomb was covered by the central tower of the gateway. In 1838, under Gregory XVI, the double-gateway was pulled down (s. Porta Praenestina II, p. 225) and the tomb of Eurysaces came to light. Its inscription (CIL VI, 1958) was already known from Renaissance drawings. The tomb was decorated with rows of vertical and horizontal corn-measures, and a frieze representing the various operations of bread-making, weighing and delivering; it was called a "panarium" by its owner (funeral inscription of Atistia, CIL VI, 1958; fig. 1100). The base of the monument was uncovered, down to its ancient level, during the 1955/57 excavations.

L. GRIFI, *Brevi cenni di un monumento scoperto a Porta Maggiore*, 1838; G. MELCHIORRI, *Intorno al monumento di M. Virgilio Eurisace*, 1838; E. BRAUN, *BullInst*, 1838, pp. 165-169; L. CANINA, *AnnInst*, 1838, pp. 202-230; O. JAHN, *ib.*, pp. 231-248; G. ABEKEN, *ib.*, 1841, p. 123, Tav. G; L. CANINA, *Bull Inst*, 1840, p. 19 f.; E. PLATNER - L. URLICH, *Beschreibung Roms (Auszug)*, 1845, pp. 332-334; A. MAU, *RM I*, 1886, p. 47 f.; TH. ASHBY, *BSR I*, 1902,

p. 150; R. LANCIANI, *Storia III*, p. 158; E. CAETANI LOVATELLI, *Passeggiate nella Roma antica*, 1909, pp. 151-176; A. BARTOLI, *Disegni IV*, Tav. 384, fig. 672 (Sallustio Peruzzi); E. STRONG, *Art in Ancient Rome I*, 1928, p. 94; P-A, p. 479; I. A. RICHMOND, *Wall*, p. 207 f.; G. LUGLI, *Mon III*, pp. 493-495; *id.*, *Tecnica I*, pp. 326, 430; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 181 f.; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 256; H. KÄHLER, *Rom und seine Welt II*, 1960, pp. 161-165.



1096 The funerary inscription of M. Vergileus Eurysaces on the north side of the monument.

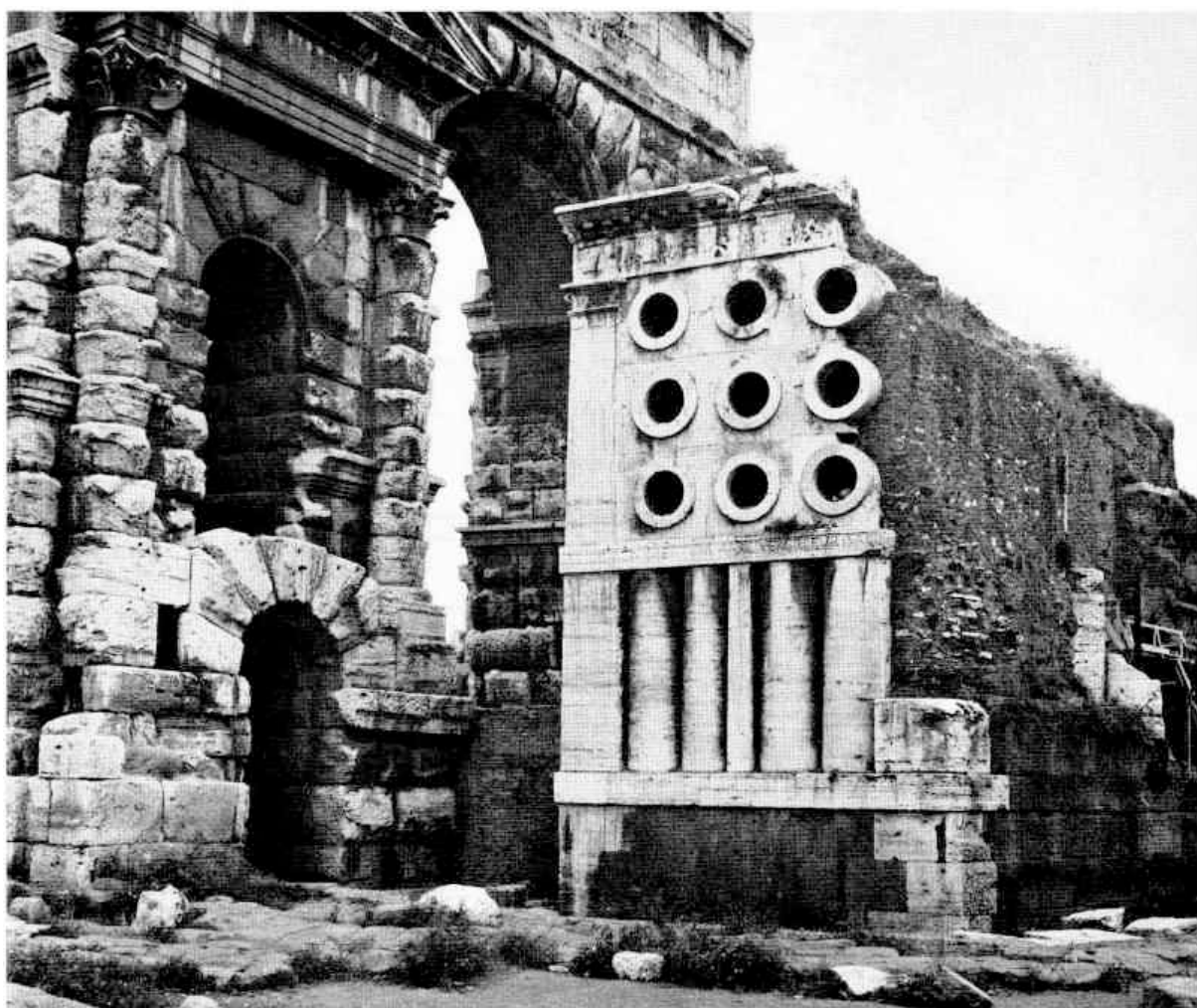
Fot 5614



1097 The frieze on the south side. From the left: sifting and grinding the corn, sorting the grain. Alinari 6736 A



1098 The frieze on the north side. From the right: a kneading machine, rolling the bread, the oven. Alinari 6736 B



1099 The Tomb of Eurysaces, south and west sides during the excavation in 1957.

Fot 3646



1100 Funerary inscription of Atistia, wife of Eurysaces (CIL. VI, 1958). Fot 6636



1101 The north side of the monument.



1102 The portraits of Eurysaces and Atistia, found near the tomb in 1838 and, until 1955, placed beside Via Labicana.
Inst Neg 33,749

SEPULCRA FAMILIAE MARCELLAE ET ALIORUM. Since the middle of the 15th century countless columbaria with hundreds of niches for urns have been discovered in the area between the Via Appia and Via Latina, and bounded on the south by the Aurelian Wall. Apart from the Sepulcrum Pomponii Hylae (q. v.), only the three COLUMBARI DI VIGNA CODINI are preserved. They served as burial places for the freedmen of the Julian-Claudian dynasty, and for relations of the imperial family. In 1847, the second columbarium to be excavated contained an overwhelming number of burial places of the freedmen of Marcella, who was the first wife of Agrippa, and of her daughter, Marcella the younger. The first columbarium was excavated in 1840 and the third in 1852.

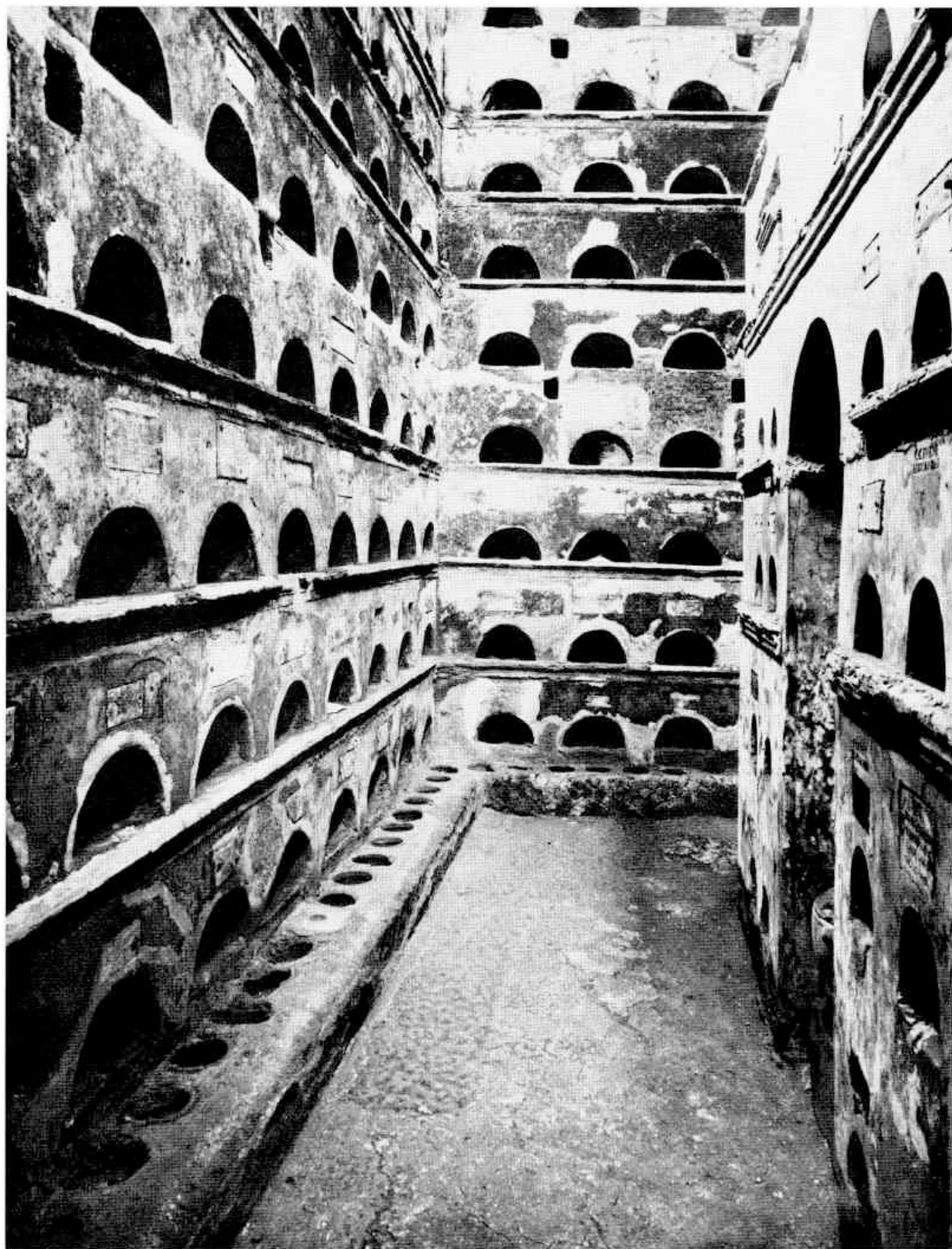
COLUMBARIUM I: P. CAMPANA, *DissPontAcc* XI, 1852, pp. 317–403; E. BRAUN, *BullInst*, 1840, pp. 136–139; CIL VI, 4881–5178 (forma parietum p. 927); R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 330 f.; id., *FUR* 46; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, p. 211 f.; G. LUGLI, *Mon I*, pp. 447–450; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 273; II, p. 60; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 261. COLUMBARIUM II: W. HENZEN, *BullInst*, 1847, pp. 49–51; id., *AnnInst*, 1856, pp. 9–18; CIL

VI, 4414–4880 (forma parietum p. 910); R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 331; G. LUGLI, *Mon I*, pp. 450–452; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 272 f.; COLUMBARIUM III: E. BRAUN, *Bull Inst*, 1852, pp. 81–83; G. HENZEN, *Monumenti ed annali pubblicati dall'Instituto nel 1856*, pp. 8–24; CIL VI, 5179–5538 (forma parietum p. 940); R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 332 f.; G. LUGLI, *Mon I*, pp. 452–457; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 273; II, p. 60.



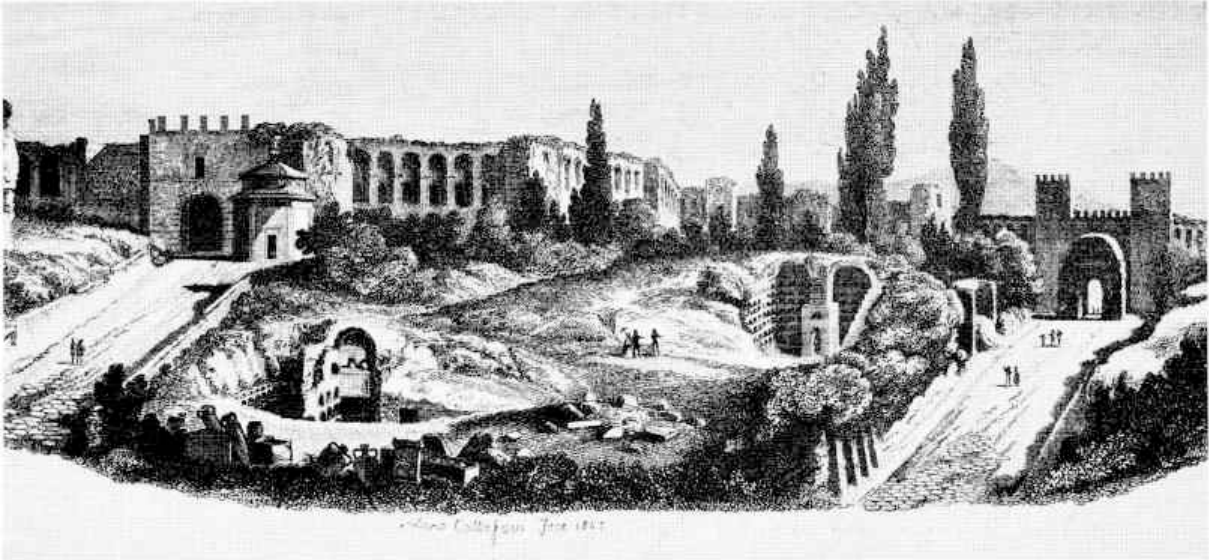
1103 Columbarium I, central pier and west side.

Alinari 6232

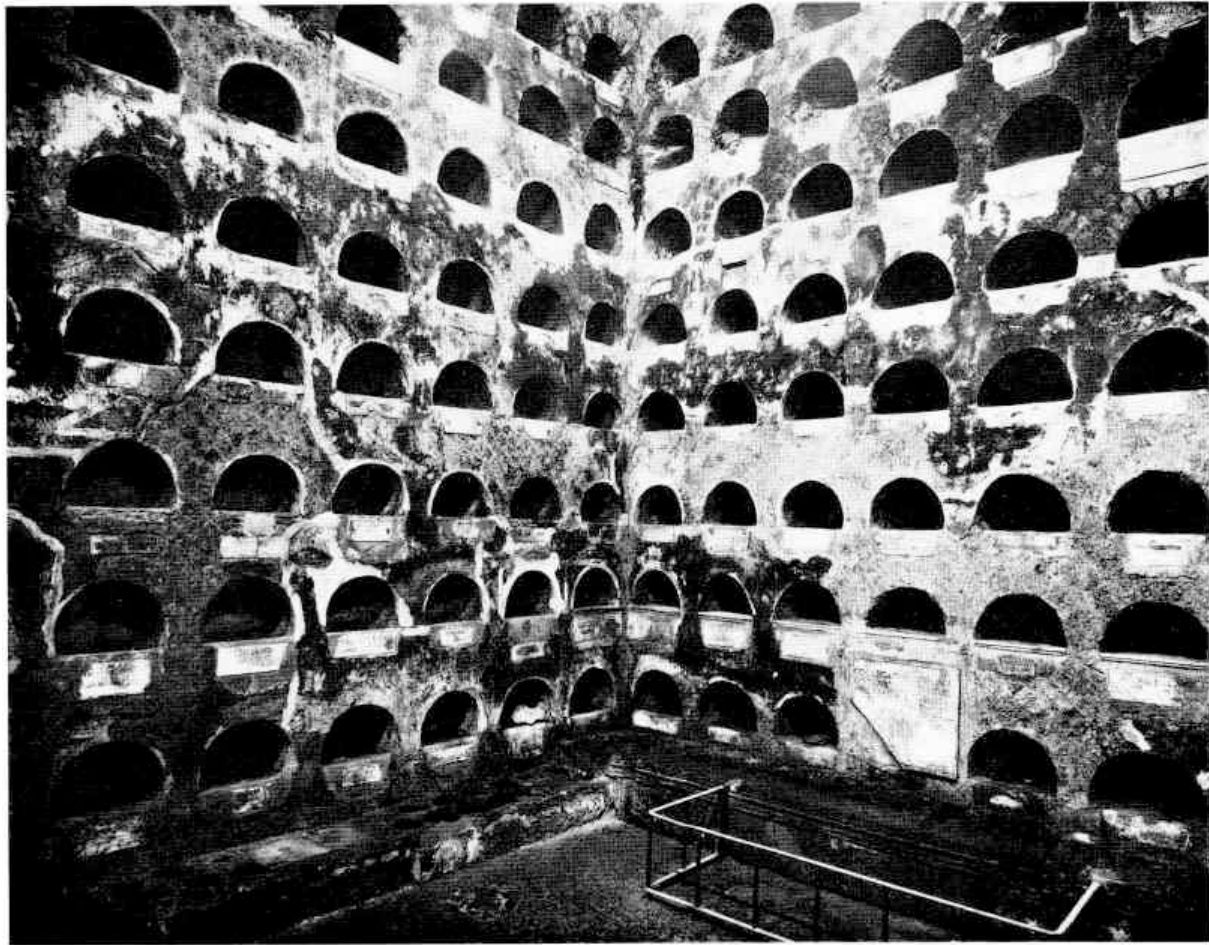


1104 Columbarium I, west wing.

Fot 4742

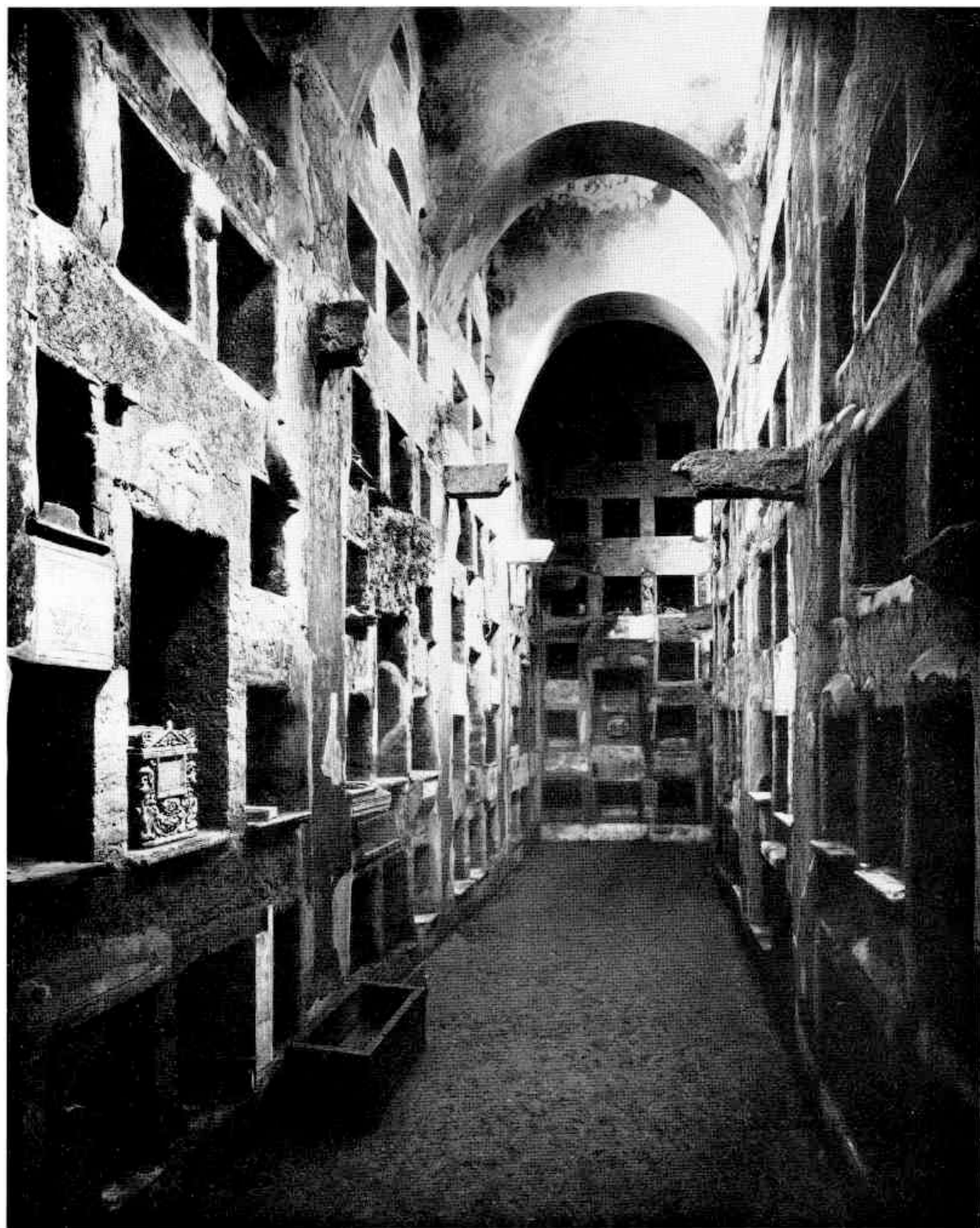


1105 The first columbarium of Vigna Codini excavated in 1840 (right), with the columbarium of Pomponius Hylas, excavated in 1831 (left). From P. Campana, *DissPontAcc* XI, 1852, p. 316. Fot 5278



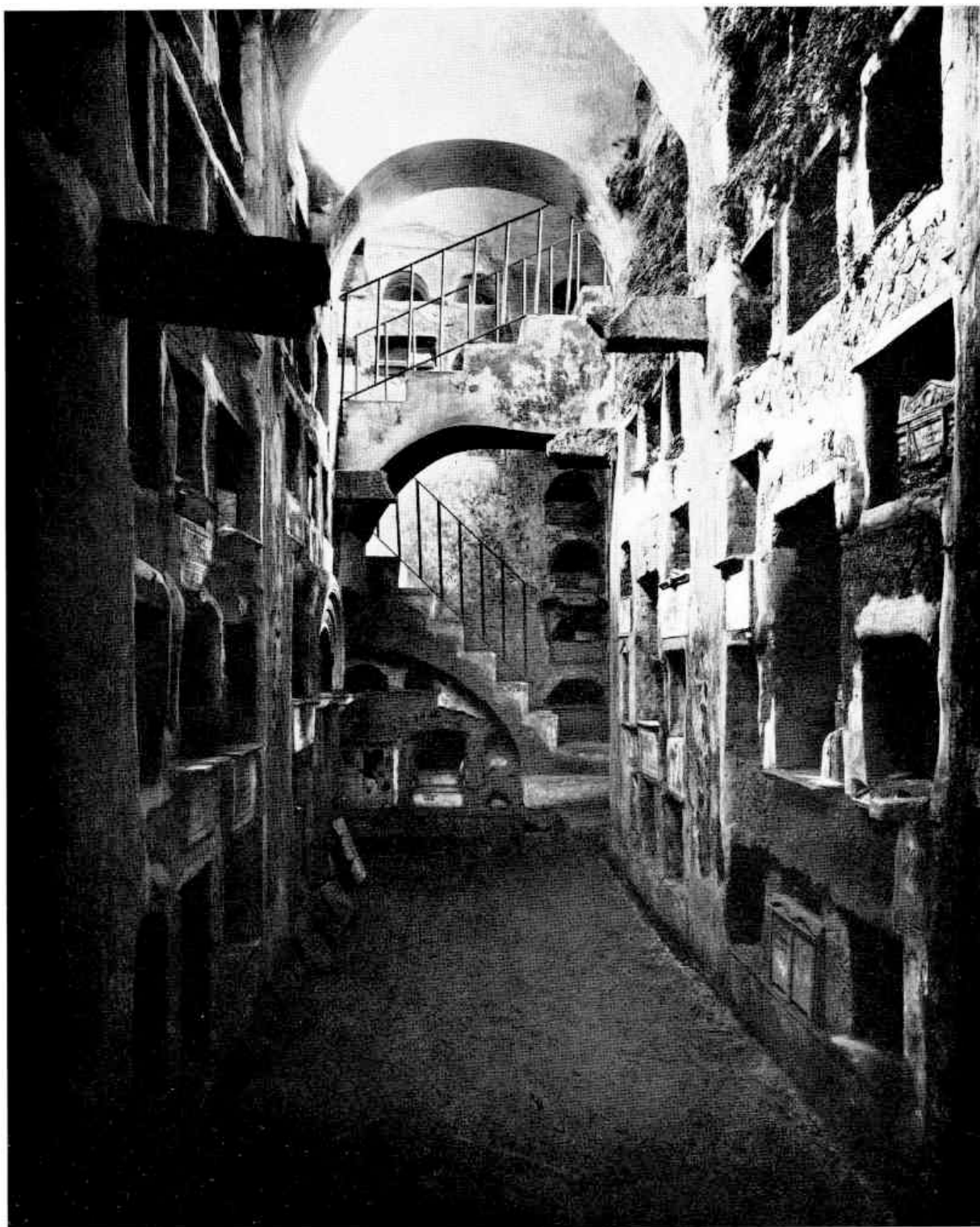
1106 Columbarium II, east and south sides.





1108 Columbarium III, east wing.

Arch Vat XVIII-8-1



1109 Columbarium III, stairway in the west wing.

Arch Vat XVIII-7-30



1110 Columbarium III, west wing seen from the south.

SEPULCRUM Q. HATERII. Early in 1826, the south tower of the Porta Nomentana (q. v. II, p. 217), which had been closed since 1564, was pulled down in order to expose the tomb beneath it. Pieces of travertine facing and marble decoration were found, as well as the rectangular concrete core. It was in the form of a large altar with two volutes. On the front was the funerary inscription of Q. Haterius (CIL VI, 1426), presumably the celebrated orator who died in 26 A. D. (Tacitus, Ann. IV, 61).

A. NIBBY, *Memorie Romane d'antichità e di belle arti* III, 1826, pp. 456–458; id., *RomAnt* II, p. 519 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 1, p. 344 f.; L. HOMO, *Essai sur*

le règne de l'empereur Aurélien, 1904, p. 243 f.; P-A, p. 480; I. A. RICHMOND, *Wall*, p. 93 f.; G. LUGLI, *Mon II*, p. 177 f.; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 59.



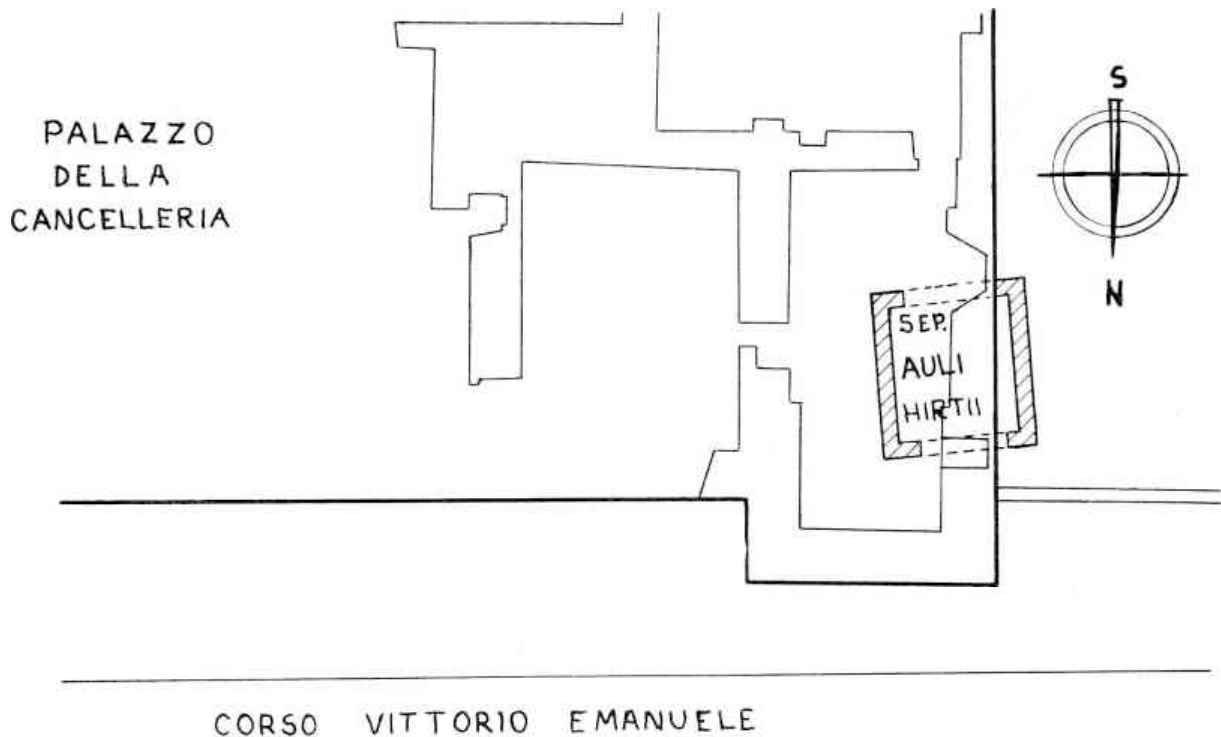
1111 The Tomb of Q. Haterius in the Aurelian Wall, south of the walled-up Porta Nomentana.

For 1131

SEPULCRUM A. HIRTII. The consuls C. Vibius Pansa and A. Hirtius, who were killed in the battle of Mutina in 43 B. C., were awarded a state funeral in the Campus Martius by the Senate. The tomb of Hirtius was discovered in July 1938, during building operations under the Palazzo della Cancelleria. The perimeter wall, in brick-faced concrete, was cut through by the foundation wall of the Palazzo della Cancelleria, so that only the east wall and parts of the north and south walls are preserved. The tombstones set into the corners of the brick walls, with the name of A. Hirtius A F, establish the identity of the tomb.

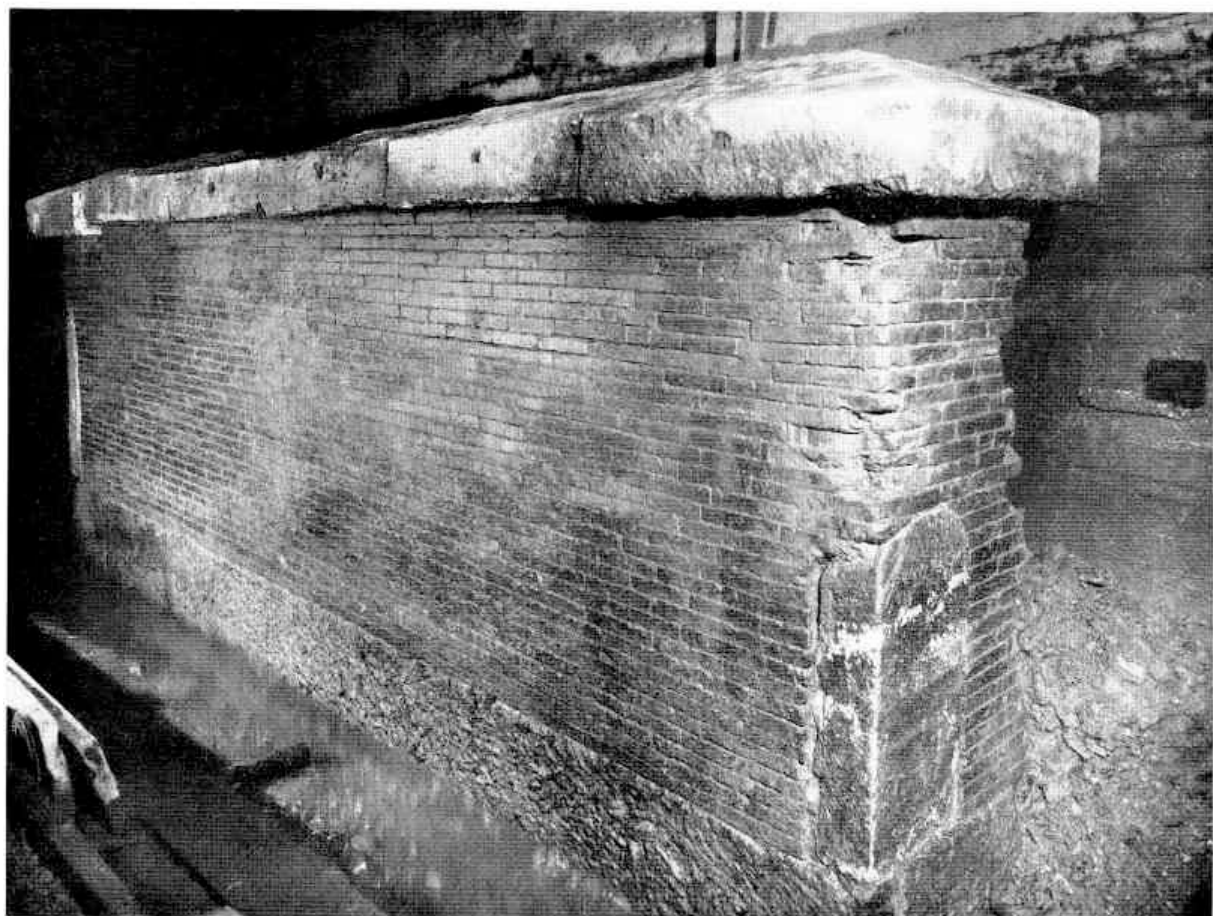
P-A, p. 480; A. M. COLINI, BCom LXVI, 1938, p. 269 f.; F. MAGI, ib. LXVII, 1939, p. 205; H. FUHRMANN, AA, 1940, pp. 461-463; G. LUGLI, Mon IV, 3, p. 19 f.; B. NOGARA, Monumenti romani scoperti negli anni 1938/39 nell'area del Palazzo della Cancelleria (Quaderni di Studi Romani IX, 1941) pp. 12-15;

A. DEGRASSI, RendPontAcc 3, XIX, 1942/43, pp. 389-396; F. MAGI, I rilievi flavi del Palazzo della Cancelleria, 1945, pp. 37-50; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 155; II, p. 161; G. LUGLI, Tecnica I, p. 533 f.; II, Tav. CLXVI, 3; L. CREMA, ArchRom, p. 261.



1112 Site-plan of the Hirtius tomb under the Palazzo della Cancelleria (after Nogara).

- 1113 Tombstone with the name of Hirtius in the north-east corner of the perimeter wall. Arch Vat XVIII-17-22



- 1114 The preserved east wall of the precinct surrounding the tomb.

Arch Vat XVIII-17-18



1115 Two cippi of the Hirtius tomb, now in the Galleria Lapidaria of the Vatican Museum. Arch. Vat. XI-31-18



1116 The east wall of the tomb as seen from the south.

Arch. Vat. XVIII-17-23

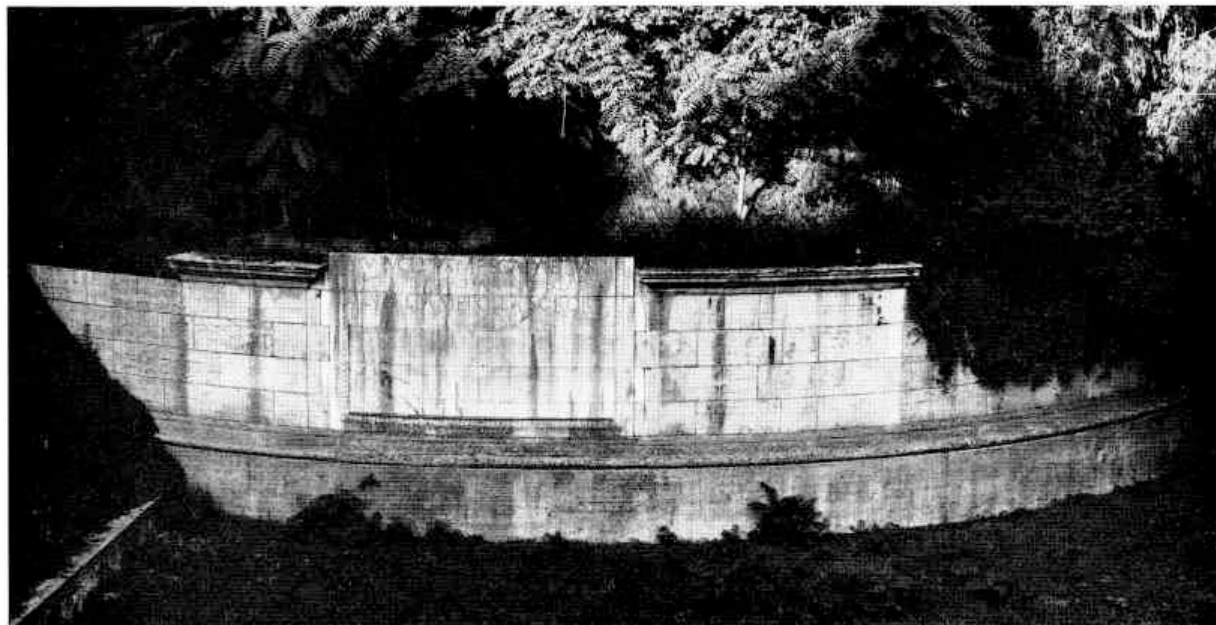
SEPULCRUM LUCILII PAETI. The tomb of M. Lucilius Paetus, who held the office of tribunus militum, praefectus fabrum, and praefectus equitum, was discovered in 1885. It lies about 300 m. outside the Porta Salaria, in the grounds of No 125, Via Salaria. He built it during his lifetime, for himself and his sister Lucilia Polla (CIL VI, 32932). This circular tomb, built in the style of an Etruscan tumulus, measures 34.90 m. in diameter, and the original height of the mound was about 16 m. At the back, a corridor led to the burial chamber, which measured 1.70 × 1.55 m., and was roofed by a low crossvault. This tomb dates from the end of the 1st century B. C., and at the time of Trajan it was already covered over with earth. In the 4th century A. D., it was reopened and the walls of the corridor were hollowed out for burial places (loculi). In addition, a catacomb was excavated in the tufa below the burial chamber, starting from the original entrance of the tomb.

R. LANCIANI, NSc, 1885, p. 190; E. LE BLANT, CRAI, 1885, p. 175 f.; 1886, p. 374 f.; G. GATTI, BCom XIV, 1886, pp. 200 f., 226–231; R. LANCIANI, Pagan and Christian Rome, 1893, pp. 283–286; J. H. MIDDLETON II, p. 282 f.; H. JORDAN, Top I, 3, p. 437 f.;

Capitolium I, 1925/26, p. 31; P-A, p. 480 f.; O. MARUCCHI, Le catacombe romane, 1933, p. 426; G. LUGLI, Mon III, p. 341 f.; C. PIETRANGELI, L'Urbe V, 1940, 11, pp. 20–28; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 170, 339 f.; L. CREMA, ArchRom, pp. 139, 242.



1117 The funerary inscription of the Lucilii Paeti.



1118 The circular tomb on the Via Salaria.

Rip X C/3227



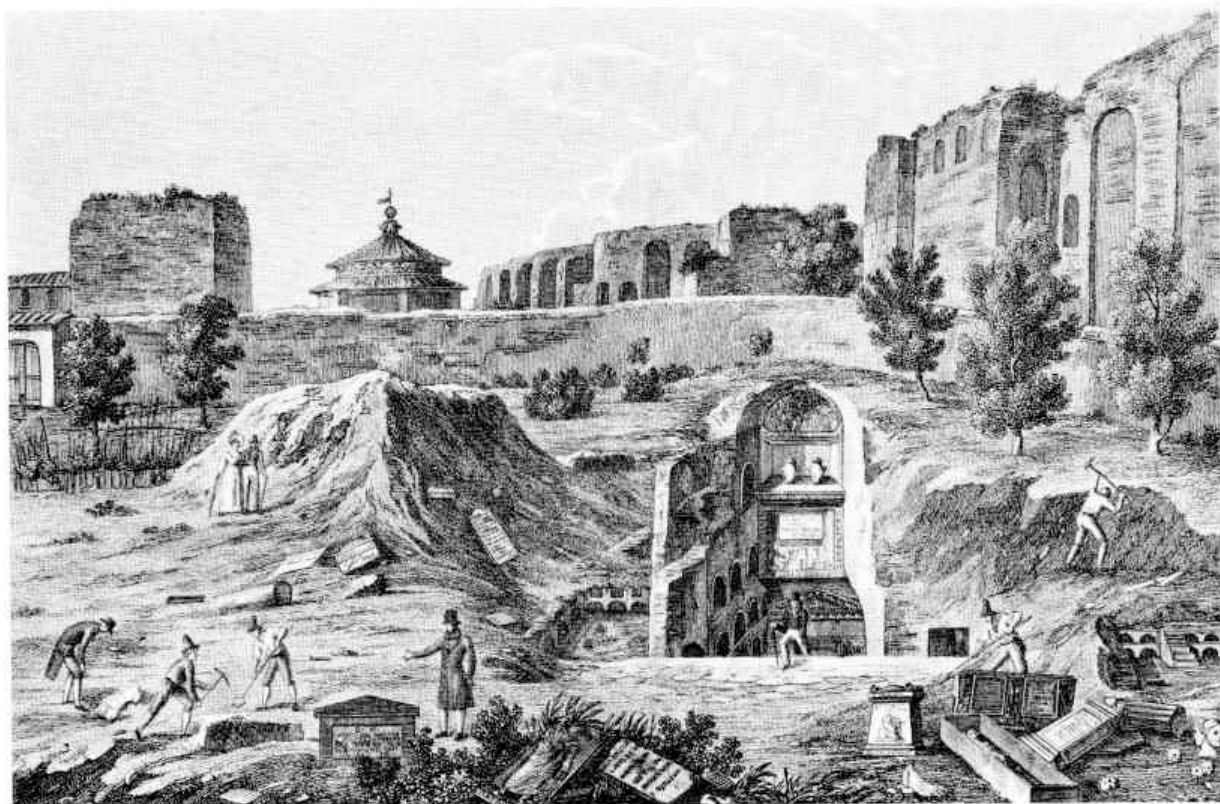
1119 The burial chamber.

Rip X C/3895

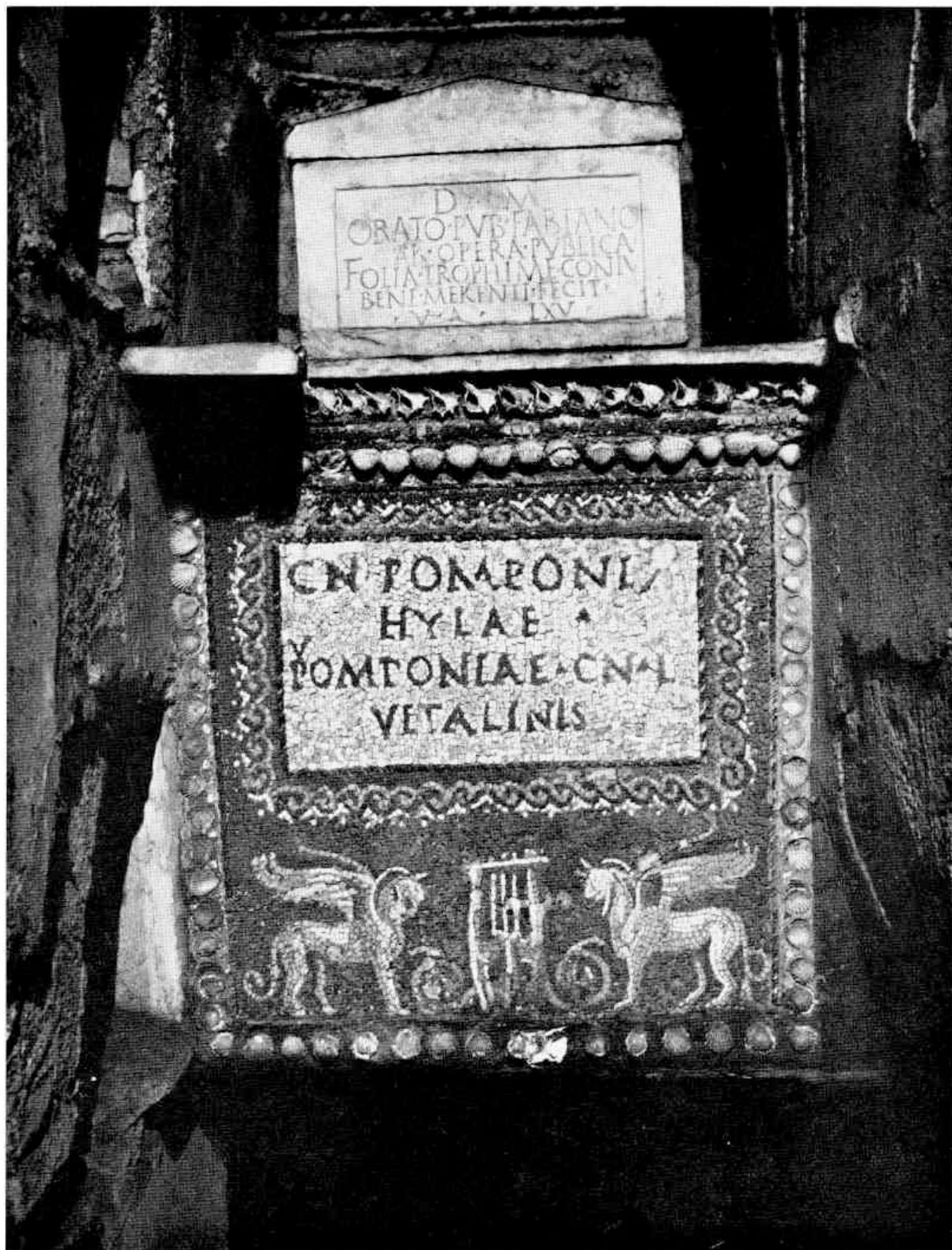
SEPULCRUM POMPONII HYLAE. The columbarium of Pomponius Hylas lies immediately inside the Porta Latina of the Aurelian Wall (R. Lanciani, *FUR*, 46); it was discovered and excavated in 1831 by Pietro Campana. The name of its founder and his wife Pomponia Vitalinis are recorded in an inscription in coloured mosaic (CIL VI, 5552) at the entrance to the tomb, over the stairway of 28 steps which lead down to the burial chamber. The other funerary inscriptions belonging to the columbarium (CIL VI, 5539–5557), which can be dated up to the second half of the 2nd century A. D., show no family connection with Pomponius Hylas.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, p. 556 f.; P. CAMPANA, *Diss PontAcc* XI, 1852, pp. 259–313; TH. ASHBY – F. G. NEWTON, *BSR* V, 1910, pp. 463–471, pls. XXXVII–XLVII; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *AJA* XVI, 1912, p. 398; G. LUGLI, *Architettura ed Arti Decorative* I, 1921/22, p. 225, figg. 2–4; G. T. RIVOIRA, *RomArch*, p. 4 f.; C. VALLE, *Capitolium* II, 1926/27, p. 29 f.; P. MARCONI, *La pittura dei romani*, 1929, p. 100; P-A, p. 482; G. LUGLI, *Mon* I, pp. 439–446; id., *Tecnica* I, p. 590;

A. VON GERKAN, *Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen* CCXII, 1958, p. 192; M. PALLOTTINO, *BCom* LXII, 1934, p. 51; M. BORDA, *MemLinc* 8, I, 1948, pp. 357–383; id., *La Pittura Romana*, 1958, pp. 225–228; F. L. BASTET, *De Datum van het grote Hypogaeum bij de Porta Maggiore te Rome*, 1958, p. 17 f.; H. STERN, *Études d'archéologie classique* (Université de Nancy) II, 1959, p. 112; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 61.



1120 The columbarium of Pomponius Hylas during the excavation in 1831 (*DissPontAcc* XI, 1852, p. 259). For 5277



1121 The inscription of CN POMPONIUS HYLAS in the well of the stairway of the columbarium.

Fot 5007



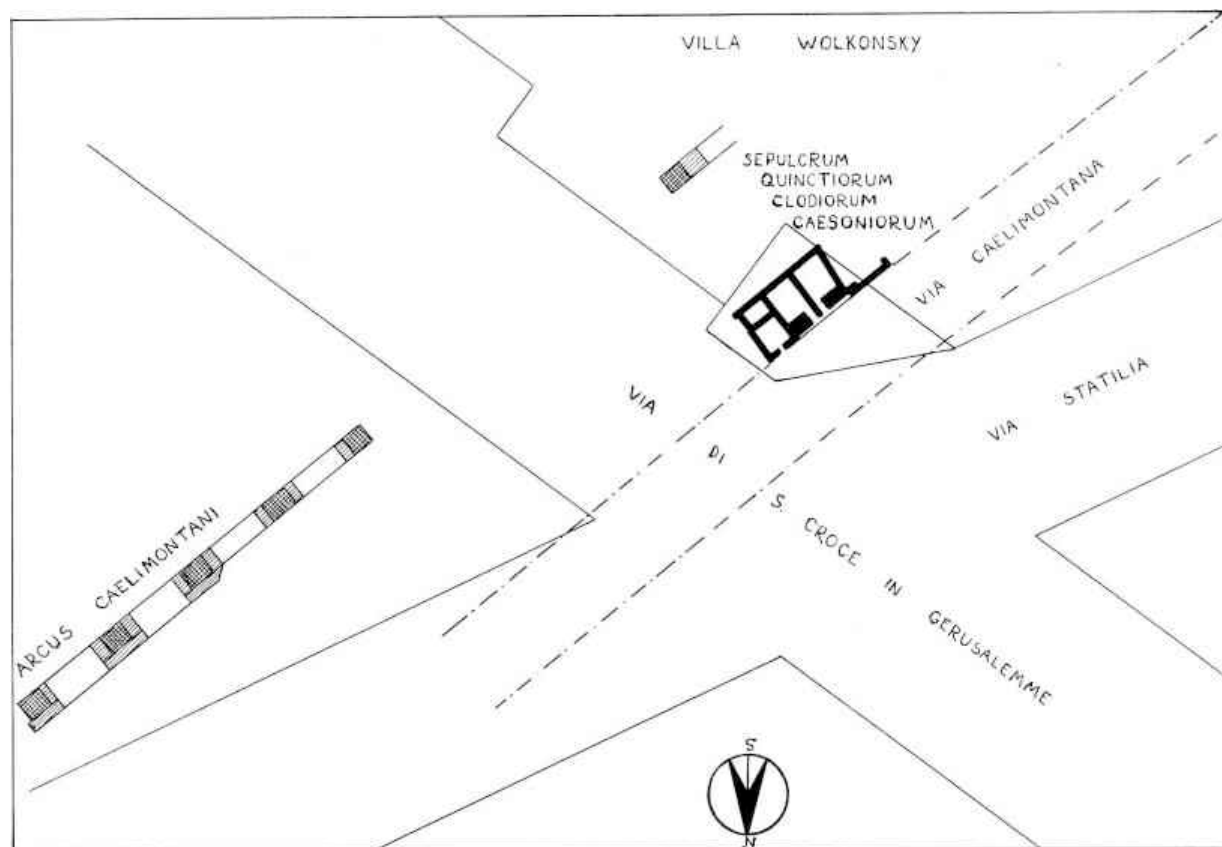
1122 The apse of the burial chamber,

Rip X B/1831

SEPULCRUM QUINCTIORUM ET ALIORUM. When the Via di S. Croce in Gerusalemme was widened in 1916/18, a row of tombs was uncovered at its intersection with Via Statilia. Of these, the ones at the north-east corner of the Villa Wolkonsky have been preserved. The tomb of P. Quinctius was nearest to Via di S. Croce in Gerusalemme; he built it for himself, his wife Quinctia, and the freedwoman Quinctia Agatea whom he took as his common-law wife after the death of the first. Next came a double tomb, the travertine façade of which is decorated with portraits of the deceased, freedmen of the families Clodia, Marcia, and Annia. Two other tombs stood at the west end of the row, of which the furthest to the west was built for one A. Caesonius. The tombs date from the end of the Republic; they flanked an ancient road which left the city by the Porta Caelimontana (s. Arcus Dolabellae et Silani I, p. 113), and reached the Porta Maggiore by way of Via di S. Stefano Rotondo, Piazza S. Giovanni in Laterano, Via Domenico Fontana, Villa Wolkonsky, and Via Statilia.

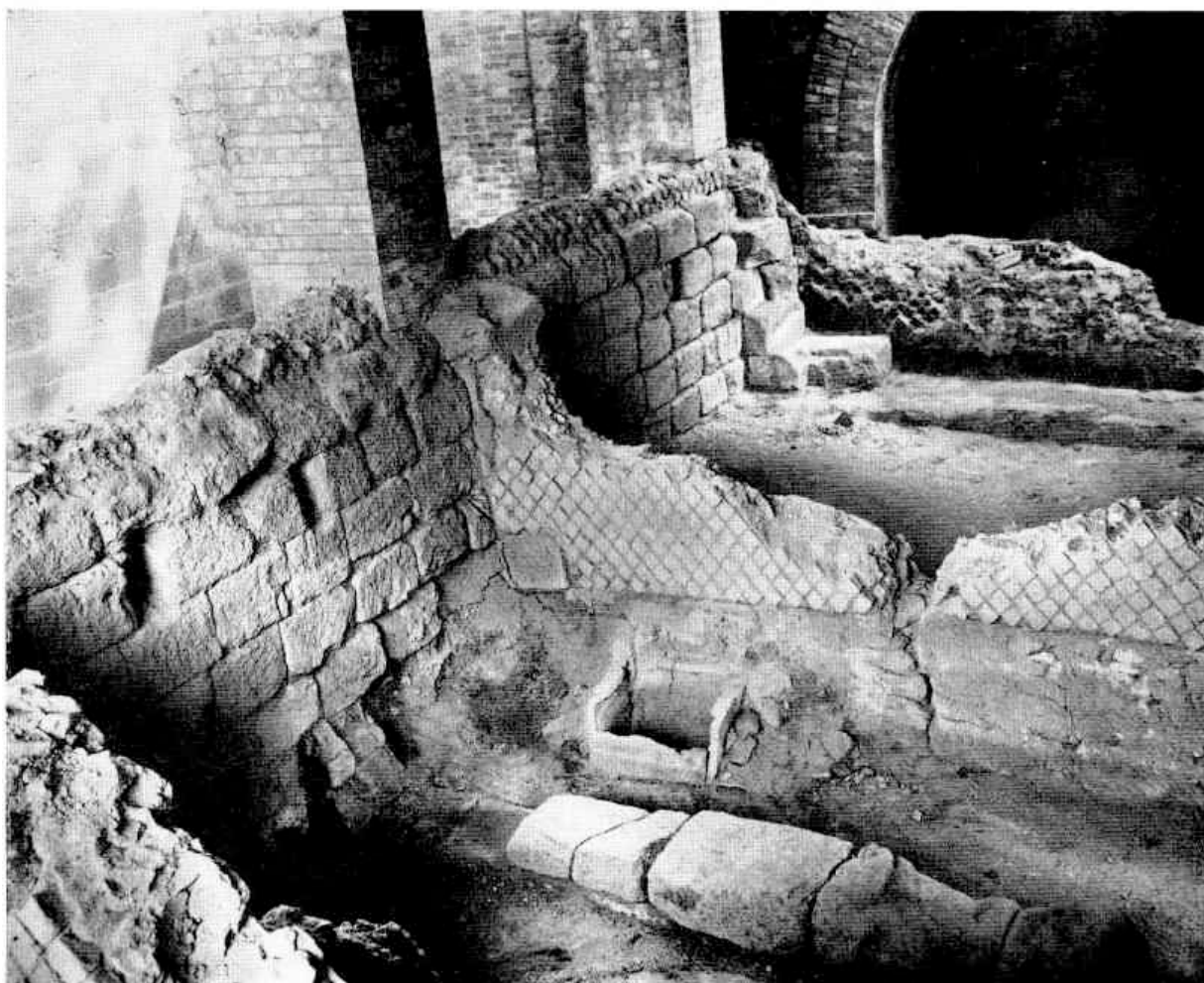
F. FORNARI, *NSc*, 1917, pp. 174–179, 274; L. CANTARELLI, *BCom* XLV, 1917, pp. 237–242; E. GATTI, *NSc*, 1919, p. 38; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, p. 433; A. M.

COLINI, *Capitolium* XVIII, 1943, pp. 268–279; id., *Celio*, pp. 393–396; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 126.



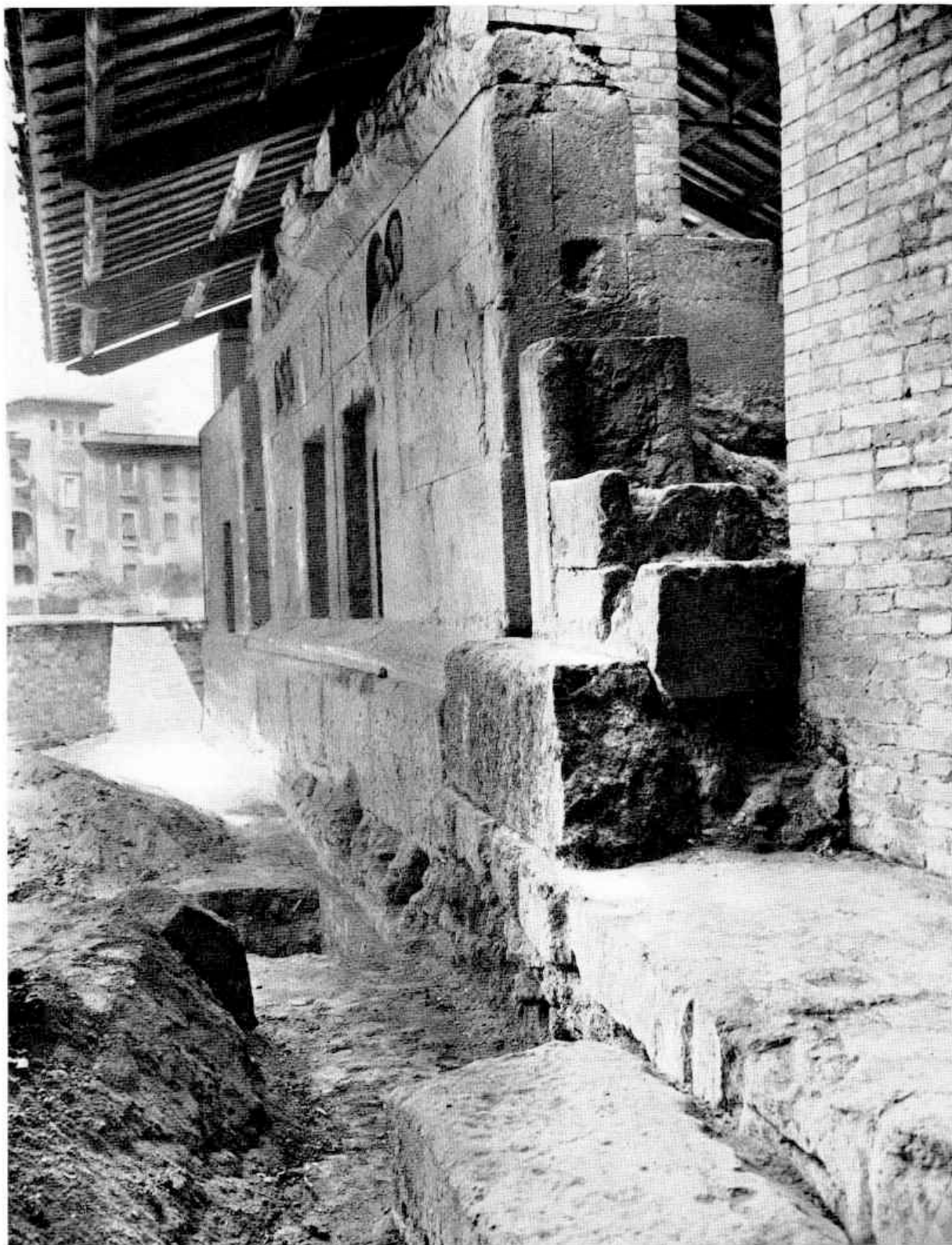
1123 Site-plan of the tombs on the Via di S. Croce in Gerusalemme (after Colini).

- 1124 Portraits of the freedmen of the families Clodia, Marcia, and Annia, on the east façade of the double-tomb.
Inst Neg 30.582



- 1125 The interior of the double tomb.

For 3268



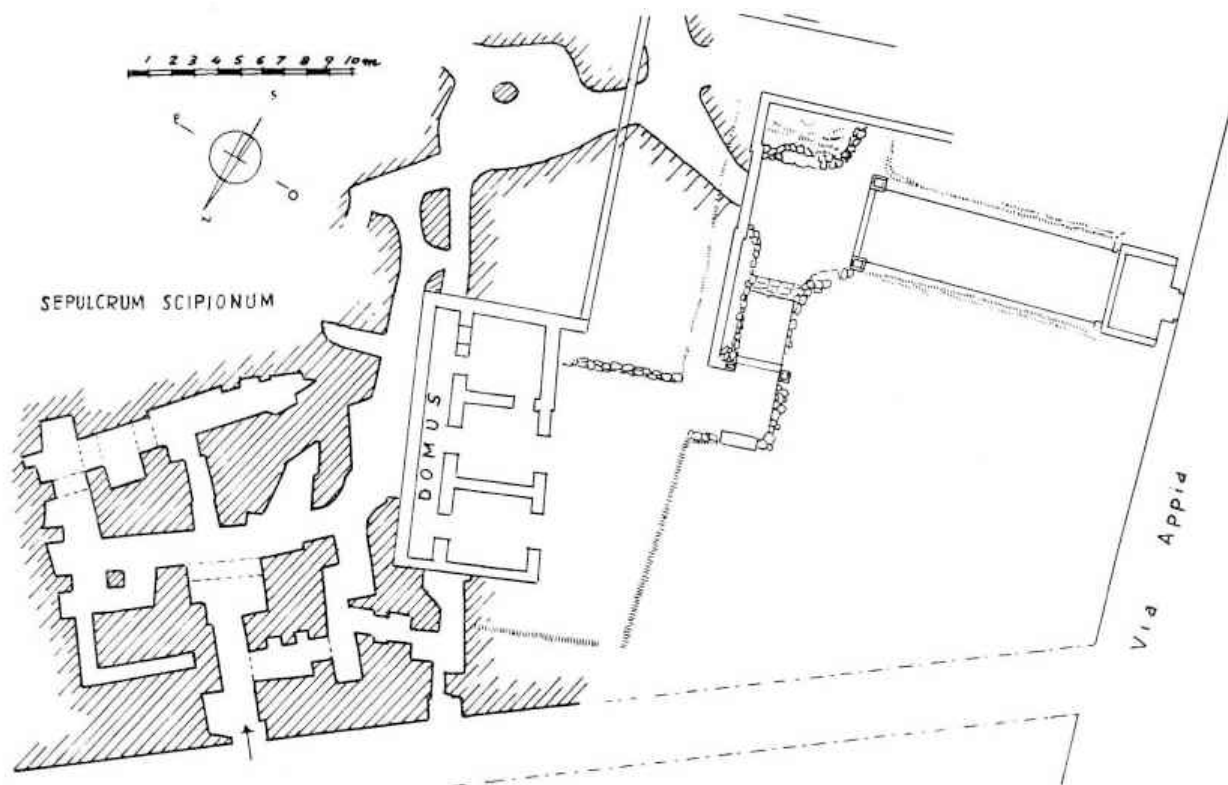
1126 The façades of the double tomb and of the tomb of P. Quinctius.

Fot 3267

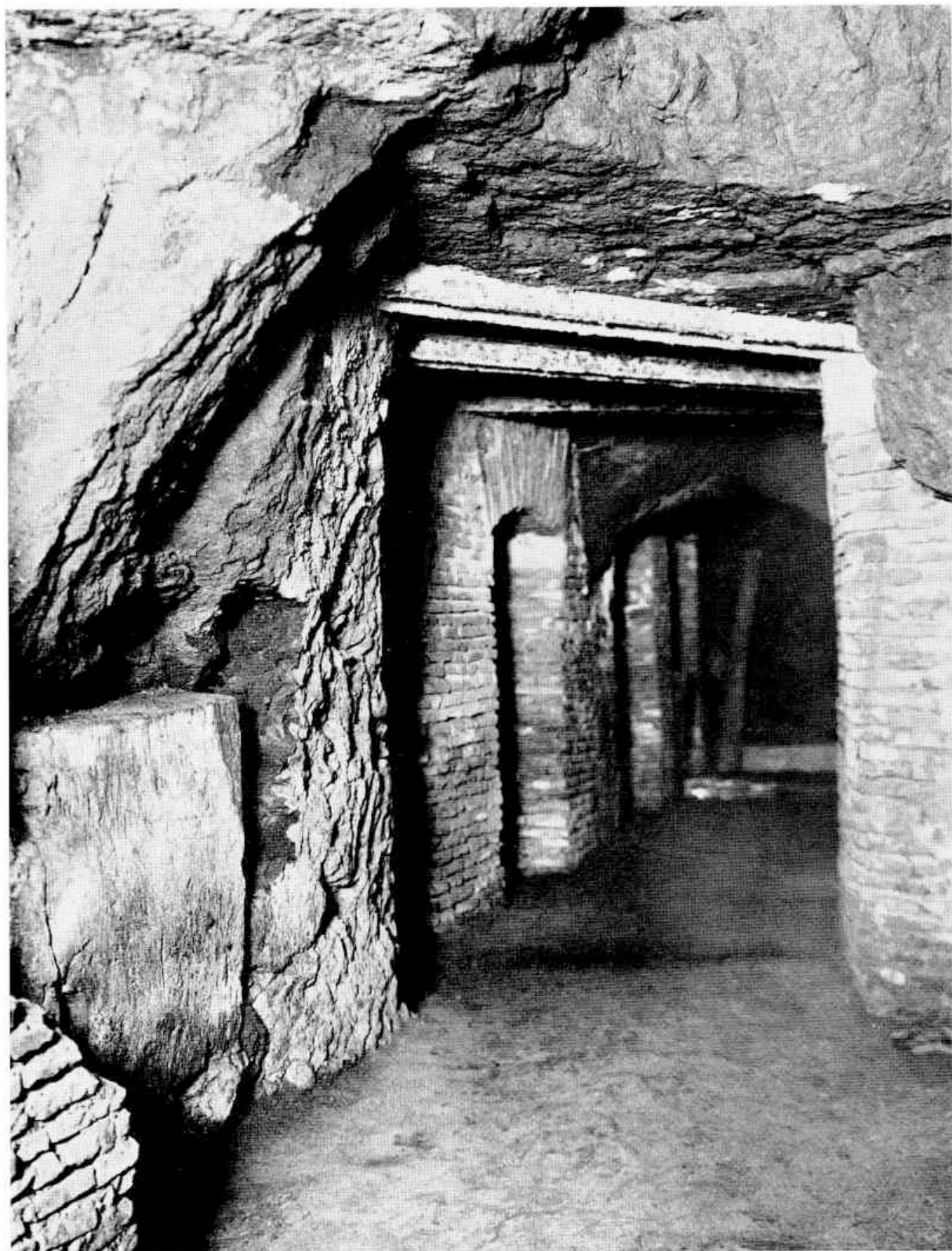
SEPULCRUM SCIPIONUM. The tomb of the Cornelii Scipiones lay on the Via Appia, about 380 m. inside the Porta Appia of the Aurelian Wall. It was first discovered in 1614, when the funerary inscription of Lucius Scipio, son of L. Cornelius Scipio Barbatus (CIL VI, 1287) came to light. The site of the tomb was forgotten, then in May 1780 it was rediscovered, and in the course of three years work it was excavated. The funerary inscriptions of the members of the family of the Cornelii Scipiones are preserved (CIL VI, 1284–1294); they were buried in sarcophagi, of which only that of Scipio Barbatus, consul in 298 B. C., is decorated. It was discovered in 1782 and taken to the Vatican. The tomb, which had been defaced by unsystematic excavations, was restored as far as possible to its original condition, in 1926.

G. B. PIRANESI – E. Q. VISCONTI, *Monumenti degli Scipioni*, 1785; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, pp. 561–575; E. WÖLFFLIN, *Sitzungsberichte der Bayrischen Akademie*, 1892, pp. 188–219; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 321–326 (Bibl: p. 326 f.); H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, p. 210 f.; G. TOMASSETTI, *La Campagna Romana* II, 1910, p. 30 f.; CIL I², 1918, pp. 373–382; P. NICORESCU, *Ephemeris Dacoromana* I, 1923, pp. 1–56;

C. VALLE, *Capitolium* II, 1926/27, pp. 24–29; A. M. COLINI, *ib.* III, 1927/28, pp. 27–32; *ib.* V, 1929, pp. 182–195; E. STRONG, *Art in ancient Rome*, 1928, p. 45 f.; P-A, pp. 484–486; W. AMELUNG, *VatCat* II, pp. 4–9 (Bibl: pp. 7, 9); G. LUGLI, *Mon* I, pp. 432–438; G. DE ANGELIS D'OSSAT, *BCom* LXIV, 1936, pp. 37–53; C. PIETRANGELI, *Scavi*, p. 16 f.; U. SCAMUZZI, *Rivista di studi classici* V, 1957, pp. 248–268.



1127 Site-plan of the Tomb of the Scipiones.



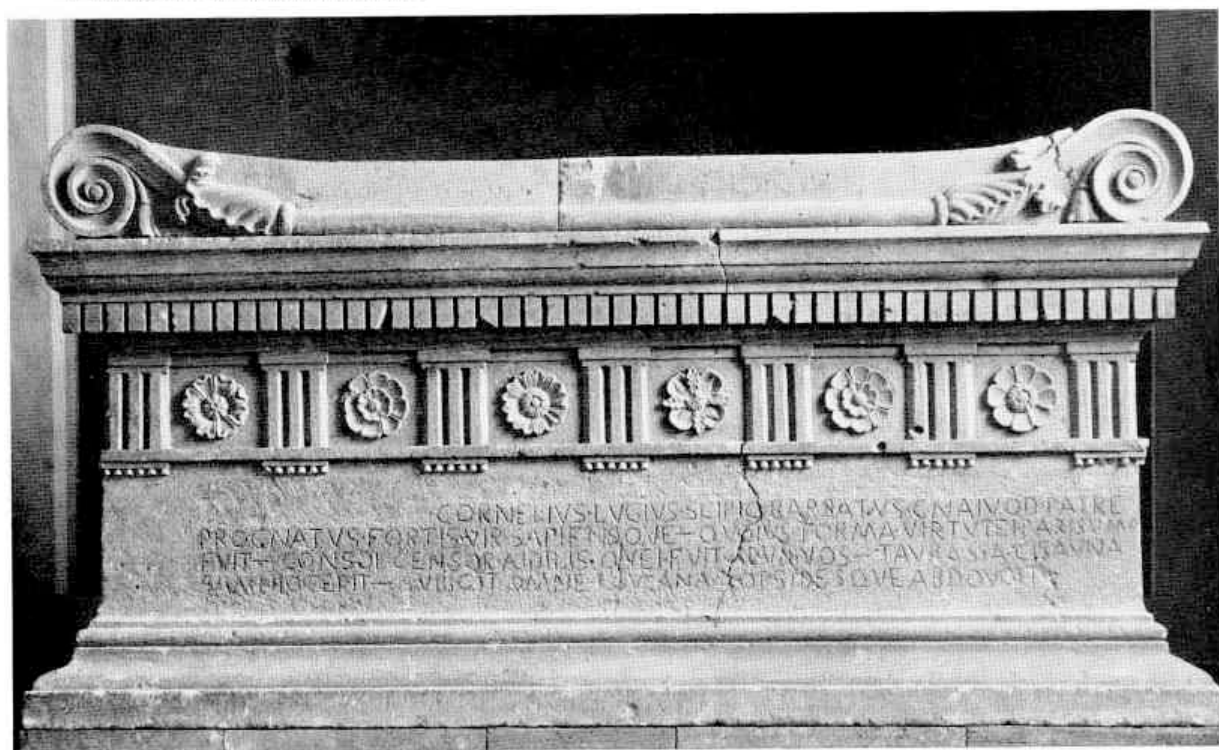
1128 The east gallery of the tomb, with the substructures of the 3rd century house which was built over it. Rip X A/90



1129 The gallery at the back of the tomb, with the sarcophagus of L. Cornelius Scipio Barbatus (cast). Rip X A/76

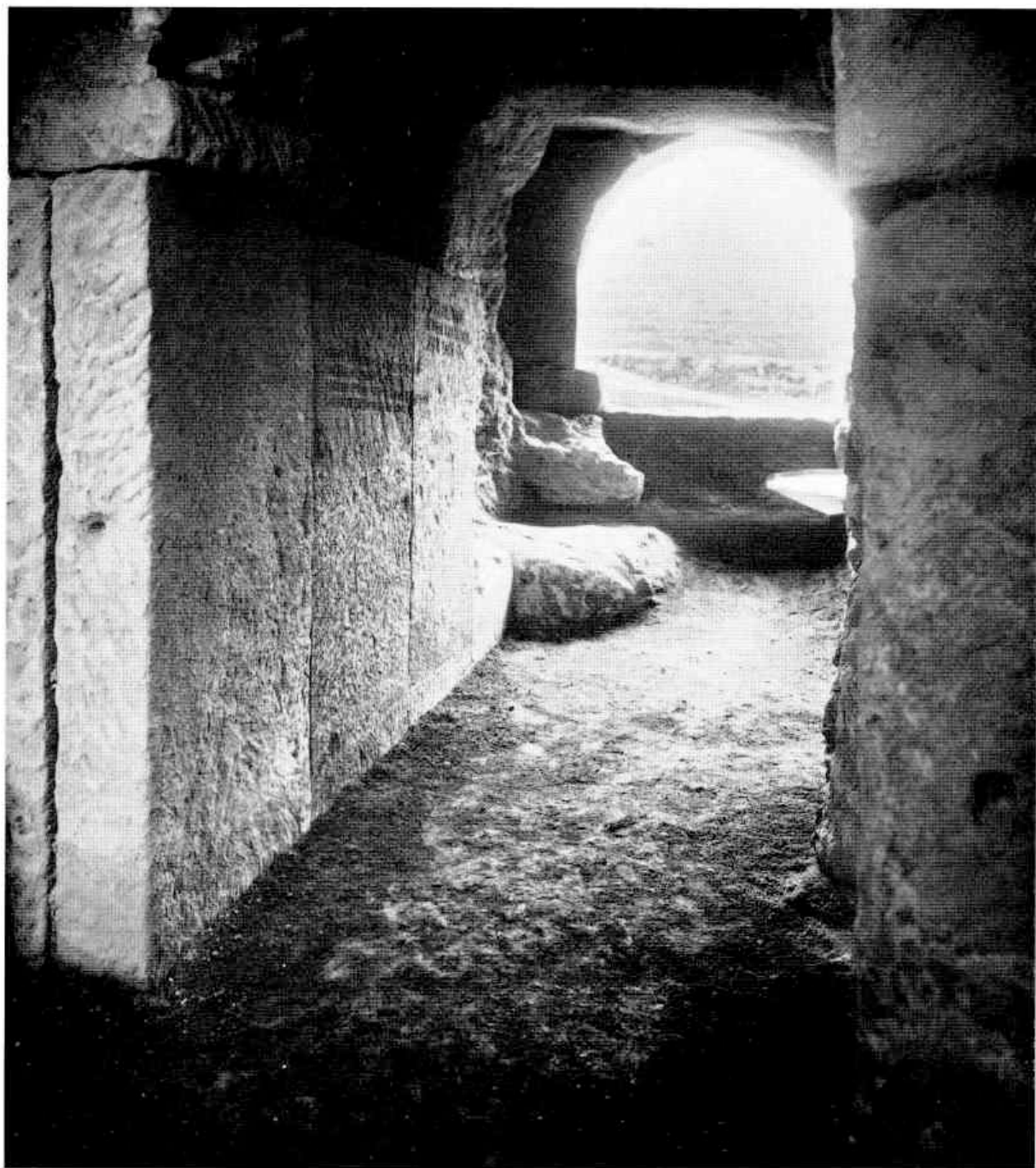


1130 The funerary inscription of Lucius Scipio, which was found in 1614 and taken to the Barberini Palace. Since 1912 it has been in the Vatican Museum, Fot 5261



1131 The sarcophagus of L. Cornelius Scipio Barbatus (CIL VI, 1284, 1285).

Arch Var XVIII-19-12



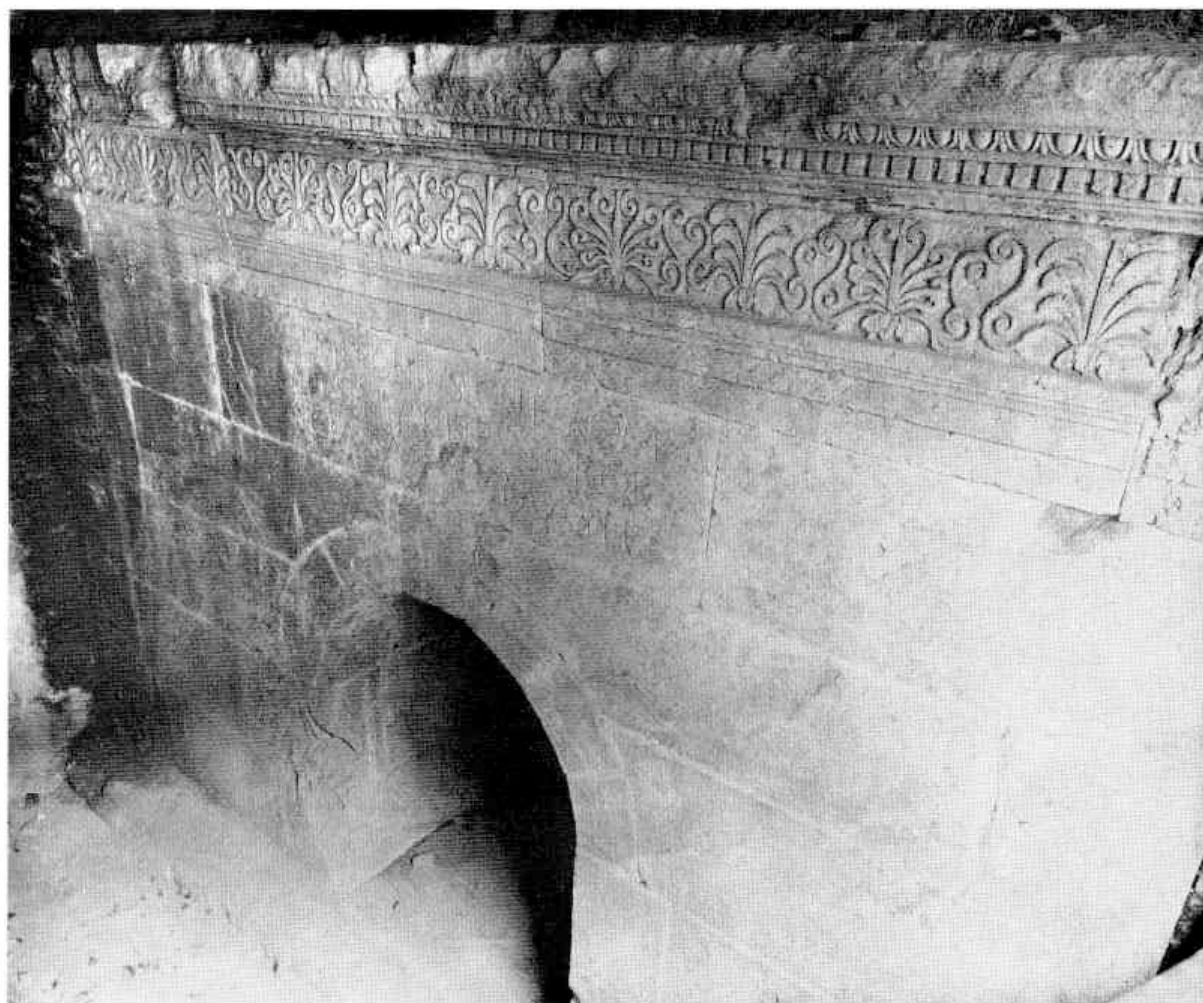
1132 The north-east gallery, with an arched opening to the street.

Rip X C/222

SEPULCRUM SEMPRONIORUM. In 1863, a tomb dating from the late republican era was excavated on the slope of the Quirinal, in Via Dataria. The inscription over the arch of the entrance, which gives the name of one CN. SEMPRONIUS, his sister SEMPRONIA and their mother LARCIA, had been known since the 17th century (CIL VI, 26152). The travertine façade faced south-west, standing beside a street which led from the Campus Martius to the gate in the Servian Wall, at the north-west side of the Quirinal Hill.

G. HENZEN, *BullInst*, 1864, p. 6; R. BERGAU, *Archäologische Zeitung* XXV, 1867, pp. 20–22, Taf. CCXIX; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* IV, 1876, p. 126 f., Tav. XII; id., *FUR*, 16; J. H. MIDDLETON II, p. 284; H. JOR-

DAN, *Top I*, 3, p. 403; P-A, p. 486; G. LUGLI, *Mon III*, p. 318; M. SANTANGELO, *Quirinale*, p. 113 f.; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 148; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 126.



1133 The Tomb of the Sempronii in the Palazzo S. Felice, 21 Via della Dataria.

Fot 3239



1134 Part of the travertine façade with the funerary inscription (CIL VI, 26152).

For 3238

SEPULCRUM STATILIORUM ET ALIORUM. In 1875, the Compagnia Fondiaria Italiana conducted a systematic excavation in the cemetery which stretched from the Nymphaeum in the Licinian Gardens to the Porta Maggiore; it led to the discovery of the Columbarium of the family of Statilius Taurus which contained more than 700 loculi (CIL VI, 6213–6640). Not far off, a small tomb 2.90 × 1.95 m. and 4.20 m. in height, was excavated, the fresco decoration of which is of especial artistic and historic interest. A frieze of the time of Augustus with illustrations of the Aeneid and the early history of Rome, occupied the middle zone of the walls; the upper half and the vaulted ceiling was decorated with paintings of the early 3rd century. The frieze was removed, and is now in the Museo Nazionale Romano. The remaining ceiling and wall frescoes were reburied or destroyed, after they had been photographed in 1875 (Parker Catalogue, 3312–3316).*

E. BRIZIO, *Pitture e sepolcri scoperti sull'Esquilino*, 1876; R. LANCIANI, *NSc*, 1877, pp. 314–327; id., *BCom* VIII, 1880, pp. 51–75; F. GORI, *ArchStor* I, 1875, pp. 55–59, 122 f.; C. ROBERT, *AnnInst*, 1878, pp. 234–274; J. H. PARKER, *The Archaeology of Rome* IX, 1877, pls. XVII–XX; id., *A catalogue of 3391 historical photographs of antiquities in Rome and Italy*, 1879, 3301–3318; W. H. ROSCHER II, 2, pp. 2946–2948 (Mezentius); H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, p. 363; W. HELBIG, *Führer* II, pp. 190–196; K. LEH-

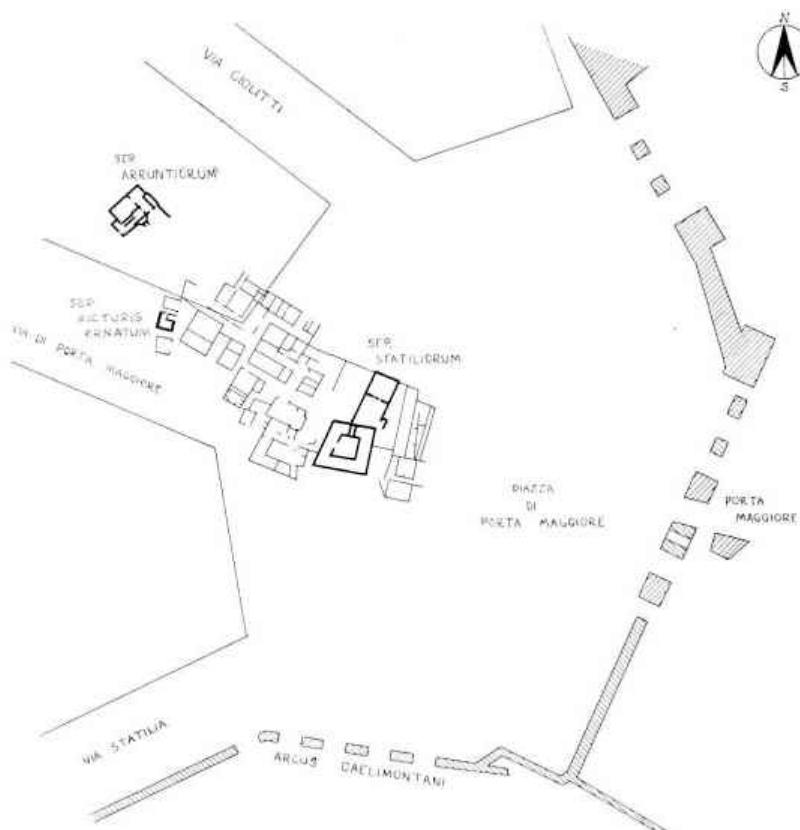
MANN-HARTLEBEN, *Die Trajanssäule*, 1925, pp. 40, 44, 91; E. STRONG, *Art in ancient Rome* I, 1928, p. 109; P. MARCONI, *La pittura dei Romani*, 1929, p. 48 f.; M. SWINDLER, *Ancient Painting*, 1929, pp. 364–366; P-A, p. 486; R. PARIBENI, *MusNaz*, p. 257 f.; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 427–431; M. BORDA, *La pittura romana*, 1958, pp. 172–175; id., *CAPITOLIUM* XXXIV, 1959, 5, pp. 3–10 (Bibl: p. 10); V. LEON, *Römische Historische Mitteilungen* III, 1958/1960, pp. 279–287.

* Of the flashlight photographs taken in 1875 Gori writes: "Per timore che tali pitture non deperissero sotto l'azione dell'aria, della luce e del salnitro, abbiamo indotto il sig. I. H. Parker vice-presidente della Società Archeologica Britannica ed Americana a farle ritrarre in fotografia colla luce del magnesio dal suo valente fotografo sig. G. B. Colamedici, l'unico che sia riuscito a fotografare gli affreschi delle Catacombe di Roma e di Napoli. Il lavoro è riuscito perfetto, non ostante l'angustia del luogo ed il colorito che ogni giorno si rende più smorto; ciascuno dunque può ora acquistare dal suddetto sig. Parker l'esatta riproduzione di queste pitture in via della Panetteria n. 15 (*ArchStor* I, 1875, p. 122 f.).



1135 Inscription of the "FAMILIA T. STATILI TAURI" which stood over the entrance to the Columbarium (CIL VI, 6213). Fot 5903

1136 Site-plan of the Columbaria Statiliorum, Arruntiorum and the tomb with the fresco decoration,



1137 The Columbarium with the fresco decorations during the excavation in 1875.



1138 The excavated Columbarium before it was filled up again.

Fot 3572

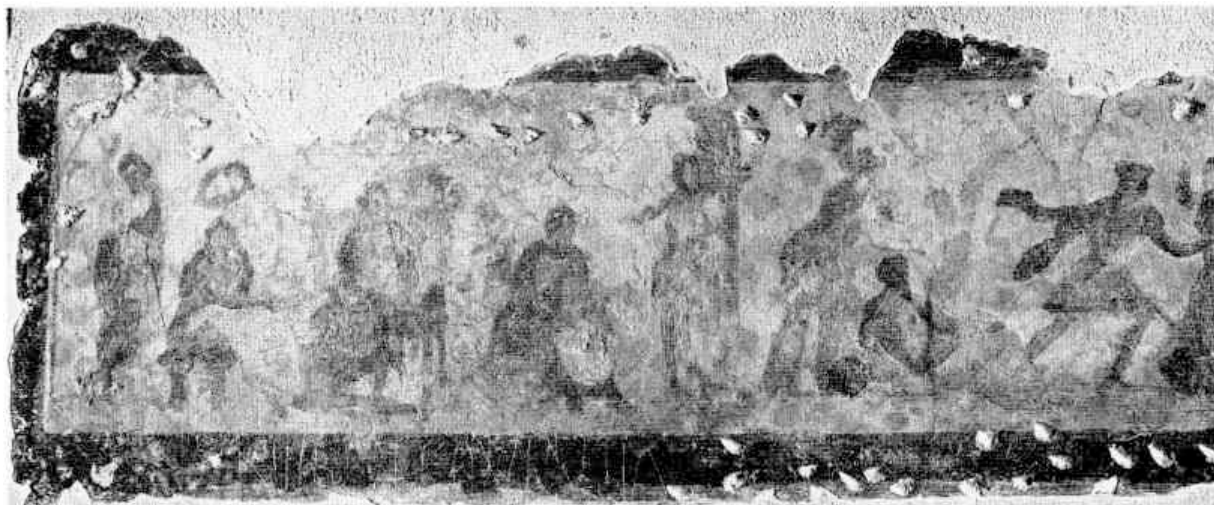


1139 The building of Lavinium from the frieze of the south wall, photographed in the Columbarium in 1875. Parker 3304



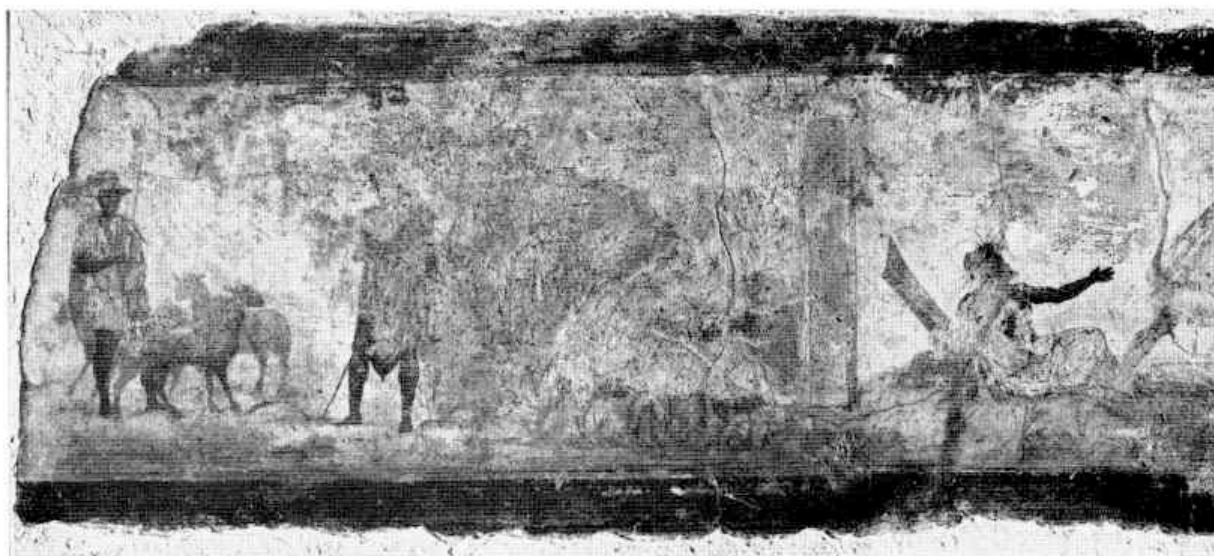
1140 Left side of the south wall frieze.

Fot 6643



1141 Left side of the east wall frieze.

Fot 5282



1142 Left side of the north wall frieze.

Fot 6644



1143 Right side of the south wall frieze.

Fot 6643



1144 Right side of the east wall frieze.

Fot 5282



1145 Right side of the north wall frieze.

Fot 6644



1146 The preserved remains of the west wall frieze.

Fot 6645



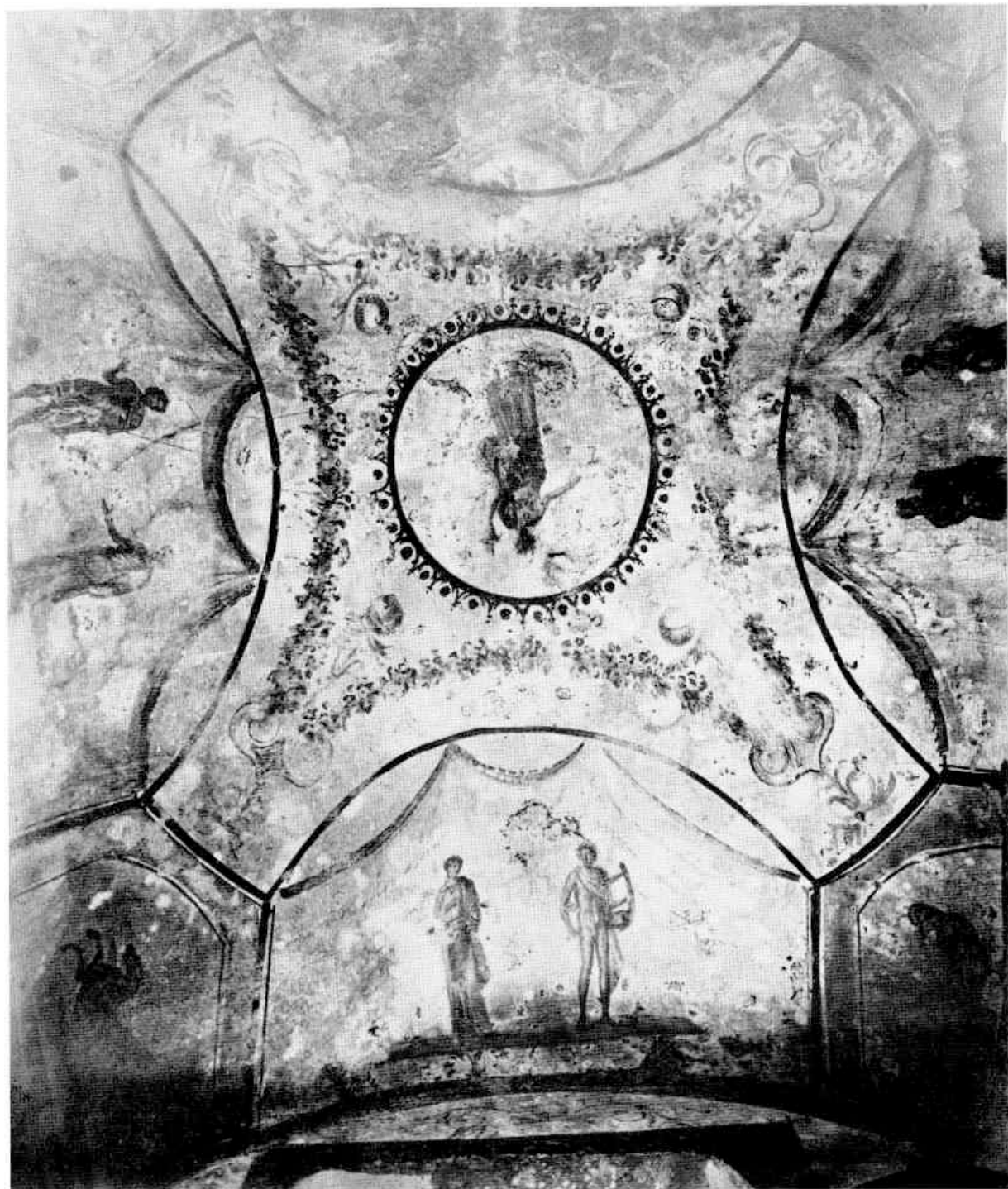
1147 Scene of the Battle of Numicus, from the frieze of the south wall.

Parker 3309



1148 Romulus as a shepherd, from the north wall frieze.

Parker 3318



1149 Painting of the vaulted ceiling, photographed after the excavation. Fortuna with a cornucopia in the centre, in the lower field Apollo with a female figure.

Parker 3316



1150 A section of the ceiling painting, Hercules with a female figure.

Parker 3315



1151 Section of the ceiling painting, Hippolytos and Phaidra (AnnInst, 1878, p. 237).

Parker 3314



1152 Wall painting with a picture of a funeral banquet.

Parker 3312

SEPULCRUM SER. SULPICII GALBAE. The tomb of Sergius Sulpicius Galba, consul in 108 B. C., was discovered in 1885 on Via Giovanni Branca. It lay between the Porticus Aemilia and the Horrea Galbae (q. v. I, 589, 590), where it is shown on a fragment of the Severan marble plan (FUR, tav. XXIV). The remains of the tomb, of Monte-Verde tufa, with an inscription on a travertine tablet (CIL VI, 31617) have been reassembled in the Antiquarium of the City of Rome, on the Caelian.

R. LANCIANI, NSc, 1885, p. 527; id., BCom XIII, 1885, p. 165 f.; id., FUR, 40; G. GATTI, RM I, 1886, pp. 62, 71; H. JORDAN, Top I, 3, p. 175; T. FRANK,

Buildings, p. 143; P-A, pp. 261, 480; Ant, p. 24; G. LUGLI, Mon III, p. 605; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 31, 135; L. CREMA, ArchRom, p. 126; FUR, p. 81, Tav. XXIV.

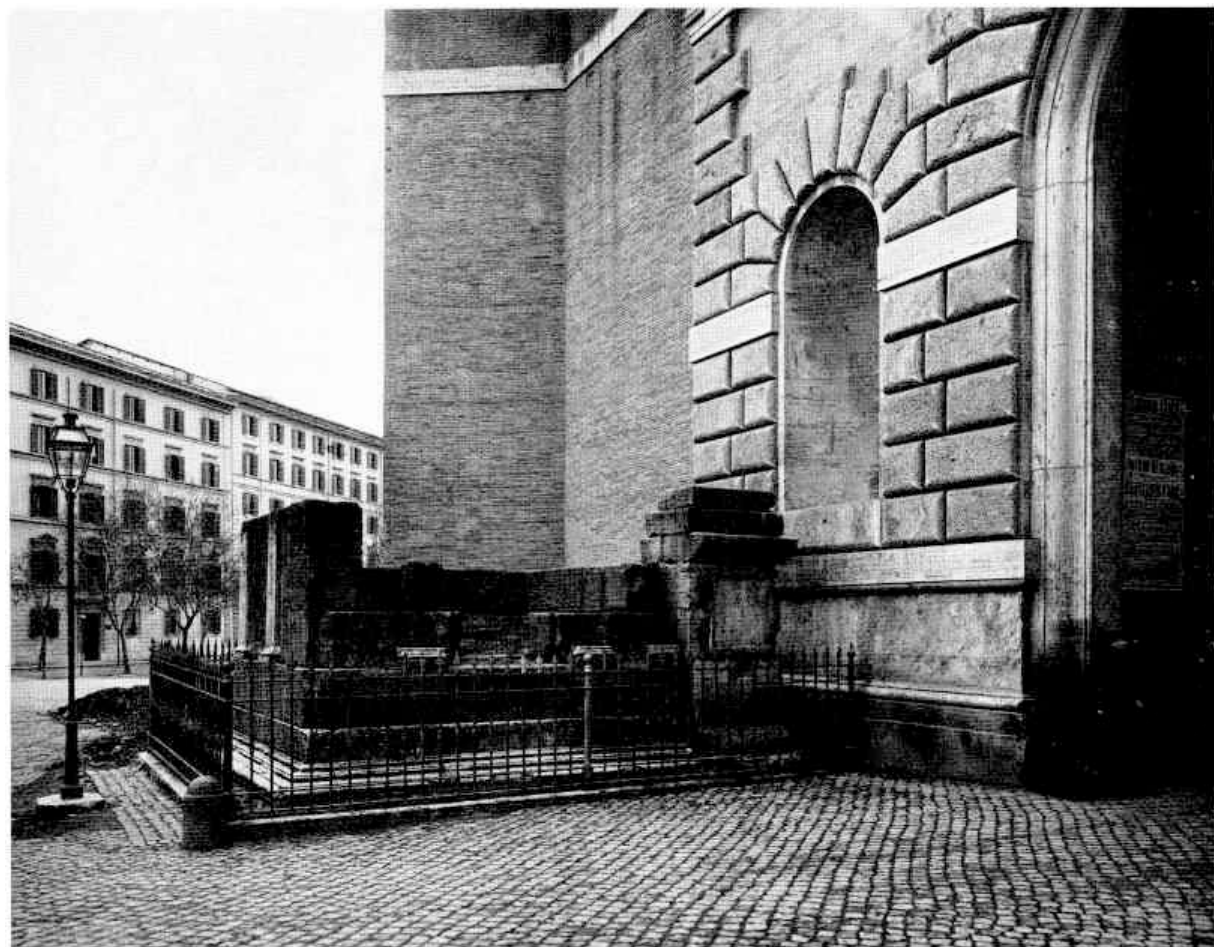


1153 Tomb of Sergius Sulpicius Galba.

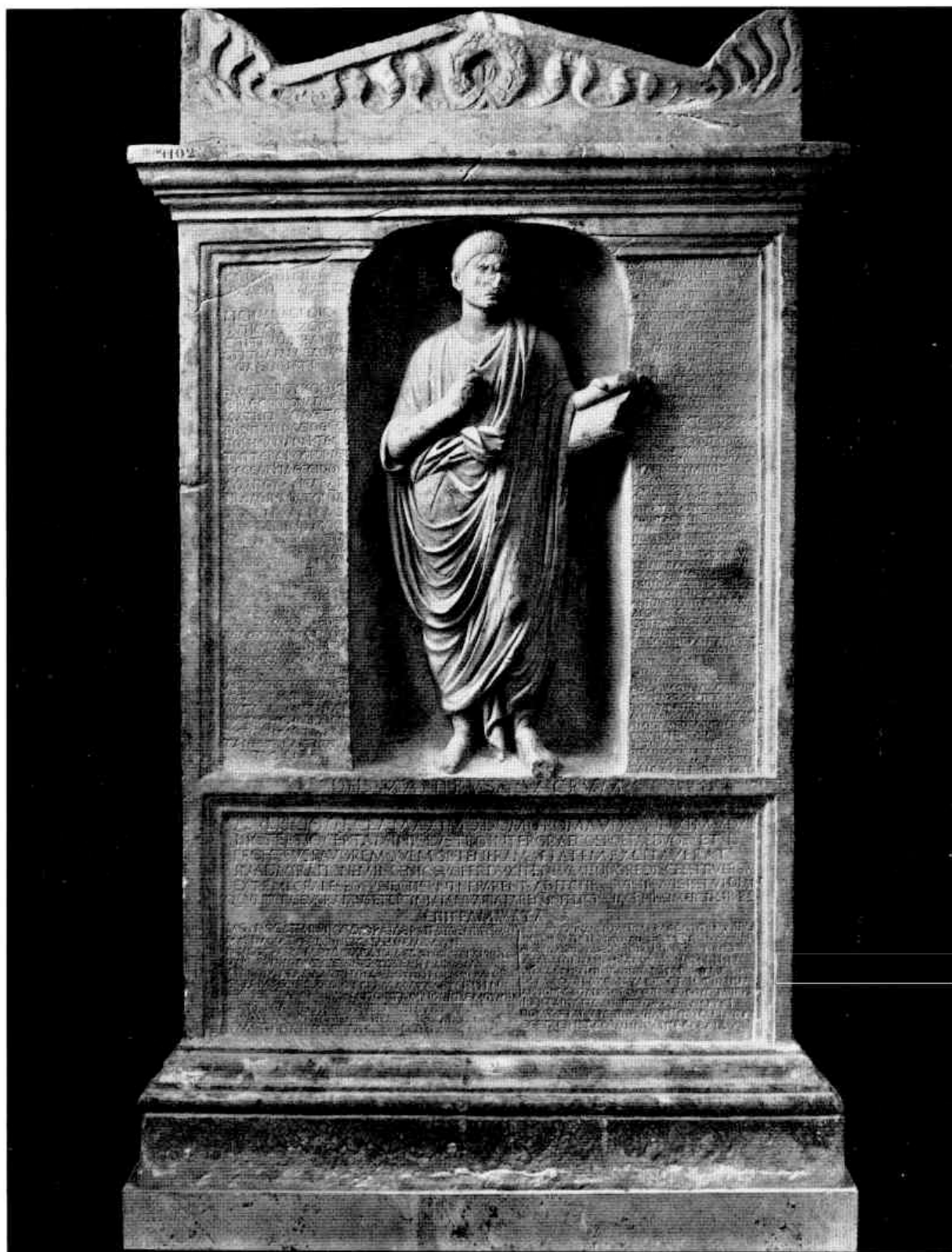
SEPULCRUM Q. SULPICII MAXIMI. The tomb of Q. Sulpicius Maximus, an eleven year old boy, was discovered under the east tower of the Porta Salaria, when it was pulled down in 1871 (s. Porta Salaria II, 977). The tombstone has a statue of Q. Sulpicius in a niche; he is wearing a toga, and on either side is the Greek poem (CIL VI, 33976), with which the boy won distinction at the third Capitoline contest, under Domitian, in 94 A. D. (s. Suetonius, Domitian, IV, 4). The stone is now in the Museo Nuovo Capitolino. The remains of the tomb were left where they had been found, in front of Vespignani's new Porta Salaria (q. v. II, 976), until 1921, when the gate was removed to ease the flow of traffic. The tomb was then re-erected to the east of the new opening in the wall.

G. HENZEN, *BullInst*, 1871, pp. 98–114; C. L. VISCONTI, *Il sepolcro del fanciullo Quinto Sulpicio Massimo*, 1871; R. LANCIANI, *Pagan and Christian Rome*, 1893, pp. 280–282; H. ST. JONES, *Cons*, p. 149 f. (Bibl: p. 150); G. LUGLI, *Architettura ed Arti*

Decorative V, 1925/26, p. 404 f.; P-A, p. 486 f.; G. LUGLI, *Mon II*, p. 173; *III*, p. 340 f.; D. MUSTILLI, p. 97 (Bibl: p. 97); F. POULSEN, *Römische Kulturbilder*, 1949, p. 235 f.; H. KÄHLER, *Rom und seine Welt II*, 1960, p. 242 f.



1154 The tomb of Q. Sulpicius Maximus, in front of the Porta Salaria, where it was found in 1871. GFN C/9011



1155 The tombstone of Q. Sulpicius Maximus in the Museo Nuovo Capitolino.

Fot 3237



1156 The tomb in the position which it has occupied since 1921.

Fot 1139

SEPULCRUM C. SULPICII PLATORINI. When the Tiber embankment was being built in 1880, the family tomb of the Sulpicii Platorini was discovered on the right bank, between the Pons Agrippae and the Aurelian Wall (s. plan, Pons Agrippae II, 915). The marble tablet over the entrance gives the owner's name as C. Sulpicius Platorinus (CIL VI, 31761), who was triumvir monetalis in 18 B. C. The other inscriptions found in the tomb (CIL VI, 31762–31768a) date from the time of Augustus to the Flavians. When the Aurelian Wall was built, the upper part of the tomb had been covered over, and the urns and statues which it contained were thus preserved. They could not be left in situ, because of the depth at which they were situated in the Tiber bank. Accordingly, they were removed to the Baths of Diocletian, together with the architectural remains, and the tomb was reassembled, and its façade restored, on the occasion of the Archaeological Exhibition in 1911.

F. GORI, *ArchStor* IV, 1880, p. 171 f.; R. LANCIANI, *NSc*, 1880, pp. 129–138, Tavv. IV, V; 1883, p. 372; C. L. VISCONTI, *BCom* VIII, 1880, pp. 136–138; F. BARNABEI, *NSc*, 1896, pp. 467–469; W. ALTMANN, *Die römischen Grabaltäre der Kaiserzeit*, 1905, pp. 44–48; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, p. 650 f.; R. PARIBENI – A.

BERETTI, *BArt* V, 1911, pp. 365–372; *Catalogo della mostra archeologica nelle Terme di Diocleziano*, 1911, pp. 171–173; P-A, p. 487; R. PARIBENI, *MusNaz*, p. 59; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 654–657; id., *Tecnica* I, pp. 533, 588; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 182, 294, 339.



1157 The restored tomb of C. Sulpicius Platorinus in the Museo Nazionale Romano.

Fot 1138

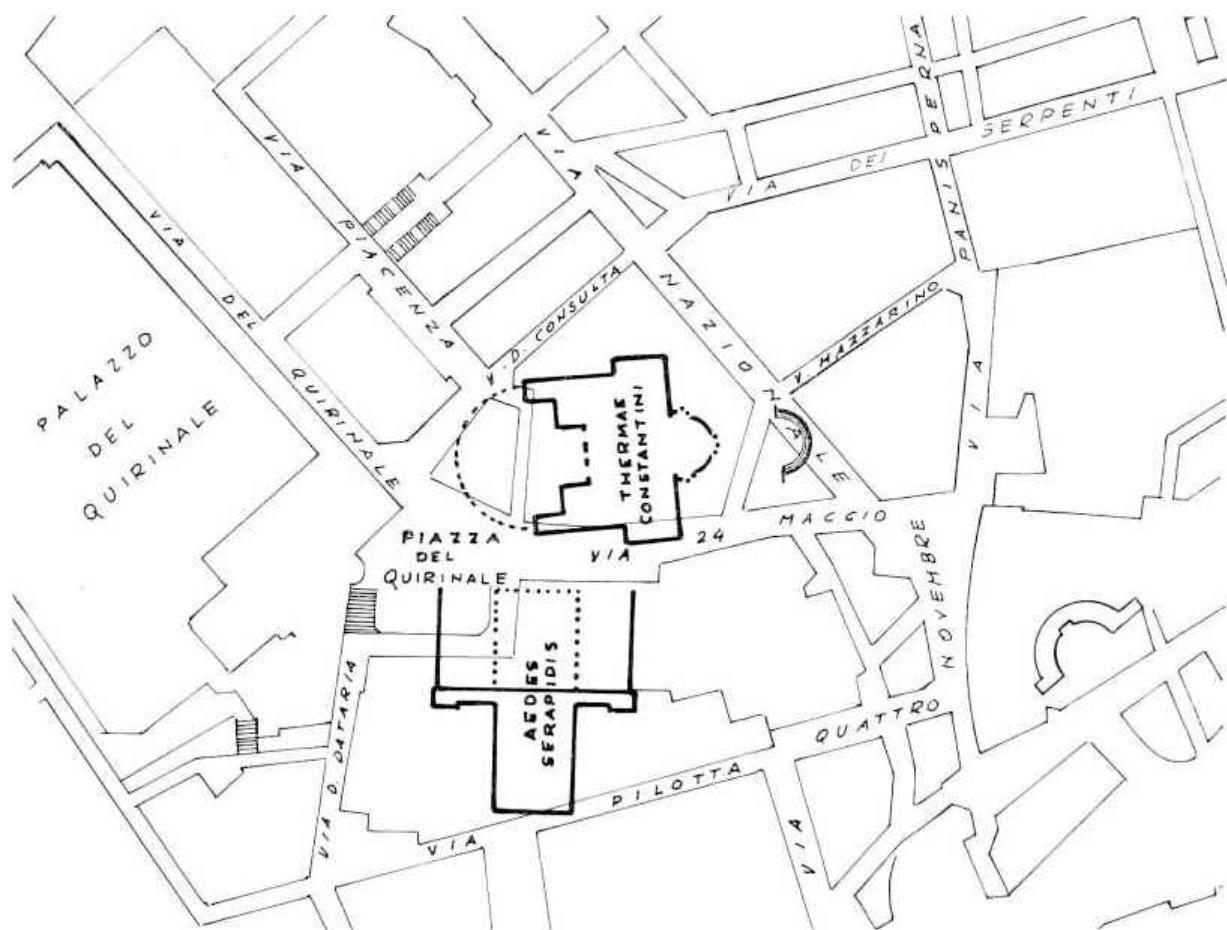


1158 The tomb after its discovery below the Aurelian Wall; watercolour by the painter E. Roesler Franz in the Museo di Roma.
Fot 5270

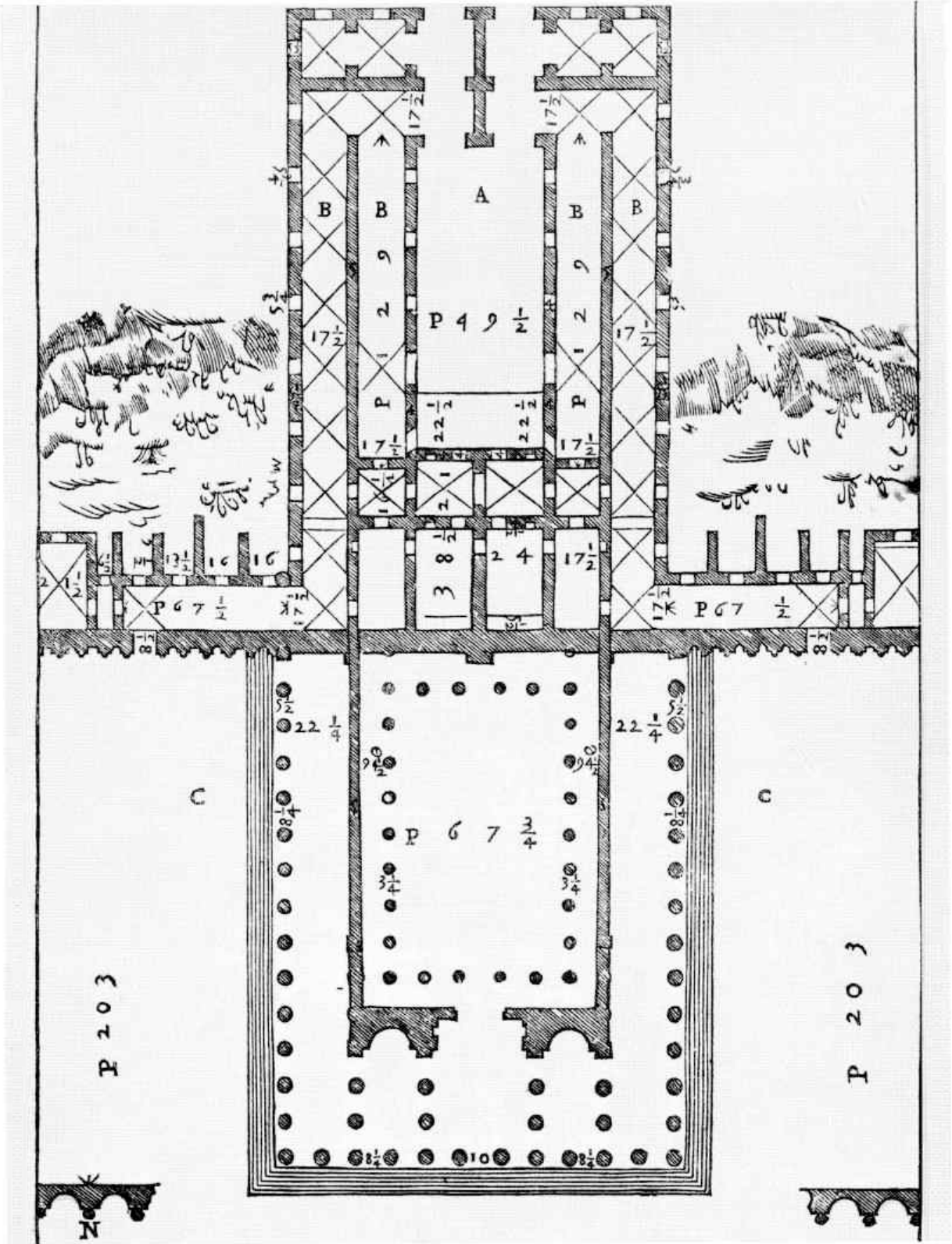
SERAPIS, TEMPLUM. The ruins of a building on the west slope of the Quirinal have been identified as the Temple of Serapis (CIL VI, 570), which was built by Caracalla in the VI Region (CodTop I, p. 107). Part of the ruins lies in the gardens of the Palazzo Colonna, and part in the Università Gregoriana Pontificia. Until early in the 17th century, part of the rear wall of the temple cella was still standing, and it is known to us from numerous 16th century drawings as "Torre Mesa", "Torre di Mecenate", or "Frontispizio di Nerone" (s. Egger, *Römische Veduten* II, 86–88). A corner-piece of the marble pediment of the rear wall, and a fragment of the marble frieze, have lain in the gardens of the Palazzo Colonna since about 1630 when the wall was destroyed. A monumental double-stairway led down from the temple on the Quirinal to the Campus Martius; part of its enclosure walls and sections of four partition walls are still preserved.

A. PALLADIO, *I quattro libri dell'architettura*, 1570, I, pp. 64, 66; IV, pp. 41–47; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, p. 715 f.; R. LANCIANI, *NSc*, 1878, pp. 92, 369; L. URLICH, *RM* III, 1888, p. 98; CH. HÜLSEN, *RhM* XLIX, 1894, pp. 392–396; id., *BCom* XXIII, 1895, pp. 39–59; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* XXII, 1894, pp. 297–307; XXIII, 1895, pp. 94–101; id., *Ruins*, pp. 428–432 (Bibl: p. 432); id., *Storia* II, pp. 154 f., 249 f.;

III, pp. 203–205; IV, pp. 97 f., 155 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 421–423; M. MARCHETTI, *BCom* XLII, 1914, p. 374; G. CULTRERA, *MemLinc* 5, XVIII, 1923, p. 528 f.; *Röm Gebälke* I, pp. 73–84; TH. ASHBY, *The years work in class. studies* XX, 1926/27, p. 103; P-A, pp. 487, 491 f.; H. KÄHLER, *RM* LII, 1937, p. 94 f.; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 279, 304–307; M. SANTANGELO, *Quirinale*, pp. 154–177; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 521.



1159 Site-plan of the Temple of Serapis and the Baths of Constantine.



1160 Plan of the temple and the stairway leading down to the Campus Martius (Palladio, I Quattro Libri, IV, p. 42).
Fot 3050



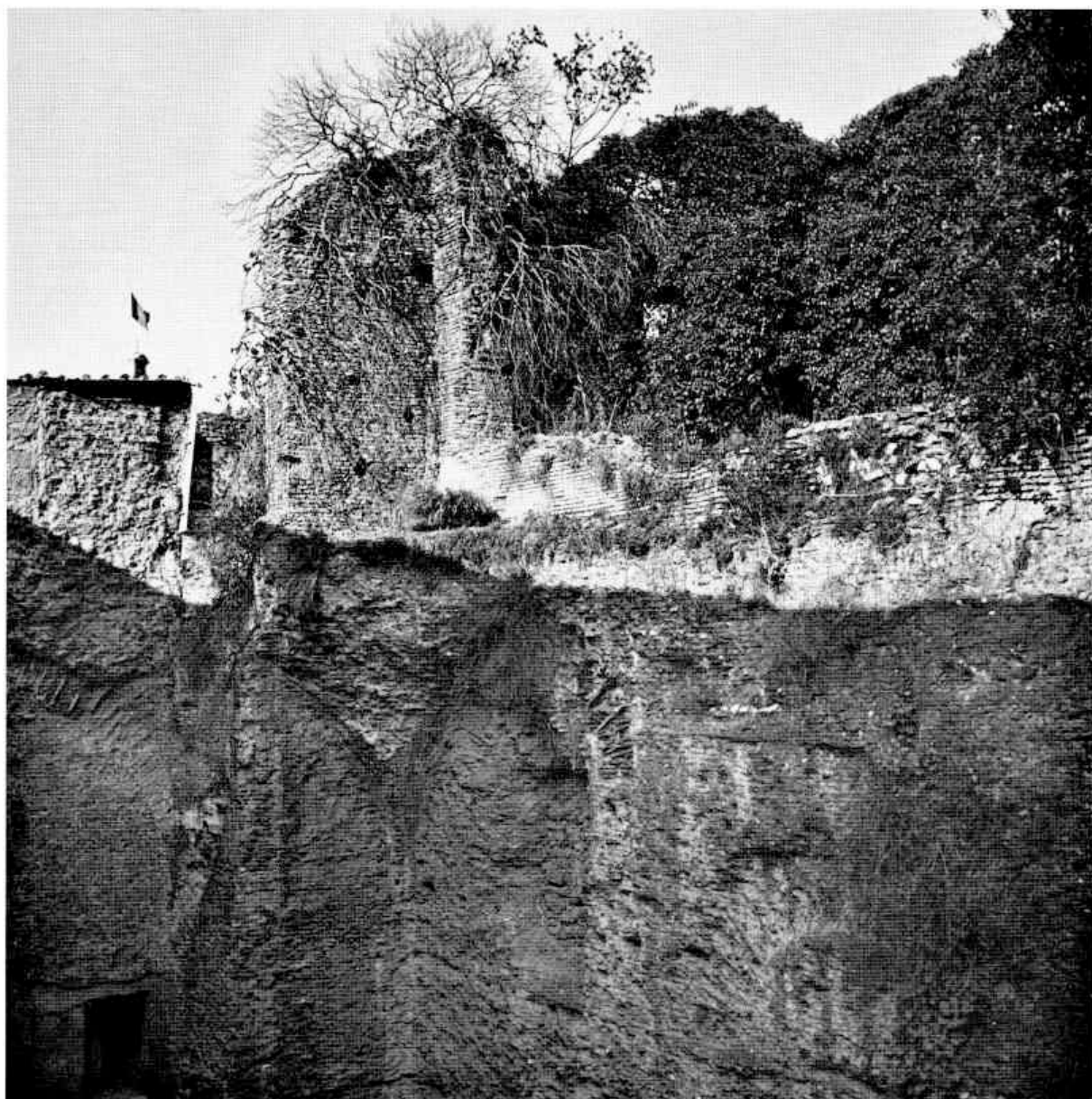
1161 Walls of the well of the stairway: northern outer wall and partition wall.

Fot 973



1162 Northern outer wall of the well of the stairway.

Fot 974



1163 Substructure of the stairways in the Università Gregoriana.

Fot 975

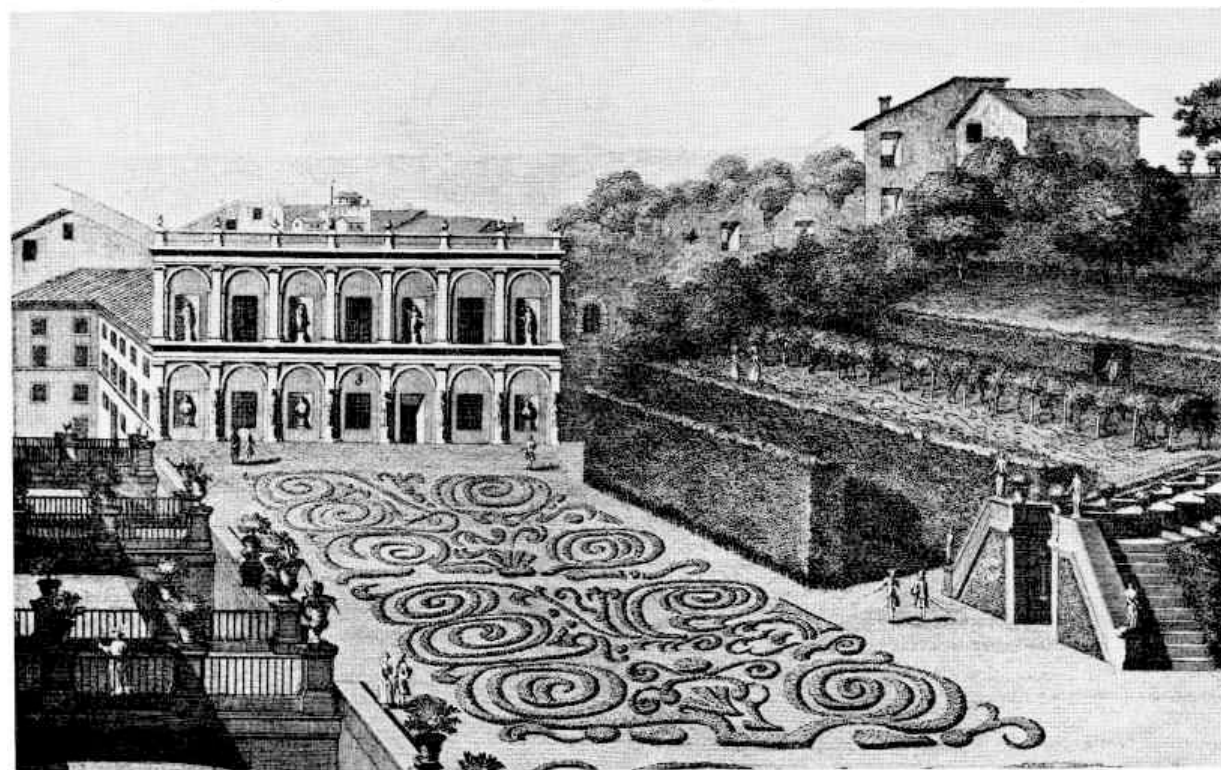


1164 Southern outer wall of the well of the stairway, and terraces in the gardens of the Palazzo Colonna.

Fot 978



1165 Rear wall of the temple and outer wall of the well of the stairway (Heemskerck II, fol. 81 v. and 82 r.). Fot 4767

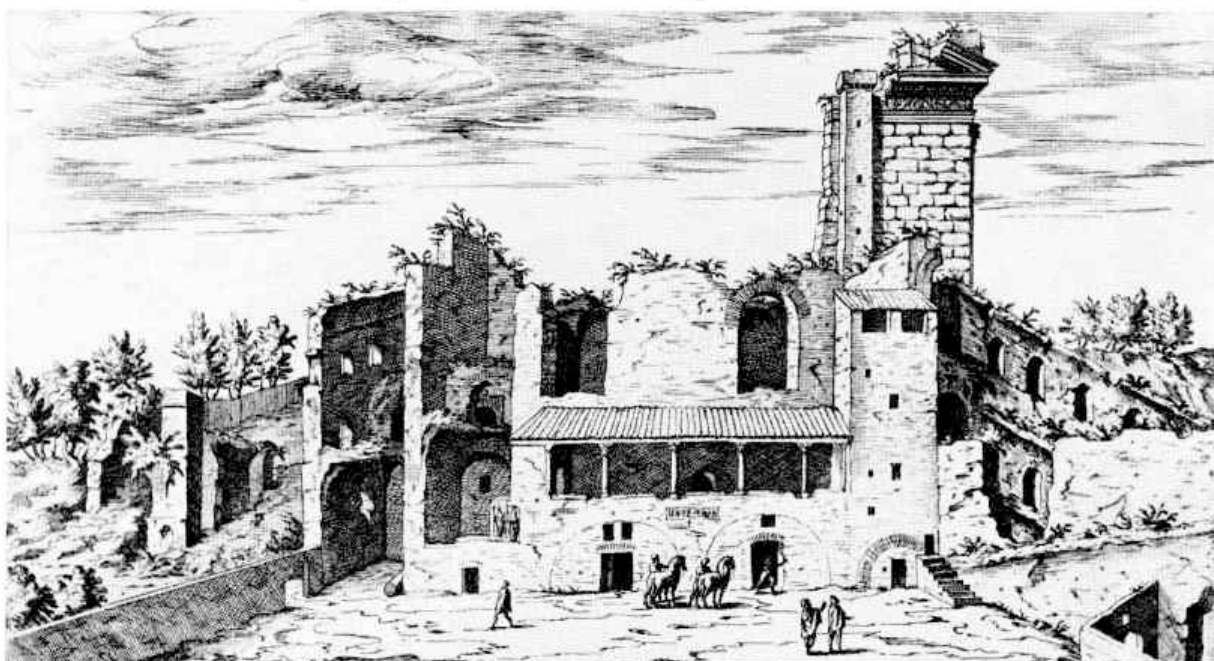


1166 Garden of the Palazzo Colonna, with part of the southern outer wall of the well of the stairway (s. fig. 1164); drawing by Pannini at the beginning of the 18th century. Fot 3051



1167 The entablature of the pediment, and part of the frieze in the garden of Palazzo Colonna.

Fot 6638

1168 "Torre Mesa", the remains of the rear wall of the temple and wall of the well of the stairway (S. Du Pérac, *I vestigi dell'Antichità di Roma*, 1575, fol. 3).

Fot 3049

SESSORIUM. The residence of the empress Helena, which was known as the Sessorium, or the PALATIUM SESSORIANUM (CIL VI, 1134) was situated in the HORTI SPEI VETERIS. In the preceding century, Heliogabalus (218–222 A. D.) had a villa there, which in size and character was comparable with Nero's Domus Aurea, or Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli. The Amphitheatrum Castrense (q. v. I, 1–4), the Circus Varianus (q. v. I, 280–282) and the Thermae Helenae (q. v. II, 1257–1262) all formed part of it. An atrium of the palace, measuring 39.25 m. × 24.80 m. and 22 m. in height, with five arched entrances on the side and rectangular windows above, was converted by Constantine into the church of S. Croce in Gerusalemme. A covered corridor, more than 300 m. long, led down the south side of the building, from the Amphitheatrum Castrense to the Circus Varianus (s. plan, Circus Varianus I, 280). The grounds of the villa were cut in half when the Aurelian Wall was built (270–272 A. D.), and the part outside the wall was apparently abandoned. The rear wall and apse of a building which stands north of the church, is referred to in Renaissance drawings as the “Tempio di Venere e Cupido”, for no apparent reason. This hall does not belong to the original complex of the Sessorium, but dates from the beginning of the 4th century. The excavations, which started in 1958 and are not yet completed, have discovered further rooms of the palace with fresco decorations, to the east of the church.

s. a. Thermae Helenae II, 1258, 1259

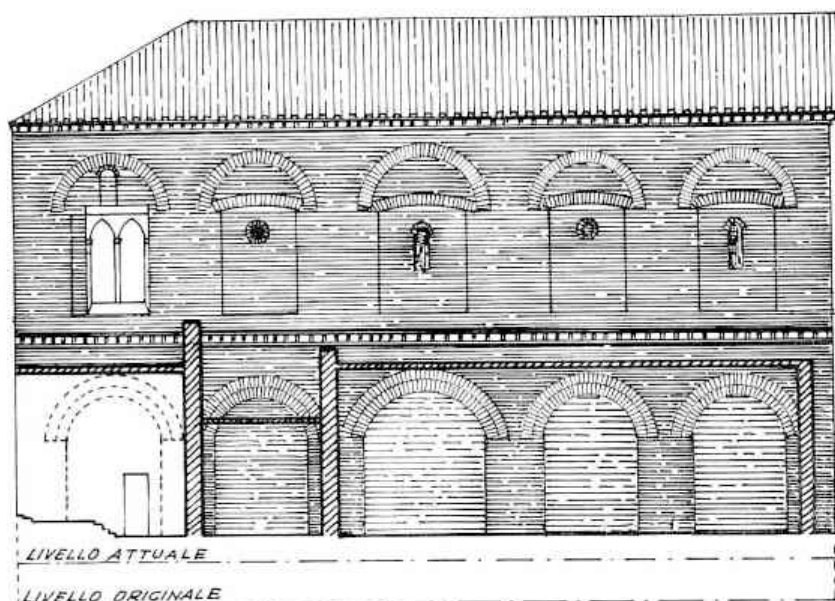
NARDINI-NIBBY II, pp. 12–14; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, pp. 370–372; R. LANCIANI, *MAInc* I, 1889, pp. 490–492; id., *Ruins*, pp. 397–400 (Bibl: p. 400); id., *Storia* III, p. 163 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* VII, 1892, p. 300; P. CROSTAROSA, *NBACrist* VII, 1901, pp. 119–144; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, p. 249 f.; M. MARCHETTI, *BCom* XLII, 1914, p. 356 f.; R. LANCIANI, *Wanderings through ancient Roman churches*, 1924, pp. 215–

220, 225 f., 252 f.; E. GATTI, *BCom* LIII, 1925, p. 278; G. T. RIVOIRA, *RomArch*, p. 147 f., figs. 177–179; CH. HÜLSEN, *Chiese*, p. 243; P-A, p. 487 f.; G. LUGLI, *Horti Variani*, *DizEpigr* III, 1922, p. 1004 f.; id., *Mon* III, pp. 486–490; R. KRAUTHEIMER, *Corp*, pp. 171–177; A. M. COLINI, *MemPontAcc* 3, VIII, 1955, pp. 137–140, 154–168, 170–177.



1169 The buildings of the Sessorium in 1642, an engraving by Israel Silvestre.

Fot 2970



1170 Elevation of the ancient atrium, before it was converted into the church of S. Croce in Gerusalemme (after Krautheimer).



1171 The ancient north wall of S. Croce in Gerusalemme.



1172 The ancient hall of the Sessorium behind the façade of S. Croce in Gerusalemme,

Fot 672



1173 The 4th century apse in the Sessorium complex, known as "Tempio di Venere e Cupido".

Anderson 2354

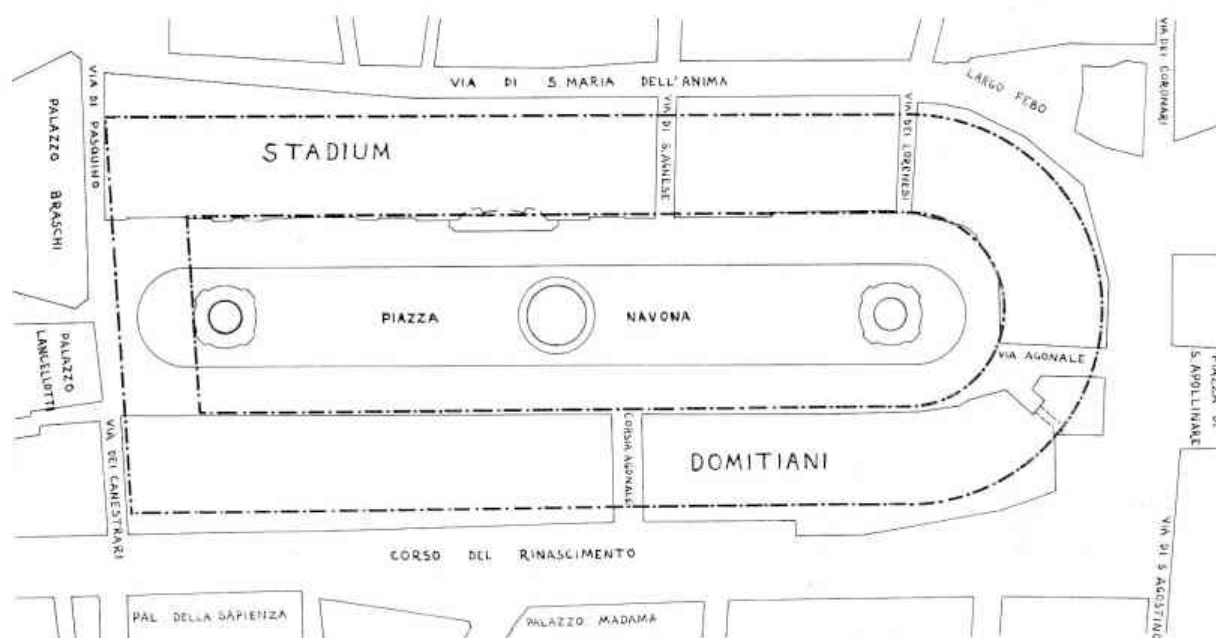
SPES, TEMPLUM, s. Forum Holitorium.

SOL INVICTUS ELAGABALUS, s. Iuppiter Ultor.

STADIUM DOMITIANI. The Piazza Navona now occupies the site of the stadium, which was built by Domitian in 92/96 A. D., and restored in 228 A. D. by Alexander Severus. It was used for athletics, and gladiator contests were also held there, when the Colosseum was out of use after a fire at the time of Macrinus in 217 A. D. The stadium differed from the circus in having neither spina nor carceres. In mediaeval times, it was known as the "Circus Flaminius" (CodTop II, pp. 176, 180, 195), "Theatrum Alexandri" (CodTop III, p. 23), and "Circus Alexandri" (CodTop III, p. 219) and, until the 19th century, antiquarians and topographers unanimously identified it as the Circus of Alexander Severus. It was first recognized as the Stadium of Domitian by Urlichs in 1842. Its form and dimensions were established by excavations in 1868 (north side), 1869 (south perimeter), 1933/34 (east side, in the Corsia Agonale), and 1936/37 (the north curve). The remains of the north curve with the entrance gate, which were discovered in 1936, can be seen below the newly built houses to the west of Via Agonale.

F. CANCELLIERI, *Mercato*, pp. 23–31; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt I*, pp. 599–603; PLATNER-BUNSEN, *Beschreibung III*, 3, pp. 70–74; R. LANCIANI, *BullInst*, 1869, p. 228 f.; E. SARTI, *ArchStorPat IX*, 1886, p. 478; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 496–498 (Bibl: p. 498); id., *Storia II*, pp. 228–231; III, p. 224 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, pp. 592–594; L. DE GREGORI, *Roma IV*, 1926, pp. 14–25; P-A, p. 495 f.; G. GATTI, *NSe*, 1934, p. 151 f.; id., *BCom LXII*, 1934, pp. 172–174; A. M.

COLINI, *BCom LXVI*, 1938, p. 266 f.; id., *Bull. Mus. Imp. Rom X*, 1939 (*BCom LXVII*) p. 182 f.; id., *Pal-ladio III*, 1939, p. 186 f.; id., *Capitolium XVI*, 1941, pp. 209–223; id., *Stadium Domitiani*, 1943 (Bibl: p. 15 f.); G. LUGLI, *Mon III*, pp. 218–223; F. CASTAGNOLI, *Roma XXI*, 1943, p. 166 f.; P. ROMANO – P. PARTINI, *Piazza Navona*, s. d. (1953), pp. 7–38; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 302 f.; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 107 f.



1174 The Stadium of Domitian and the Piazza Navona (Colini).

- 1175 Aureus of Septimius Severus with the Stadium Domitiani (Mattingly-Sydenham, Roman Imp. Coinage IV, 1936, p. 124, No. 260).

MCR A/789



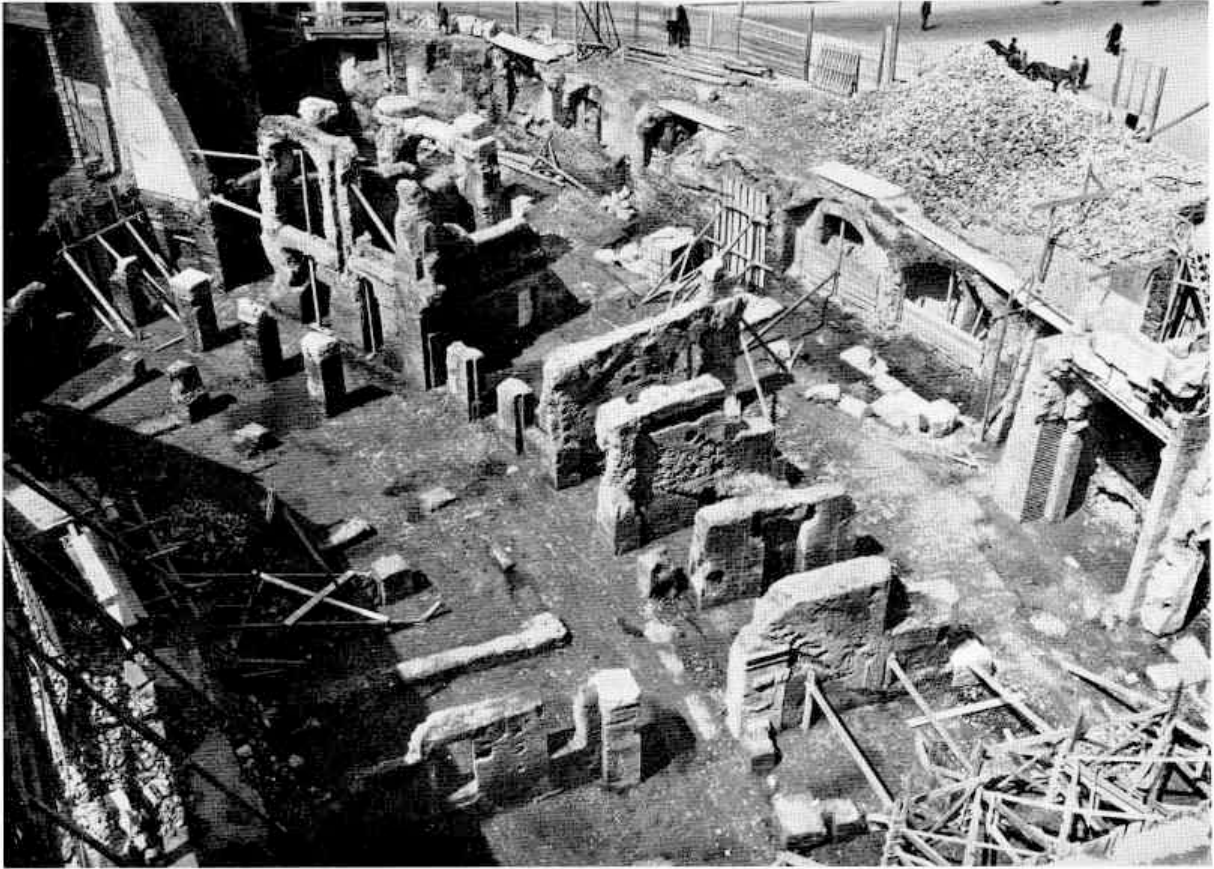
- 1176 Air photograph of the Piazza Navona.

Fot 3031



1177 Excavation of the north side of the stadium in 1936.

Rip X C/3517



1178 The north curve of the stadium, with the main entrance.

Rip X C/3530



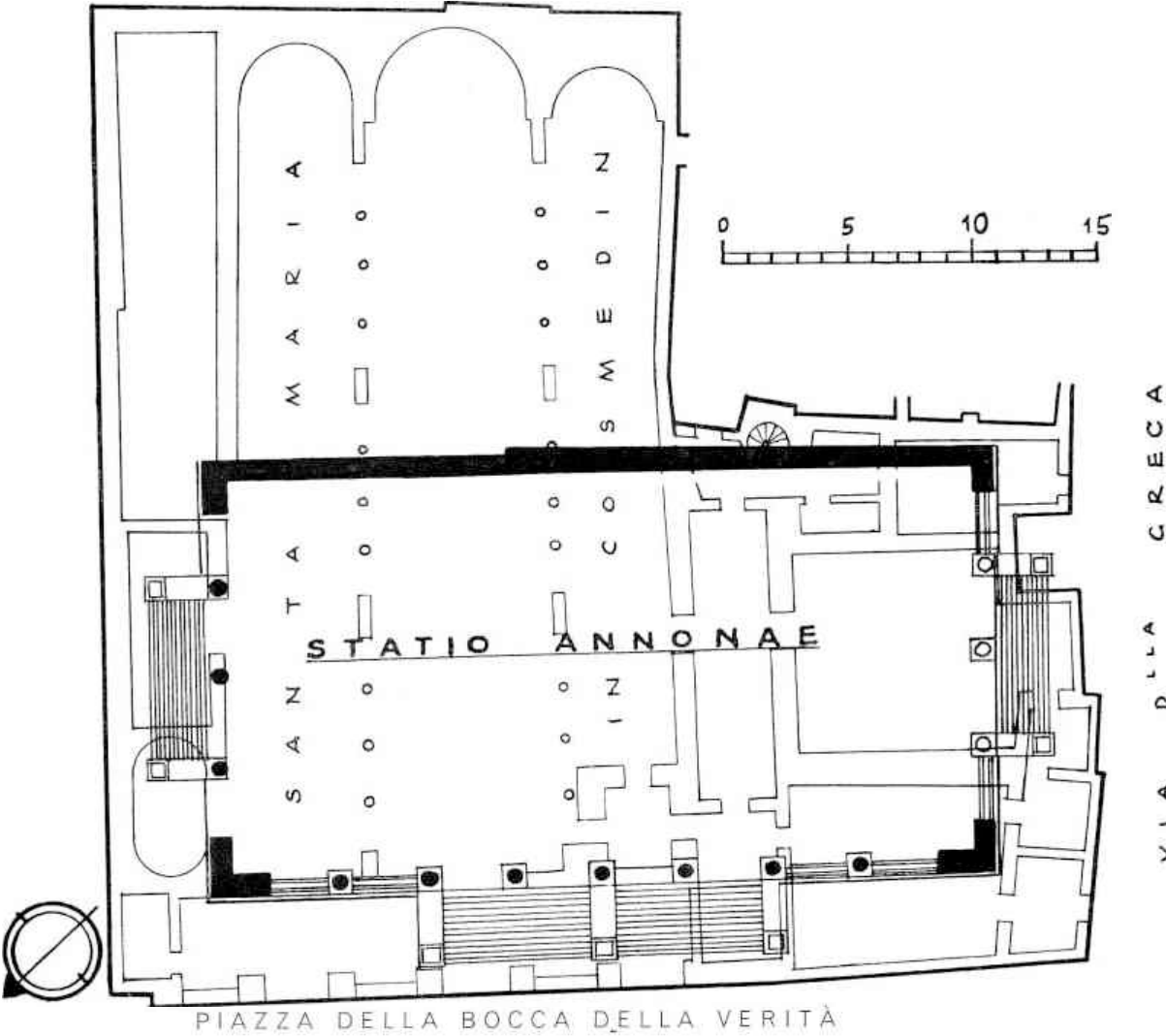
1179 Travertine pier of the east side, discovered in 1933, in the Corsia Agonale.

Fot 778

STATIO ANNONAE. The headquarters of the Praefectus Annonae, who was responsible for supplying the population of Rome with food, was situated in the Forum Boarium, near the Temple of Ceres (q. v. I, 261). In the 4th century A. D., a portico was built for the Statio Annonae, separated from the temple by a brick wall; its remains can be seen in the church of S. Maria in Cosmedin. Apparently it was part of this pagan building, and not the nearby Temple of Ceres, which was used as the foundation of the Diaconia in the 6th century. The identification of the building depends on inscriptions, which were found nearby and give the names of praefecti annonae (CIL VI, 1151, 31856).

G. B. DE ROSSI, *AnnInst*, 1885, pp. 223–231; L. DUCHESNE, *Mél* VII, 1887, p. 242 f.; G. B. DE ROSSI – G. GATTI, *BCom* XVII, 1889, pp. 358–360; E. STEVENSON, *RömQuart* VII, 1893, pp. 11–31; CH. HÜLSEN, *DissPontAcc* 2, VI, 1896, pp. 231–236; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 519–522 (Bibl: p. 522); id., *Storia* III, p. 43; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, p. 146 f.; TH. ASHBY,

JRS IX, 1919, p. 183; M. DE DOMINICIS, *BCom* LII, 1924, pp. 135–149; CH. HÜLSEN, *Chiese*, p. 327 f.; G. B. GIOVENALE, *La basilica di S. Maria in Cosmedin*, 1927, pp. 334–350; P-A, p. 496 f.; D. VAN BERCHEM, *BCom* LXIII, 1935, pp. 91–95; J. LESTORQUOY, *RACrist* VII, 1930, pp. 274, 294 f., 298; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 585–587 (Bibl: p. 587).



1180 Site-plan of the Statio Annonae.



1181 Columns and arches of the Statio Annonae in the front wall of S. Maria in Cosmedin.

Fot 2972



1182 A composite capital from the front of the Statio Annonae.
GFN C/292



1183 North-east aisle of the church, with the columns of the front and the east side of the Statio Annonae. Fot 2971



1184 Plaster ornament of the arches over the columns at the front.

GFN E/133

STATIO AQUARUM. At the south and east sides of the Lacus Iuturnae (q. v.) are rooms which were possibly used for the care of the sick, who sought relief from their sufferings through the health giving waters of the spring of Iuturna. Statues of healing deities, such as the Dioscuri, Apollo, Serapis and Aesculapius, were found in the rooms and in the lacus itself, and give rise to the belief that the rooms were used for healing sleep, the "incubatio". In the 4th century A. D., these rooms became the headquarters of the *curatores aquarum*, who administered Rome's water supply. On the occasion of the dedication of the Statio Aquarum on 1st March 328 A. D., the curator aquarum, Fl. Maesius Egnatius Lollianus, erected a statue to the emperor Constantine.

G. BONI, *NSc*, 1900, p. 293; 1901, pp. 129-131; D. VAGLIERI, *BCom* XXVIII, 1900, pp. 71-73; XXXI, 1903, p. 174; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* XVII, 1902, p. 72 f.; id., *Klio* II, 1902, pp. 235, 244, 271 f.; id.,

FR, p. 149; L. DEUBNER, *Neue Jahrbücher f. d. klass. Altertum* IX, 1902, pp. 384-388; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, p. 311 f.; E. DE RUGGIERO, p. 242; P-A, p. 313; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 194 f.



1185 The rooms round the Lacus Iuturnae, behind the Lacus the hall with the statue of Aesculapius.

1186 An inscription dedicated to the Genius Stationis Aquarum, found in situ (CIL VI, 36781).
Fot 93



1187 The rooms of the Statio Aquarum below the ramp leading to the Nova Via.

Fot 4680

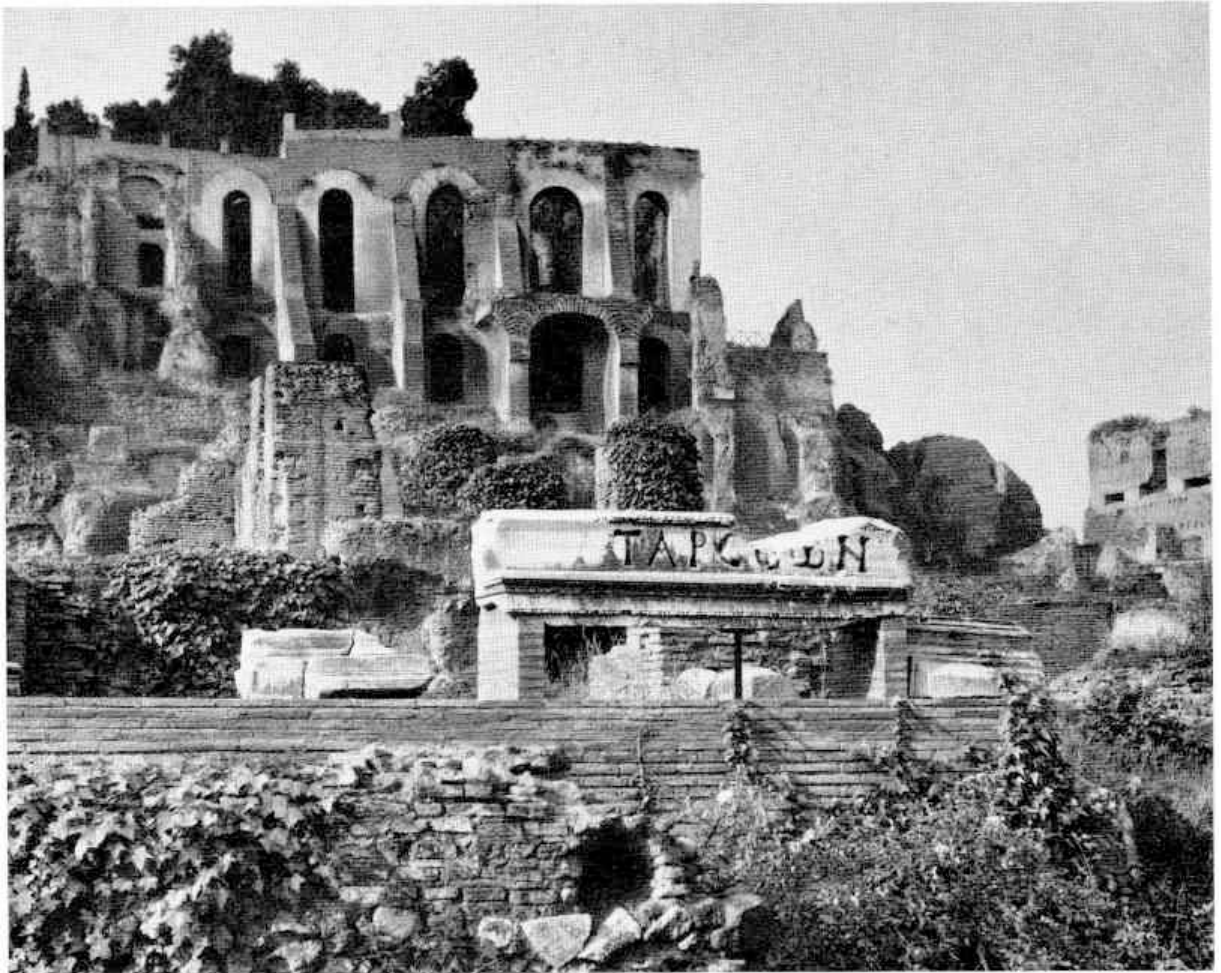


1188 The base for a statue of Constantine, erected on the occasion of the dedication of the Statio Aquarum by Fl. Maesius Egnatius Lollianus (CIL VI, 36951). For 4678

STATIONES MUNICIPIORUM. In the Forum Romanum, near the Volcanal (Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* XVI, 236), and flanking the Sacra Via between the Regia and the Arch of Titus, were certain small offices, similar to *tabernae*. They were maintained by representatives of cities of the Roman Empire, and were administered by a "stationarius" (*CIL* VI, 250). Among the cities mentioned in the inscriptions are: Noricum, Tivoli, Vienne, Caesarea, Tiberias (Claudiopolis) and Tarsus (Athenaeum 1958, pp. 106–116). A fragment of the architrave of the statio of Tarsus (*Inscriptiones Graecae* XIV, 1006 a) has been set up beside the Sacra Via, near its place of origin opposite the Templum Divi Romuli.

NARDINI-NIBBY II, p. 226 f.; PLATNER-BUNSEN, *Beschreibung* III, 1, p. 68; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* VI, 1878, p. 257; VIII, 1880, p. 80 f.; id., *NSc*, 1879, p. 113; G. GATTI, *NSc*, 1899, pp. 289, 386, 435; id., *BCom* XXVII, 1899, pp. 237–239, 242 f.; L. CANTARELLI, *BCom* XXVIII, 1900, pp. 124–134; CH. HÜL-

SEN, *RM* XVII, 1902, p. 11; XX, 1905, p. 9 f.; id., *Klio* II, 1902, pp. 238, 280; W. KUBITSCHKE, *ÖJh* VI, 1903, *Beiblatt*, pp. 80–82; W. H. ROSCHER V, p. 936; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 164, 269; P-A, p. 497; G. LUGLI, *MonMin*, pp. 111–120; L. MORETTI, *Athenaeum*, NS XXXVI, 1958, pp. 106–116.

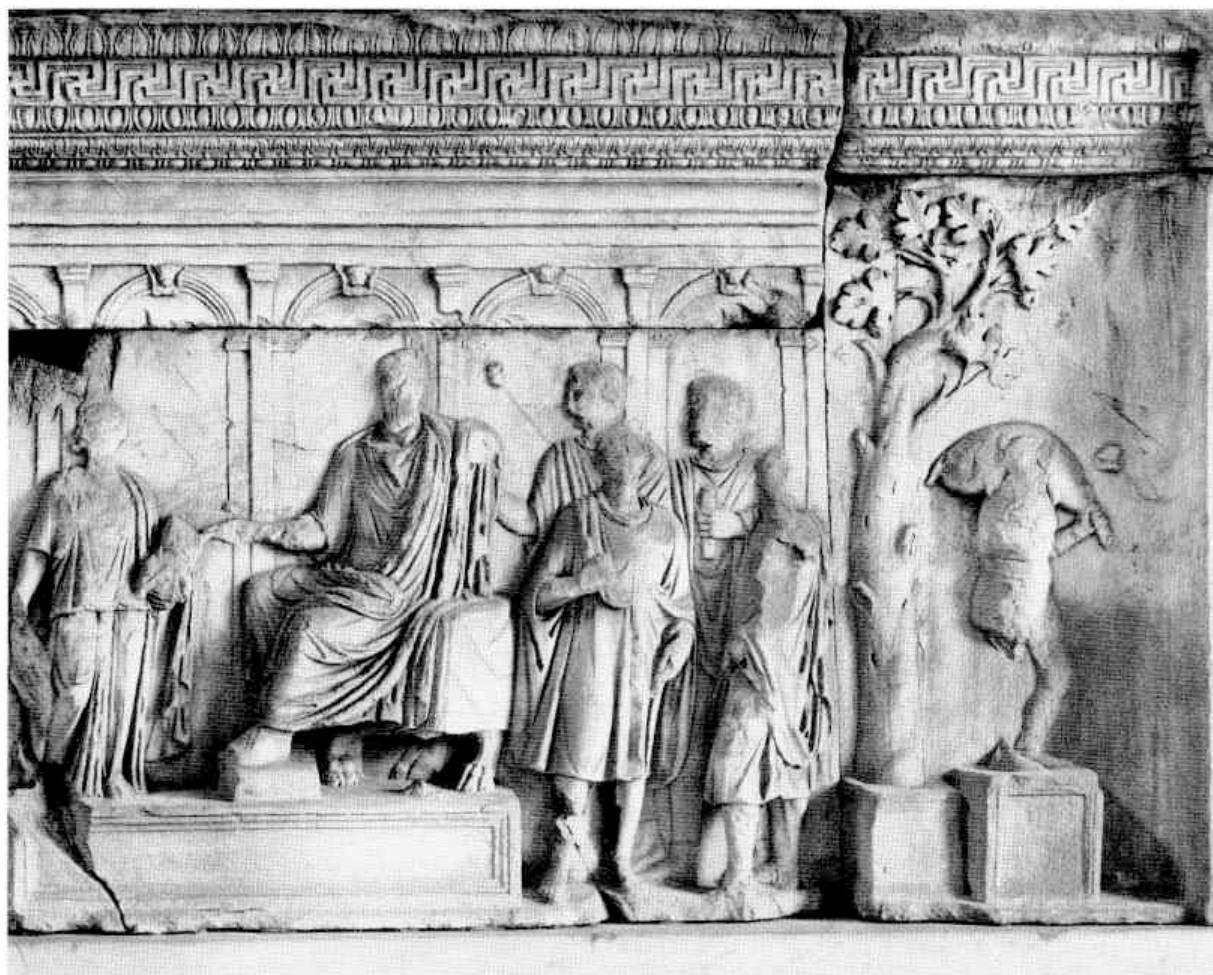


1189 Fragment of the architrave of the statio municipii of Tarsus beside the Sacra Via.

STATUA MARSYAE. In the centre of the Forum stood a fig-tree, an olive and a vine (s. *Ficus Olea Vitis* I, 485), and a statue of the satyr Marsyas, carrying a full wine-skin on his left shoulder. The statue with the fig-tree appears on the two Plutei Traiani reliefs (q. v. II, 902, 905), and on coins of L. Marcius Censorinus, which were struck between 86 and 81 B. C. (BMC, Rep I, p. 338, pl. XL, 3, 4). Copies of the statue of Marsyas, which stood near a praetor's tribunal in Rome, were set up as symbols of liberty in the fora of those provincial towns which possessed the *ius Italicum*.

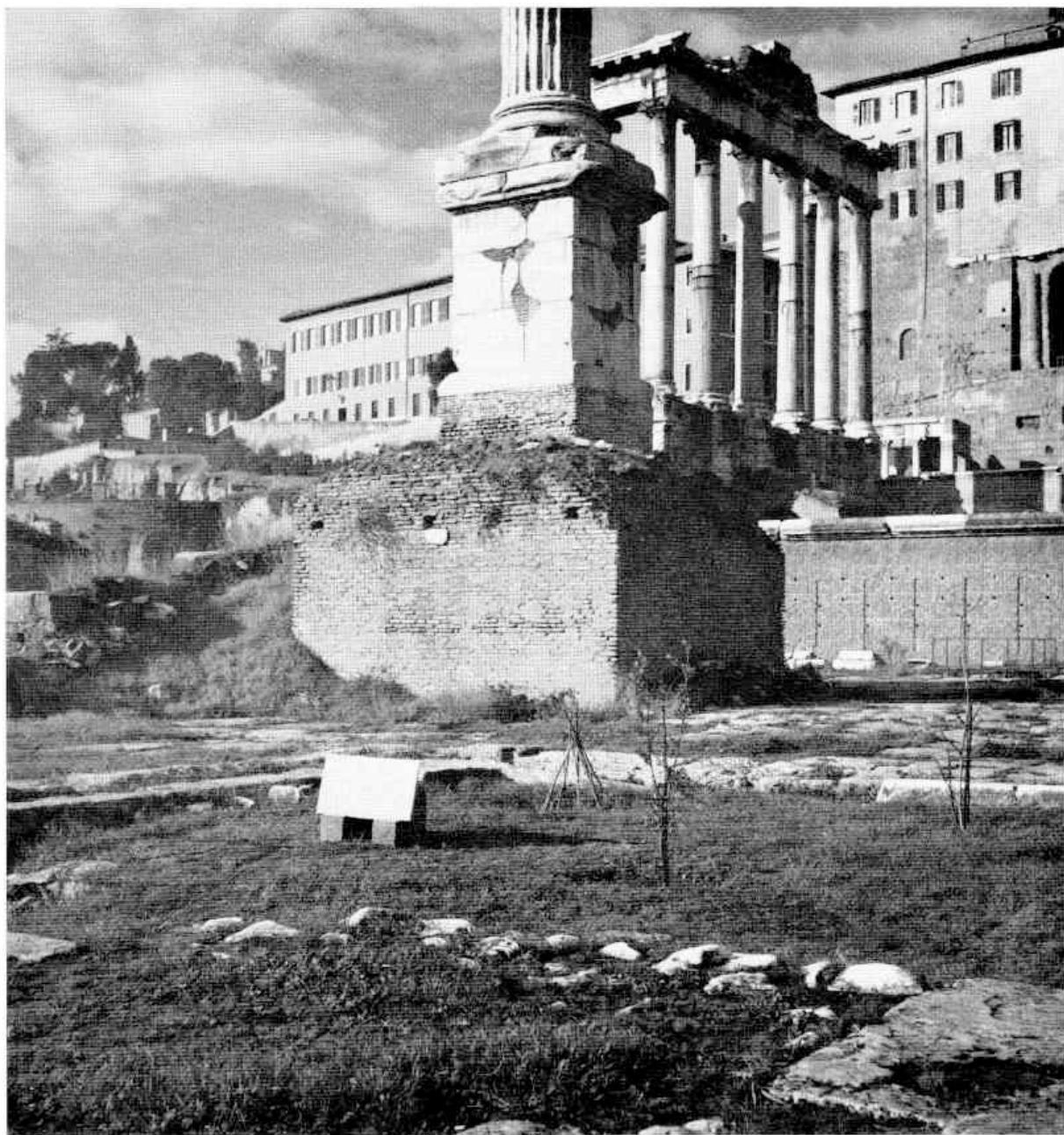
H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, pp. 264–266, 322; id., *Marsyas auf dem Forum in Rom*, 1883; O. GILBERT, *Rom III*, p. 155 f.; G. LÖSCHKE, *AA*, 1891, p. 14 f.; B. HEISTERBERGK, *Philologus L*, 1891, pp. 639–647; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM VII*, 1892, p. 287 f.; id., *Die neuesten Ausgrabungen auf dem Forum Romanum*, 1910, p. 19; A. REINACH, *Klio XIV*, 1914, pp. 321–337; H. THÉ-

DENAT, *FR*, p. 134 f.; W. SESTON, *Mél XLIV*, 1927, pp. 175–183; P-A, p. 499; C. GIOFFREDI, *Studia et documenta historiae et iuris IX*, 2, 1943, pp. 256–262, 275–282; A. PIGANIOL, *RA 6*, XXII, 1944, pp. 118–126; J. PAOLI, *Revue des études latines XXIII*, 1945, pp. 150–167; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 89 f. (Bibl: p. 90).



1190 The statue of Marsyas, beneath the fig-tree, on the left Pluteus Traiani.

Fot 6458



1191 The unpaved square in the centre of the Forum, where the statue of Marsyas stood.

Fot 123

STATUA STILICHONIS. Three monuments were erected in the Forum to Flavius Stilicho, who was Honorius' commander-in-chief. Their dedicatory inscriptions are preserved (CIL VI, 1730, 1731, 31987), although only one, which was found in 1880, is still in situ. This upright block of marble, (which in its original horizontal position supported an equestrian statue), is dedicated to the armies of the emperors Honorius, Arcadius and Theodosius, which in 403 A. D., under the command of Stilicho, conquered Alaric's Goths at Pollentia and Verona, thus rescuing the city for the last time from the onslaught of the barbarians. After his murder in 408 A. D., the name of Stilicho was erased from the inscription.

G. HENZEN, *BullInst*, 1880, pp. 169–174; R. LANCIANI, *NSc*, 1880, p. 53; id., *BCom VIII*, 1880, p. 135, No. 384; F. GORI, *ArchStor IV*, 1880, pp. 164–166;

CH. HÜLSEN, *FR*, p. 91; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 131 f., 262; E. DE RUGGIERO, p. 493 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 171.



1192 The monument to Stilicho for the victory over the Goths (CIL VI, 31987). Lines 10 and 11, with the name and titles of Stilicho, have been chiselled out. Fot 46

TABULARIUM. The repository of the state archives of the Roman Republic was built in 78 B. C. by Q. Lutatius Catulus, between the two summits of the Capitoline Hill, facing the Forum. The identification of the building as the Tabularium, which is not mentioned in ancient literature, rests on two inscriptions which were found in the building, and give its name and that of its builder (CIL VI, 1314, 1315). At the beginning of the 19th century, this, the best preserved building of the Republic (on top of which stands the mediaeval Palazzo Senatorio), was thoroughly cleared, both inside and out, and the building rubble of a thousand years removed from it. In 1811/13, the substructures on the Forum side were exposed, and further excavations took place in 1830/31, 1844/45 and in 1851. Two arcades of the great hall in the upper storey were reopened in 1939 and, in the same year, the discovery of the Templum Veiovis (q. v.) made the general plan of the Tabularium clear.

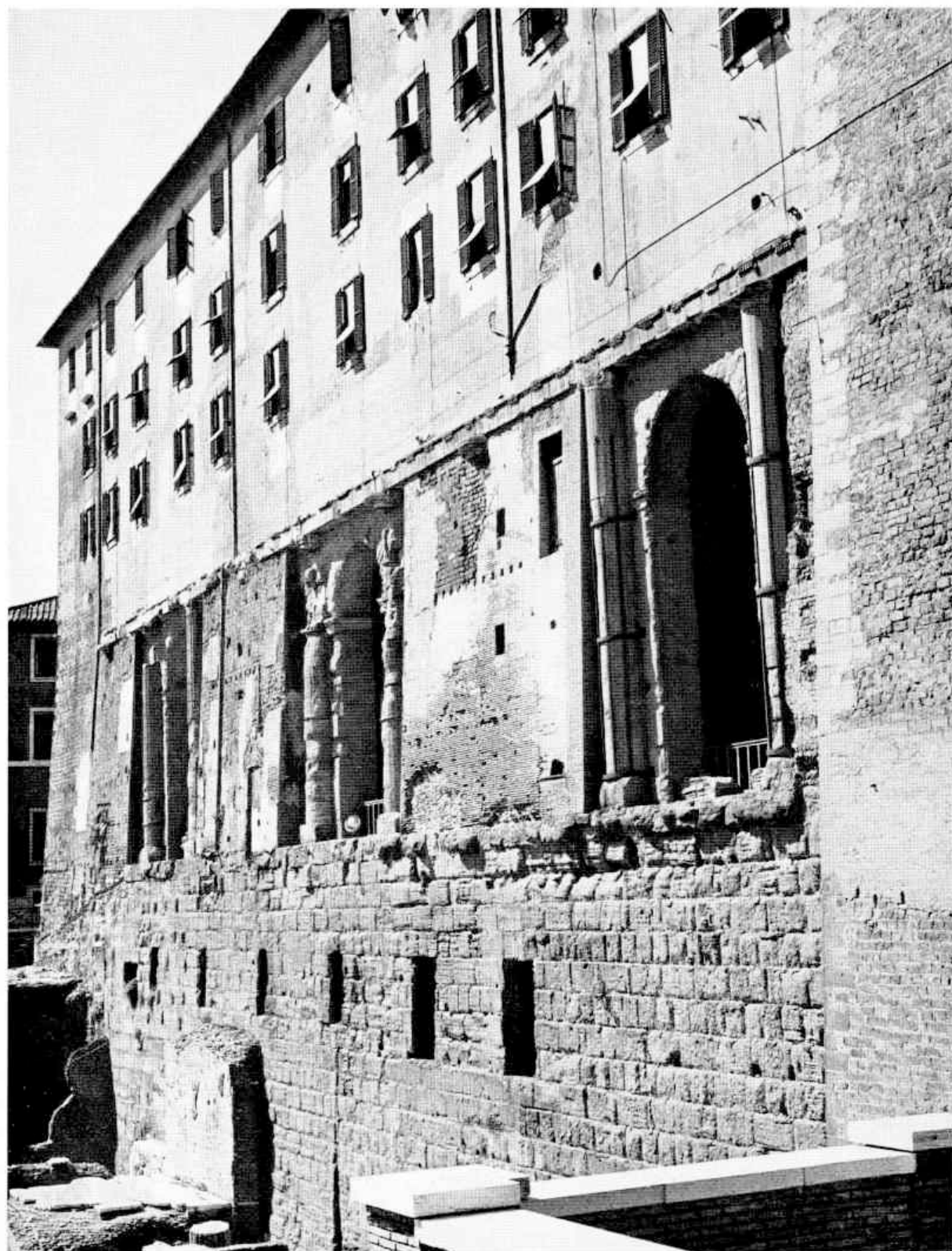
A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, pp. 551–555; PLATNER-BUNSEN, *Beschreibung* III, 1, pp. 40–44; L. CANINA, *Ann Inst*, 1851, pp. 268–278; H. JORDAN, *ib.*, 1881, pp. 60–73; *id.*, *Top I*, 2, pp. 135–154; J. H. MIDDLETON I, pp. 372–377; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 293–296 (Bibl: p. 294 f.); *id.*, *Storia* II, p. 70; R. DELBRÜCK, *HB*, I, pp. 23–46, Taf. 3–9; II, Taf. 3 (Bibl: p. 26); E. RODOCANACHI, *Le Capitole Romain* (3), 1912, pp. 22–25, 96–102; TH. ASHBY, *JRS* IX, 1919, p. 192

(88 r); G. CULTRERA, *MemLinc* 5, XVII, 1923, p. 505; T. FRANK, *Buildings*, pp. 49–51; P-A, pp. 506–508; A. M. COLINI, *BCom* LXVII, 1939, p. 201; *ib.*, *Bull. Mus. Imp.* X, 1939, p. 185; *id.*, *BCom* LXX, 1942, pp. 5–8, 32–37; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 42–46 (Bibl: p. 46); *id.*, *Tecnica* II, *Tavv.* LXXX, 1, LXXXVI, 1, M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 143 f., 331; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 58; C. C. VAN ESSEN, *Précis d'histoire de l'art* (coll. Latomus XLII), 1960, pp. 60–62.



1193 Entrance to the Tabularium on the south side.

For 5662



1194 The façade of the Tabularium facing the Forum.

Fot 141



1195 The façade of the Tabularium, seen from the south.

Rip X C/3920



1196 The arcaded hall of the upper storey.

Fot 5263



1197 The entrance from the Forum which was blocked by the podium of the Temple of Vespasian,

Fot 142



1198 Stairway leading to the upper storey from the Forum.

Fot 3271

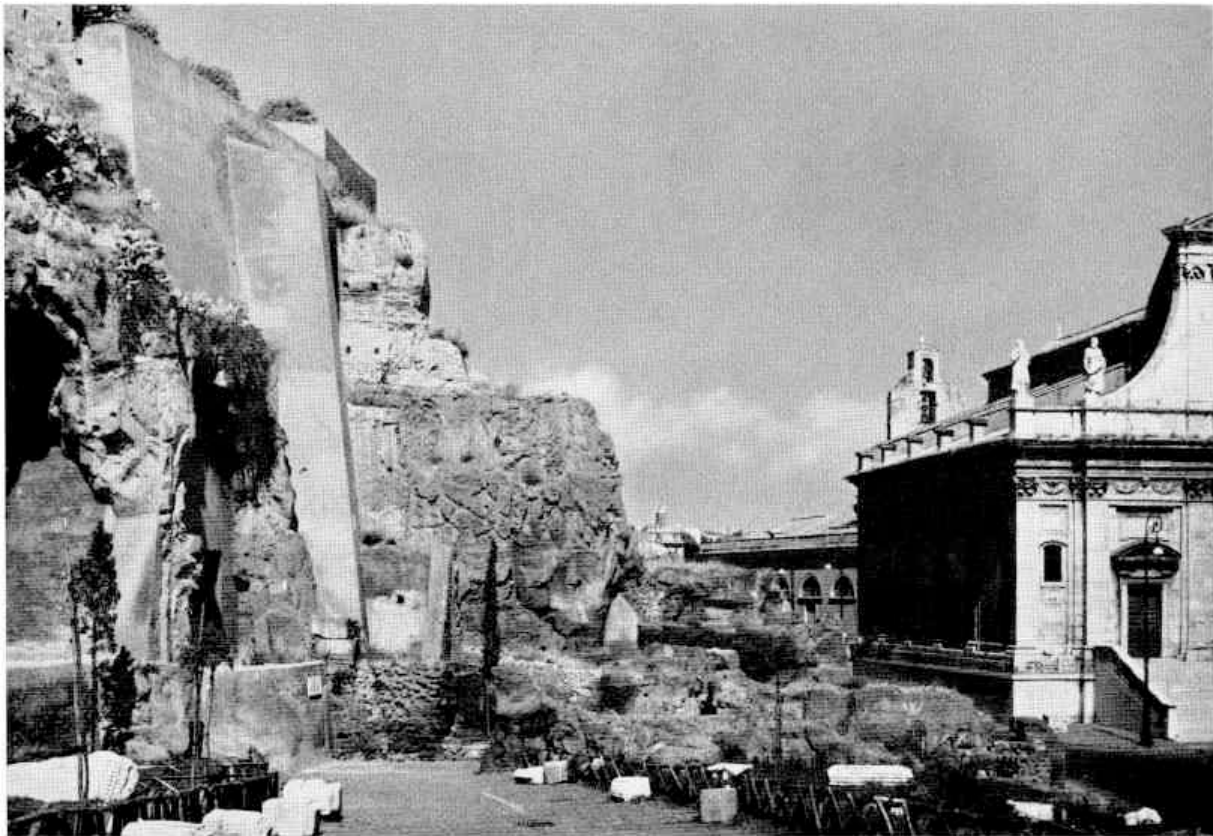


1199 The inscription of Lutatius Catulus (CIL VI, 1313) found inside the building by Canina in 1845, and set up on ancient door-posts on the northern outer wall, Fot 145

TARPEIUS MONS. The earliest name of the Capitoline Hill, which is possibly derived from the name of an Italic god. After the building of the Temple of Iuppiter, during which, according to tradition, a man's head (*caput*) was found, from which the name *Capitolium* was derived, the ancient names of *saxum Tarpeium* or *rupes Tarpeia* continued to be used for the Tarpeian Rock proper. From this precipice it was customary to cast down such criminals as traitors, perjurers, slaves caught in the act of stealing and, under the Empire, those guilty of sacrilege against the emperor. The name of the rock, thus used as a place of execution for traitors, came to be connected with the legend of Tarpeia, the daughter of the officer in command of the *arx* who, in the days of Romulus, threw open the gates to the Sabines, and was rewarded for her treachery by being crushed beneath their shields (s. *Basilica Aemilia* I, 197, 199). The Tarpeian Rock rises on the south-east flank of the Capitoline, overhanging the present-day Piazza della Consolazione. It was excavated in 1931/33, after the houses which formerly covered it had been removed.

DUREAU DE LA MALLE, *Mémoire sur la position de la Roche Tarpéienne*, 1819; PLATNER-BUNSEN, *Beschreibung* III, 1, pp. 26–30; H. JORDAN, *Capitol, Forum and Sacra Via*, 1881, p. 60; id., *Top* I, 2, pp. 127–131; II, p. 463 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *Festschrift f. H. KIEPERT*, 1898, p. 215; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* XXIX, 1901, pp. 245–269; H. A. SANDERS, *The myth about Tarpeia*, *Univ. of Michigan Studies* I, 1904, pp. 1–47; E. PAIS, *Ancient legends of Roman history*, 1905, pp.

96–127; S. REINACH, *RA* 4, XI, 1908, pp. 43–74; W. H. ROSCHER V, pp. 111–116; L. PASCHETTO, *Diss PontAcc* 2, X, parte II a, 1912, p. 50; P-A, p. 509 f.; A. W. VAN BUREN, *Ancient Rome as revealed by recent discoveries*, 1936, p. 43; H. LYNGBY, *Eranos* XXXVI, 1938, pp. 95–98; id., *ForBoarium*, pp. 77–86; A. MUÑOZ, *L'isolamento del Colle Capitolino*, 1943, pp. 11–20; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 18 f.; (Bibl: p. 19).



1200 The Tarpeian Rock, seen from the south-west, on the right is S. Maria della Consolazione.

Fot 651



1201 The Tarpeian Rock, seen from north-east.

Fot. 652

TESTACEUS MONS. In the ancient warehouse quarter by the Tiber, to the south of the Horrea Galbae (q. v.), and east of the modern slaughter-house (*mattatoio*), rises an artificial hill some 50 m. high, made entirely from the broken sherds of amphorae which once contained wine, oil, grain and other goods. It was a dump of useless pottery, cast out from the boats tied up in the Tiber, and it grew to its present height over a period of some one hundred and fifty years, from the beginning of the Empire to the middle of the 2nd century. Many of the sherds have potters' stamps or painted inscriptions, from which the date and origin of the amphorae can be determined; the most recent belong to the middle of the 3rd century A. D. The hill is not mentioned in literature, and its name "Testacius" appears for the first time in an 8th century inscription at S. Maria in Cosmedin. Nevertheless, it may well have been known as Mons Testaceus in antiquity.

G. M. CRESCIMBENT, *L'Istoria della Basilica di S. Maria in Cosmedin*, 1715, pp. 63, 79; A. NIBBY, *Rom-Ant I*, pp. 31-34; H. DRESSSEL, *AnnInst*, 1878, pp. 118-192; id., *BCom XX*, 1892, pp. 48-53; id., *CIL XV*, p. 491 f., N^o. 2558-3374; pp. 560-565, N^o. 3636-4528; G. B. DE ROSSI, *AnnInst*, 1885, pp. 232-234; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 529 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, p. 177 f.; G. MANCINI, *BCom XXXIX*, 1911, pp. 246-

260; R. LANCIANI, *ib.* XLII, 1914, pp. 241-250; L. CANTARELLI, *ib.* XLIII, 1915, pp. 41-46, 279-288; P-A, p. 512 f.; T. FRANK, *AJP LVII*, 1936, pp. 87-90; id., *JRS XVII*, 1937, pp. 72-79; C. PIETRANGELI, *BCom LXXII*, 1946/48, p. 214; R. ÉTIENNE, *Mél LXI*, 1949, pp. 151-181; P. ÅSTRÖM, *ActaInstSueciae XVI*, 1952, pp. 166-171.



1202 Testaceus Mons.

Fot 629



1203 Broken amphorae on the south slope of the hill.

For 631

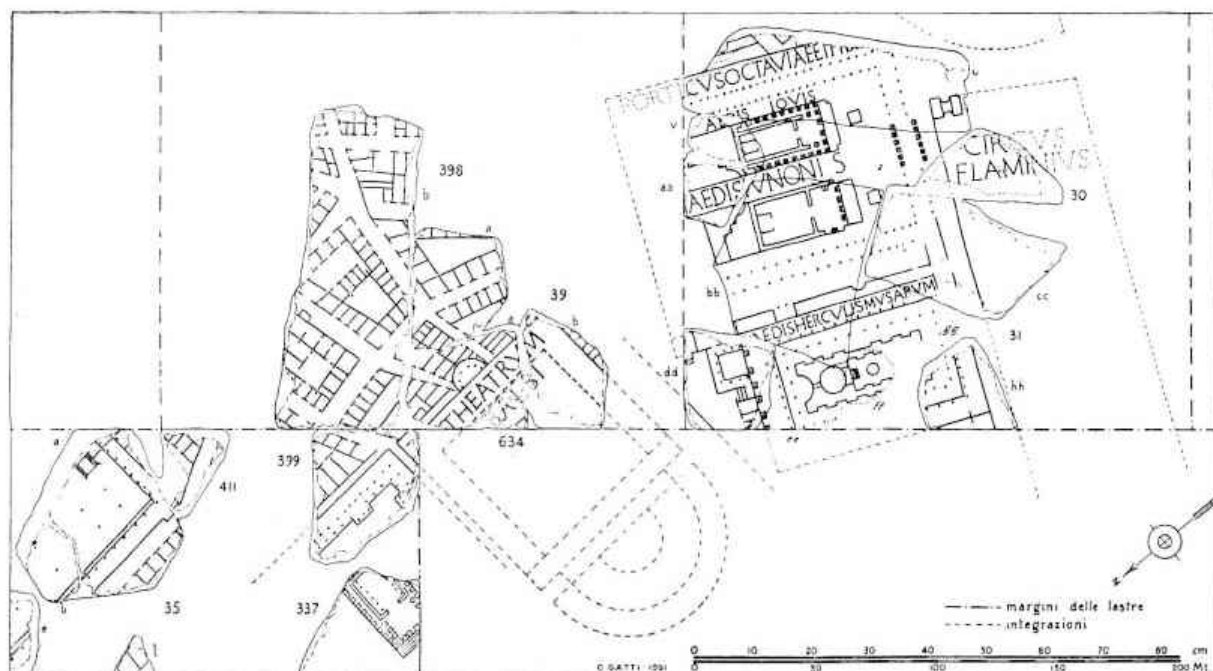


1204 The overgrown hillside and exposed potsherds near the top of the hill which is crowned with a cross. Fot 632

THEATRUM BALBI. In the year 19 B. C., L. Cornelius Balbus celebrated his triumph for the victory over the Garmantes and erected in the southern part of the Campus Martius a theatre, which was dedicated in 13 B. C. According to the Constantinian Regionary Catalogue (CodTop I, p. 122), it had 11510 loca, that is to say accomodation for 6000–7000 spectators. Until recently, it was believed that the remains of the theatre lay beneath the elevation of Monte Cenci, upon which the Palazzo Cenci and the church of S. Tommaso stand; however, it was not possible to insert the fragments of the Severan marble plan which bear the inscription “Theatrum Balbi” (FUR, Tav. XXXII) in this position. A new arrangement of those fragments which relate to the Circus Flaminius (q. v. I, 266–268) and the Theatre of Balbus (published by Guglielmo Gatti in July 1960) transfers the theatre to Piazza Paganica. The architectural remains beneath the Palazzo Mattei di Paganica, which were formerly thought to be the curve of the Circus Flaminius, are now recognized as part of the cavea of the Theatre of Balbus. On the other hand, the ancient walls of opus quadratum, east of Via Michelangelo Caetani, in the cellars of Via delle Botteghe Oscure, belong to the **CRYPTA BALBI**.

CodTop IV, p. 474 (Francesco Albertini, *Opusculum de mirabilibus*, 1510); A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, pp. 586–588; CH. HÜLSEN, *BCom* XXII, 1894, p. 319 f.; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 493–495; id., *BCom* XXVII, 1899, p. 21, Tav. I–II, 23; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 519–521; G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI, *MemLinc* 5, XVI, 1922, pp. 733–761; P–A, p. 513; F. W. SHIPLEY, *MAA Rome* IX, 1931, pp. 37 f., 50; G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI,

Capitolium VIII, 1932, pp. 313–319; id., *RendPont Acc* 3, XVI, 1940, pp. 225–307; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 85–87; id., *Dioniso* IX, 1942, p. 62 f.; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 222; FUR, p. 228; G. GATTI, *Capitolium* XXXV, 1960, 7, pp. 3–12; id., *Palatino* V, 1961, 1–2, pp. 17–20; G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI, *ib.* IV, 1960, 11–12, pp. 162–165.



1205 The position of the Theatrum Balbi on the Severan marble plan (G. Gatti).



1206 A travertine pilaster at the west end of the cavea, under the Palazzo Mattei di Paganica.

Fot 3256



1207 Corridor around the caeca and a wall of opus reticulatum beneath Palazzo Mattei di Paganica.

Fot 3255



1208 Remains of the reticulate walls of the cavea of the theatre under the Casa Mattei, at No. 19 Piazza Mattei.

Fot 3259



1209 Remains of the travertine north wall of the Crypta Balbi, under No. 19, Via Botteghe Oscure.

Fot 3258

THEATRUM MARCELLI. Julius Caesar began to buy land in the northern part of the Forum Holitorium for the construction of a permanent theatre and razed the buildings on the acquired property, among others a **TEMPLE OF PIETAS**. Augustus acquired further ground, and built the theatre, which he dedicated in 13 or 11 B. C., to the memory of his nephew and son-in-law Marcellus, destined to be his successor, who had died in 23 B. C. (s. **Mausoleum Augusti**, II, 720). The theatre accomodated from 10.000 to 14.000 spectators (20500 loca; **CodTop I**, p. 123). Apparently it was already in a state of ruin by the end of the 4th century, since at that time it furnished building material for the reconstruction of the **Pons Cestius** (q. v. II, p. 187). In the middle ages, the ruins served as a residence and fortress for the Roman families of the Pierleoni, Savelli and Orsini. When the work of excavation and isolation was begun in 1926, the arcades of the lower storey were found to be buried in four metres of accumulated debris. The task of restoring the exterior and exploring the interior was completed in 1932.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, pp. 593–600; CH. HÜLSEN, *BCom* XXII, 1894, p. 319 f.; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 490–492 (Bibl: p. 493); id., *Storia* III, p. 7 f.; L. PERNIER, *BCom* XXIX, 1901, pp. 52–70; LV, 1927, pp. 5–40; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, pp. 515–519; E. CAETANI LOVATELLI, *Passeggiate nella Roma Antica*, 1909, pp. 51–88; TH. ASHBY, *Top* 1581, pp. 134–136; M. MARCHETTI, *BCom* XLII, 1914, p. 109; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *AJA* XVI, 1912, p. 392 f.; CH. HÜLSEN, *RendPontAcc* 3, I, 1921/23, pp. 169–174; G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI, *Capitolium* I, 1925/26, pp. 529–534;

P. FIDENZONI, *ib.* II, 1926/27, pp. 594–600; P-A, pp. 513–515; R. PACINI, *Capitolium* IX, 1933, pp. 356–364; G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI, *RendPontAcc* 3, XX, 1943/44, pp. 93–99; id., *Dioniso* IX, 1942, p. 22 f.; G. LUGLI, *ib.*, pp. 55–64; id., *Centro*, pp. 568–572 (Bibl: p. 572); id., *Tecnica* II, Tav. LXXXIX, 2; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 154 f., 265; A. CALZA BINI, *Il Teatro di Marcello*, *Boll. del centro di studi per la storia dell'architettura* 7, 1953 (Bibl: p. 5 f.); L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, pp. 187–190; FUR, p. 91 f., Tav. XXIX.



1210 The exterior of the Theatre of Marcellus.

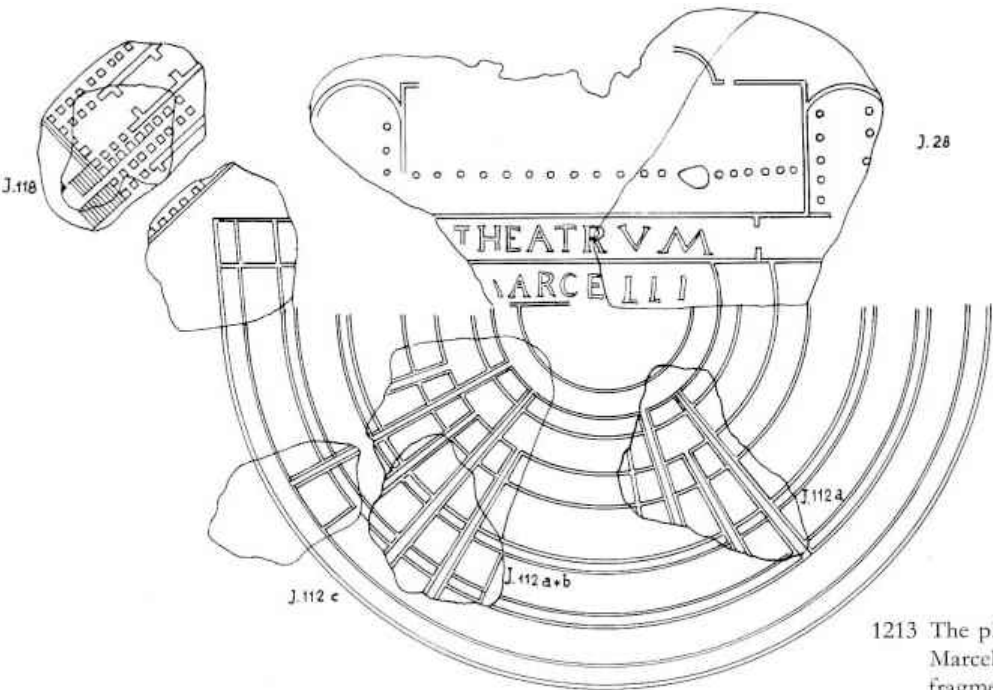


1211 The eastern part of the exterior.

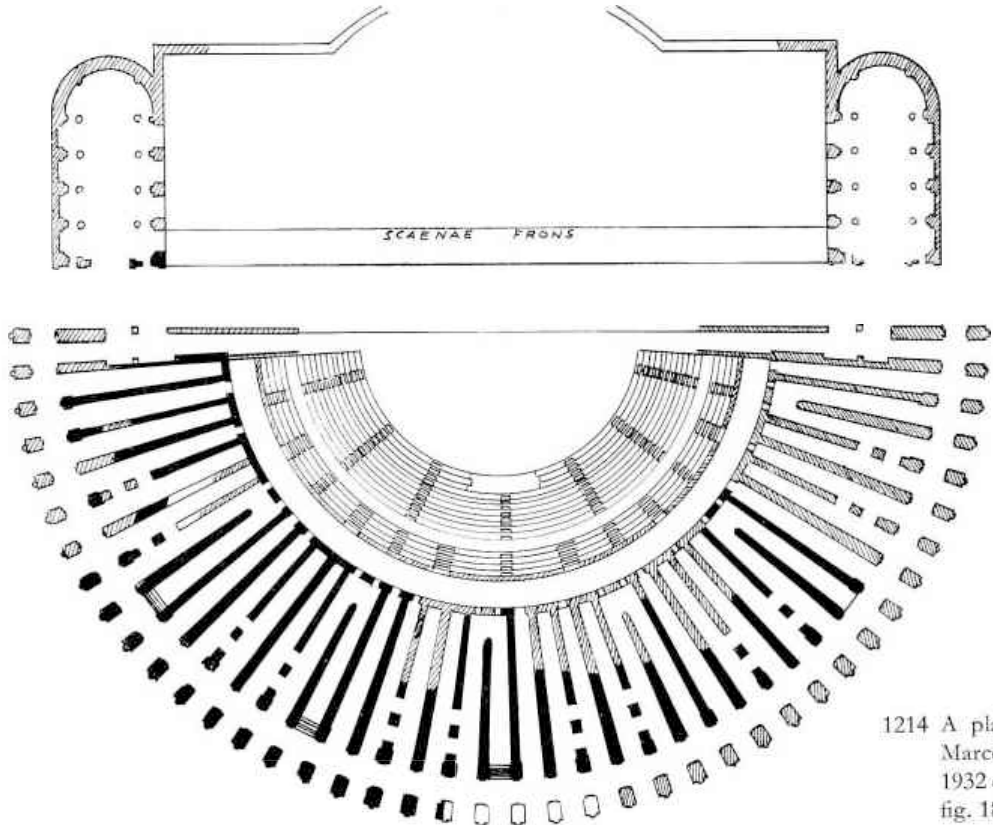


1212 Arcades with engaged columns, Doric below and Ionic in the upper storey.

Fot 540



1213 The plan of the Theatre of Marcellus, with the relevant fragments of the Severan marble plan (Hülse-Jordan, Top I, 3, Taf. IX).



1214 A plan of the Theatre of Marcellus based on the 1926/1932 excavations (Calza Bini, fig. 18).



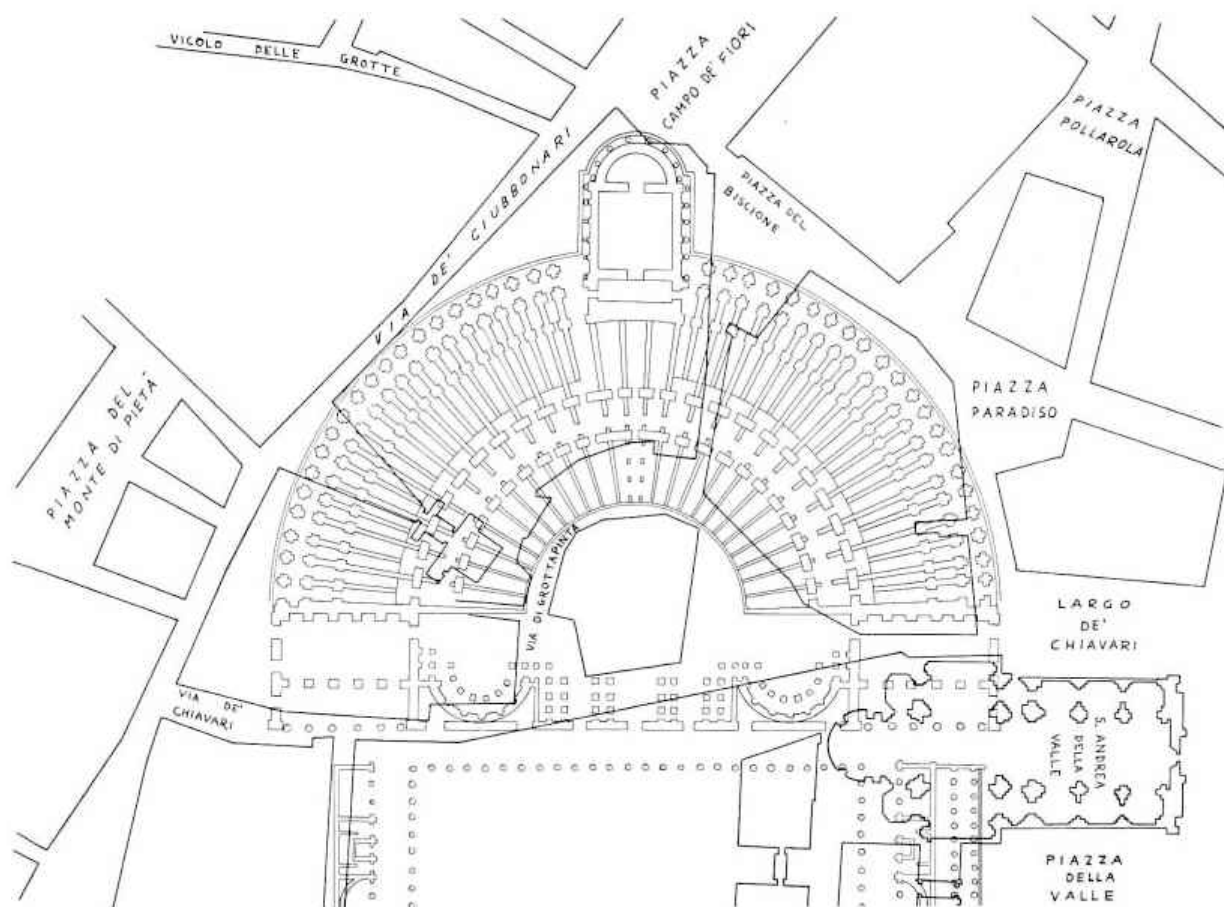
1215 A pilaster and column at the entrance to the eastern "Aula Regia", beside the scaena.

Fot 546

THEATRUM POMPEI. The first permanent theatre in the Campus Martius was built by Pompey in 55 B. C. To overcome the opposition of those who maintained the ancient prejudice against a permanent place of entertainment, he built the Temple of VENUS VICTRIX at the top of the cavea, so that the tiers of seats lay in front of it, as though they were its podium stairs. The theatre could accomodate some 10000 spectators (17580 loca; CodTop I, p. 122 f.). Even after the Theatres of Marcellus and Balbus had been built, the Theatre of Pompey remained the most important in Rome. It was sometimes known as *Theatrum Magnum* or *Marmoreum*, and as late as 357 A. D., it was extolled by Ammianus Marcellinus (XVI, 10, 14), as one of the principal ornaments of the city.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, pp. 609–623; O. GILBERT, *Rom* III, pp. 322–327; CH. HÜLSEN, *BCom* XXII, 1894, pp. 319–321; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 524–530; R. LANCIANI, *Storia* II, p. 244; III, pp. 123 f., 234; G. CASCIOLI, *DissPontAcc* 2, XV, 1921, p. 371; G. CULTRERA, *MemLinc* 5, XVII, 1923, p. 505; G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI, *Capitolium* II, 1926/27, pp. 531–544; P-A, pp. 515–517, 555; G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI, *RendPontAcc* 3, XII, 1936, pp. 233–297; A. M. COLINI, *Capitolium* XII, 1937, pp. 118–122; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 70–78; id., *Dioniso* IX, 1942, pp.

55–64; G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI, *ib.*, p. 22 f.; D. K. HILL, *CIJ* XXXIX, 1943/44, pp. 360–365; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 149, 254, 265, 332; F. CASTAGNOLI, *CM*, p. 167; A. RUMPF, *Mitt. Deutsches Arch. Inst.* III, 1950, pp. 40–50; G. CAPUTO, *Dioniso* XVII, 1954, pp. 171–177; C. PIETRANGELI, *Scavi*, p. 71 f.; J. A. HANSON, *Roman Theater-Temples*, 1959, pp. 43–55; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, pp. 93–95; FUR, p. 104 f. (Bibl: p. 106), Tav. XXXII; M. BIEBER, *The history of the Greek and Roman theatre* (2), 1961, p. 181 f.

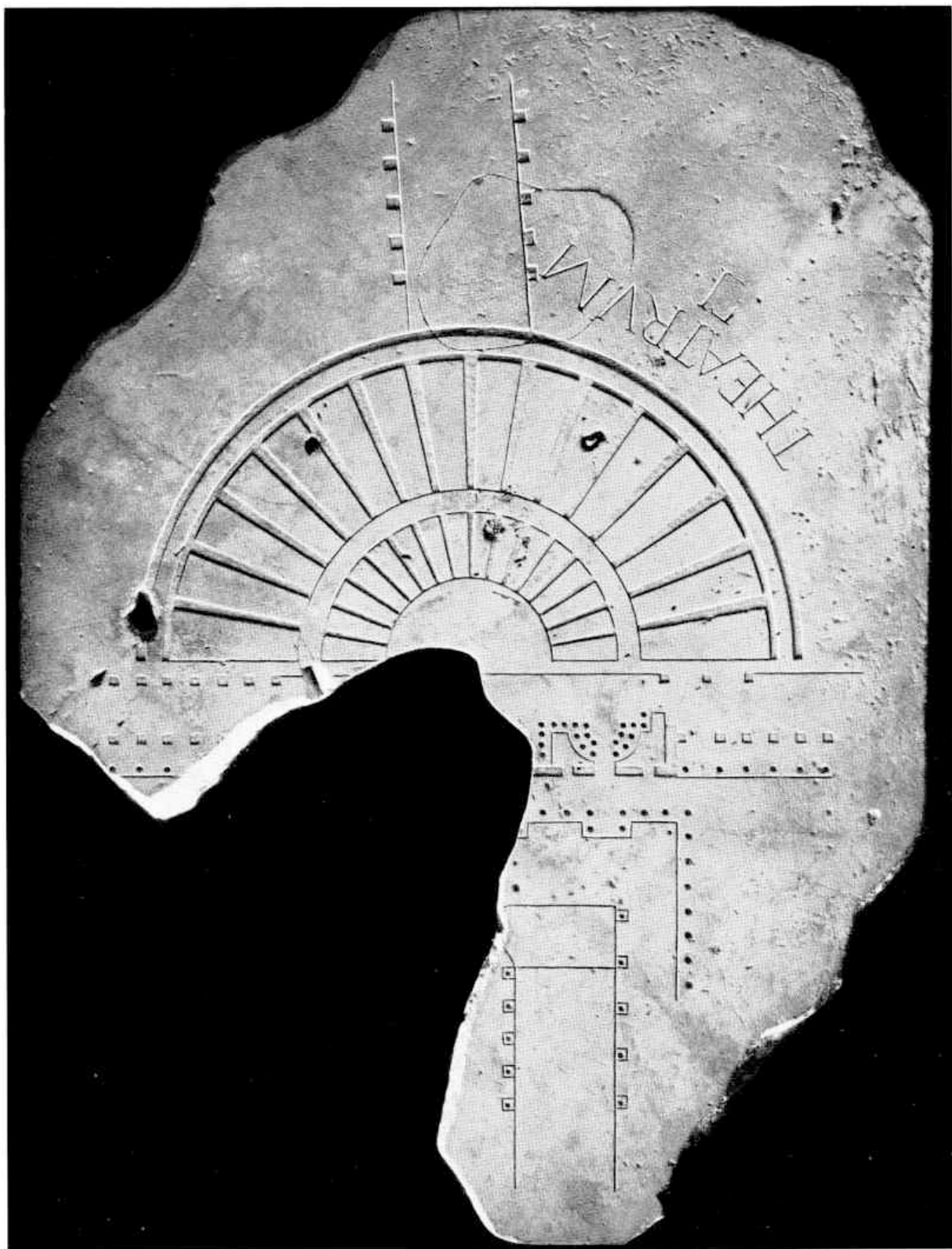


1216 Site-plan of the Theatre of Pompey.

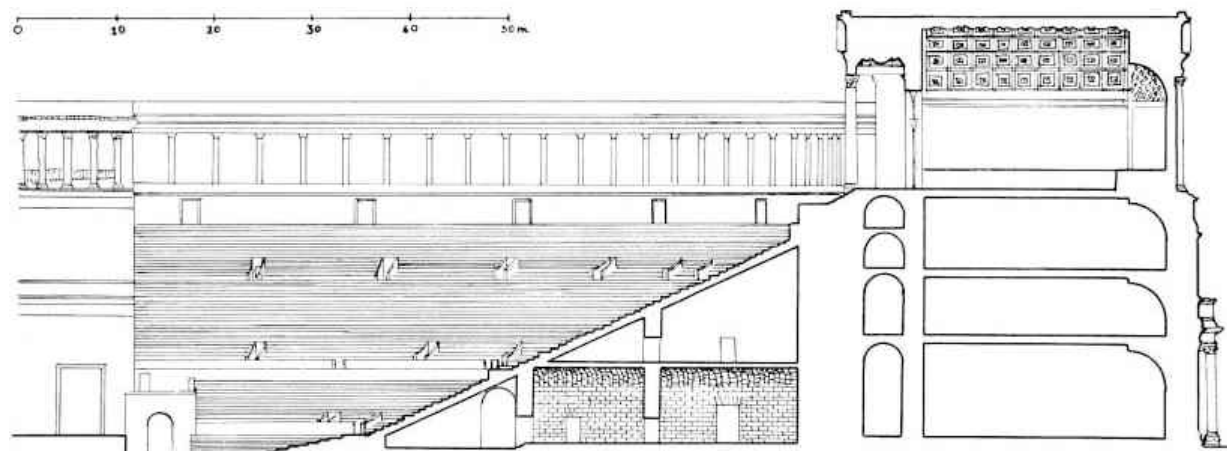


1217 The area of Pompey's Theatre, in the Campus Martius, where the outline of the modern buildings indicates the plan of the theatre.

Fot 5796



1218 A fragment of the Severan marble plan (FUR, Tav. XXXII, 38), depicting the Theatre of Pompey. Rip X G/31



1219 Cross-Section on the axis of the cavea and the Temple of Venus Victrix (after Baltard, *Mon. antiques* II, pl. 142).



1220 Tufa foundations for the steps which led up to the Temple of Venus Victrix, seen in the Palazzo Pio-Righetti.
Rip X C/3290



1221 Walls of opus caementicium and opus reticulatum on Via di Grotta Pinta.

Rip X C/3291

- 1222 A barrel-vault of opus caementicium on Via di Grotta Pinta. Rip X C/3295



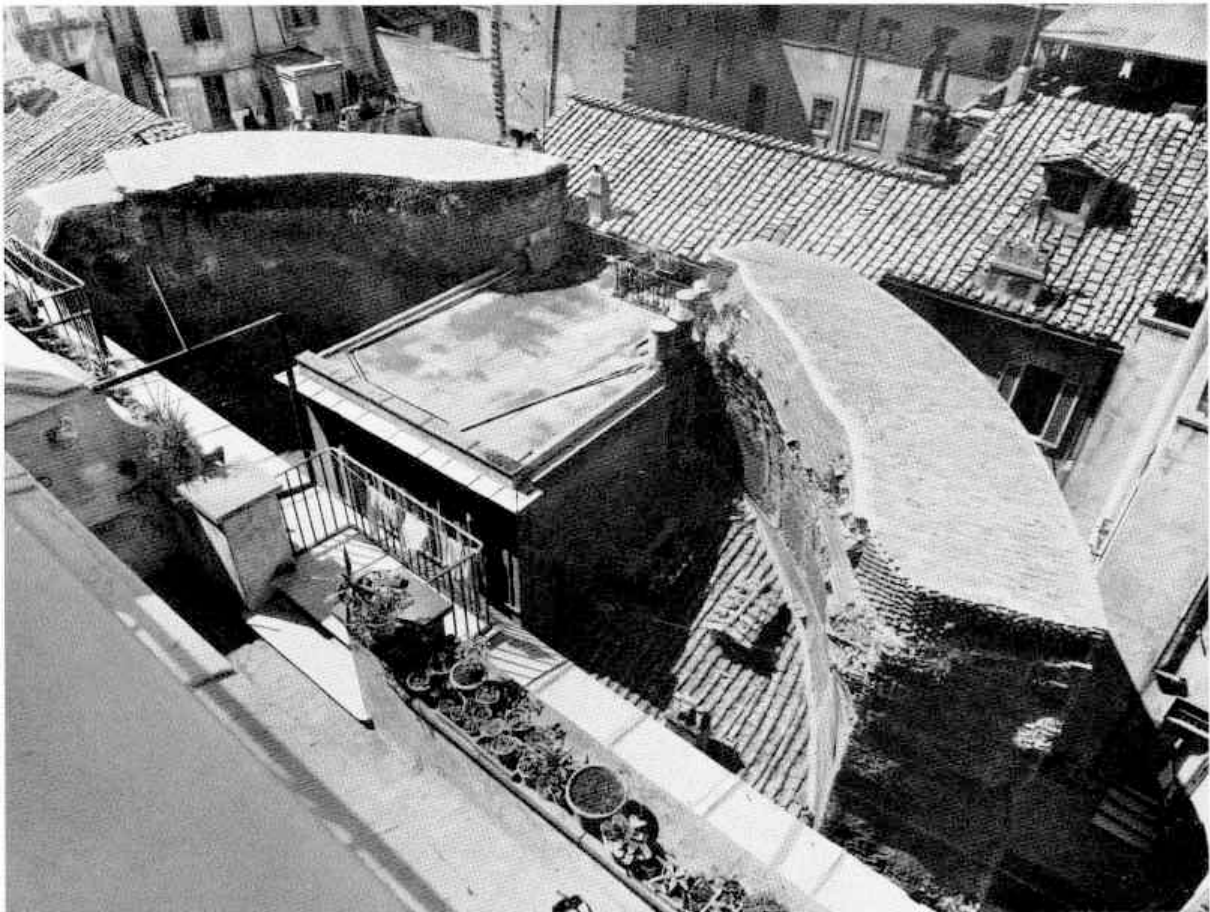
- 1223 A chamber beneath the central part of the cavea, seen in the house at Nos. 92-94 Piazza del Biscione.

Rip X C/3298

THERMAE AGRIPPAE. As well as the Pantheon and the Basilica Neptuni, Agrippa initiated the construction of his thermae by building a laconicum, or hot air bath, in 25 B. C. (Dio Cassius LIII, 27, 1); but it was not transformed into a complete bathing establishment until the Aqua Virgo (q. v. I, p. 55) was finished, in 19 B. C. The Thermae of Agrippa were damaged and partly destroyed by fire, on several occasions; they were restored, first by Domitian, again by Hadrian and finally, under Constantius and Constans, in 344/45 A. D. (CIL VI, 1165). The circular hall, the remains of which can be seen in Via dell'Arco della Ciambella, may be attributed to the time of Alexander Severus (222/236 A. D.); its dome is constructed with longitudinal brick ribs.

B. D'OVERBEKE II, pl. b 35, p. 61 f.; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, pp. 760-766; R. LANCIANI, *NSc*, 1881, pp. 276-281; 1882, pp. 347-352, 357 f.; H. DE GEY-MÜLLER, *Documents inédits sur les Thermes d'Agrippa, le Panthéon et les Thermes de Dioclétien*, 1883, pp. 9-24; G. BONT, *NSc*, 1900, p. 633 f.; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* XXIX, 1901, pp. 3-19; id., *Storia* II, p. 209; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* XX, 1905, p. 75; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 576-580; CH. HÜLSEN, *Die Thermen des Agrippa*, 1910; G. T. RIVOIRA, *RomArch*, pp. 128,

175 f.; A. VON GERKAN, *Gnomon* V, 1929, p. 277; D. KRENCKER, *Kaiserthermen*, p. 263; P-A, pp. 518-520; F. W. SHIPLEY, *Agrippa*, pp. 47-53; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 151-157; id., *Tecnica* I, p. 668; H. BLOCH, *Bolli*, p. 103nd; id., *Harvard studies in class. philology* LVI-LVII, 1947, No. 330; M. E. BLAKE I, pp. 162, 298; A. M. COLINI, *Capitolium* XXXII, 1957, pp. 6-14; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 404; C. C. VAN ESSEN, *Précis d'histoire de l'art* (coll. Latomus XLII), 1960, p. 108; *FUR*, p. 106 f., Tav. XXXII.



1224 The surviving portion of the rotunda of the Baths of Agrippa, on the north side of Via dell'Arco della Ciambella.

Fot 4261



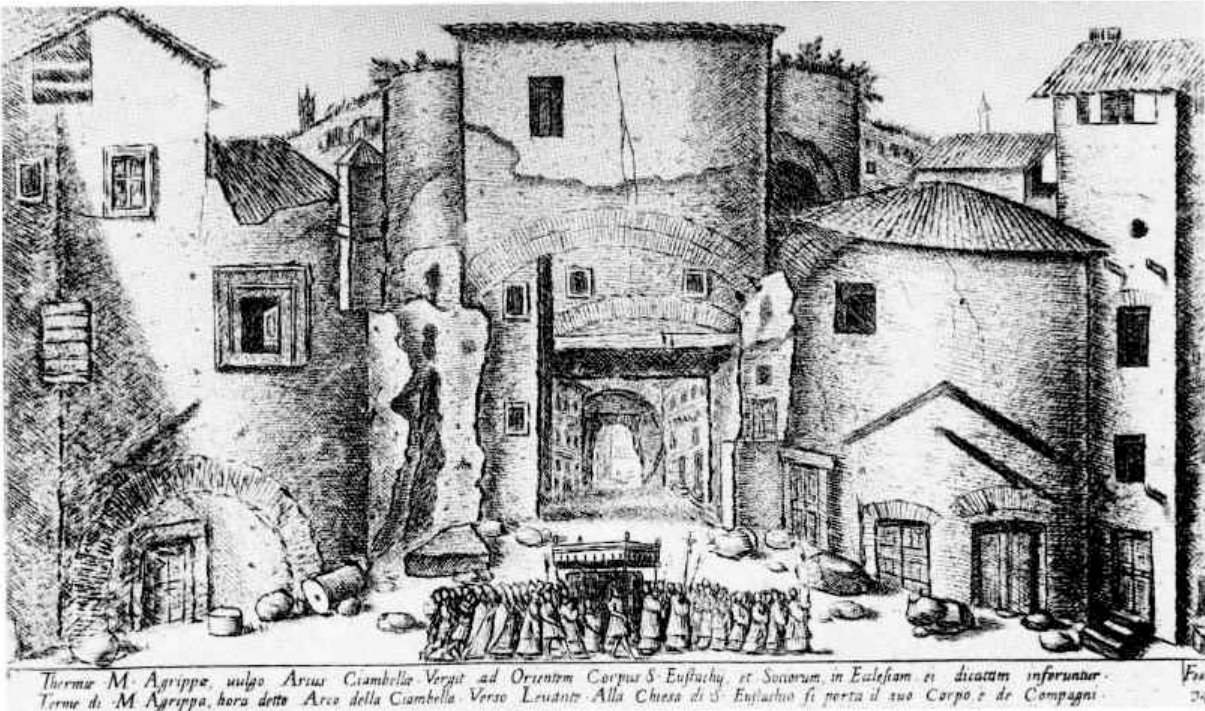
1225 The "Arco della Ciambella", seen from Via dei Cestari.

For 797

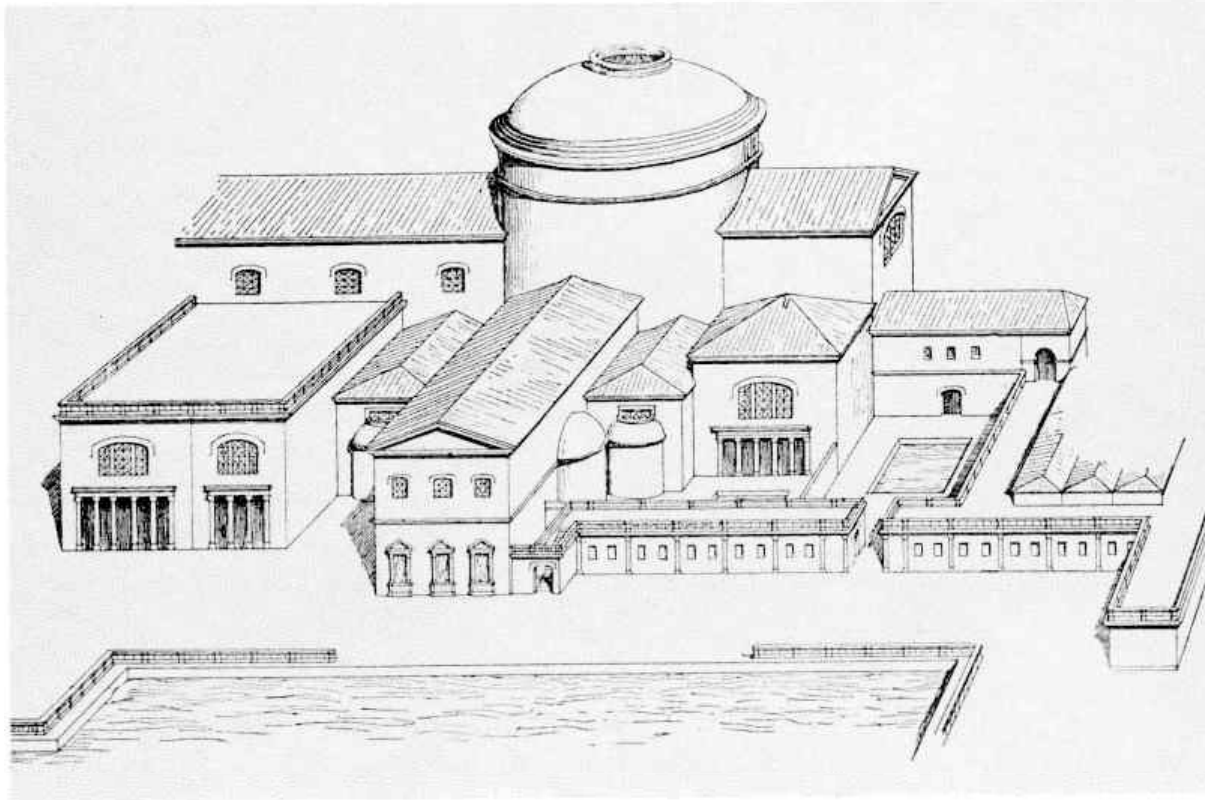


1226 The dome of the rotunda, showing its longitudinal brick ribs.

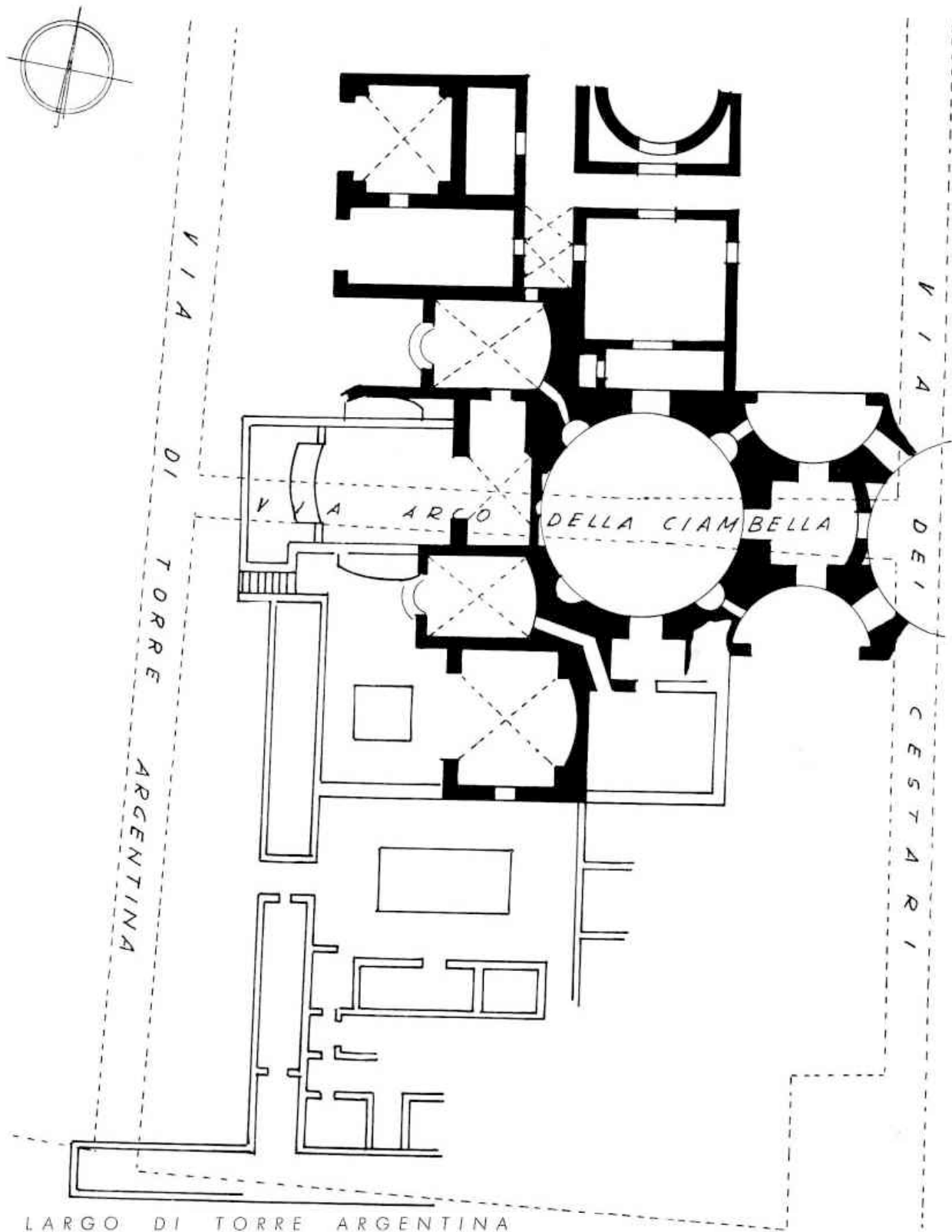
Fot 796



1227 The circular hall, with an adjacent vestibule on the east side, seen from Via dei Cestari (Alò Giovannoli, 1616).
Inst Neg 53.385



1228 Reconstruction of the Baths of Agrippa, seen from the west. In the foreground the "stagnum" (Hülsen). For 2963



1229 Plan of the Baths of Agrippa (after Hülsen).

THERMAE ANTONINIANAE (CARACALLAE). The construction of the Baths of Caracalla started in 212 A. D., and they were dedicated in 216, when the main building containing the actual baths was ready for use. The surrounding peribolus was built under Elagabalus and Alexander Severus. The baths continued to operate until the 5th century; and only fell into disuse when the aqueducts were broken, during the Gothic Wars, in 537 A. D. Exploration and excavation of the ruins began in the middle of the 16th century, under Paul III, but systematic work was not started until the 19th century. The most important excavations of the main structure began in 1824, and were continued in the years 1867/73 and 1878/80. The underground service corridors were first opened up in 1901, the work continued in 1912 and was finally completed in 1938/39.

s. a. Mithracum Thermarum Antoniniarum II, p. 85

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, pp. 777–793; G. A. BLOUET, *Restauration des thermes d'Antonin Caracalla à Rome*, 1828; A. PELLEGRINI, *BullInst*, 1867, pp. 109–119; P. ROSA, *Relazione*, pp. 83–85; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 533–540 (Bibl: p. 540); S. A. IWANOFF – CH. HÜLSEN, *Architektonische Studien* III, 1898; G. DE ANGELIS, *Relazione degli lavori eseguiti dall'ufficio* 1899–1902, 1903, pp. 108–114, Tavv. I, II; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 189–196; L. SAVIGNONI, *NSc*, 1901, pp. 248–253; E. GHISLANZONI, *ib.*, 1912, pp. 305–325; *La Zona Monumentale di Roma*, 1914, pp. 55–63; W. HELBIG, *Führer* II, p. 53 f., No. 1240; TH. ASHBY, *Top* 1581, pp. 123–125; *Röm Gebälke* I, pp. 100–107; G. T. RIVOIRA, *RomArch*, pp. 167–177;

P-A, pp. 520–524; D. KRENCKER, *Kaiserthermen*, pp. 269–279; A. VON GERKAN, *Gnomon* VIII, 1932, pp. 44–46; G. LUGLI, *Mon* I, pp. 414–428; *Mon* IV, 1, p. 159 f.; *id.*, *Tecnica* I, p. 612; II, Tavv. CLXV, 3, CCX, 1; *Soprint. Mon. Lazio, Capitolium* XIII, 1938, pp. 275–278; A. TERENCE, *BCom* LXVI, 1938, p. 285 f.; A. M. COLINI, *ib.* LXVII, 1939, p. 210 f.; DE GREGORI, pp. 16–18; C. Callmer, *ActaInstSueciae* X, 1944, p. 164 f.; H. BLOCH, *Bolli*, pp. 19 f., 283–303; F. CASTAGNOLI, *BCom* LXXIII, 1949/50, pp. 167–173; E. BRÖDNER, *Untersuchungen an den Caracallathermen*, 1951 (Bibl: p. 2 f.); A. VON GERKAN, *Bonner Jahrbücher* CLI, 1951, pp. 132–135; L. CREMA, *Palladio* N. S. II, 1952, p. 94 f.; *id.*, *ArchRom*, pp. 531–539.



1230 Aerial view of the Baths of Caracalla.

Fot 5214

1231 The outer wall of the swimming pool (natatio). Fot 812



1232 The north-east wall of the main building.

Fot 813



1233 The so-called Frigidarium (natatio).

Anderson 41301



1234 The central hall (so-called Tepidarium).

Brogi 3405



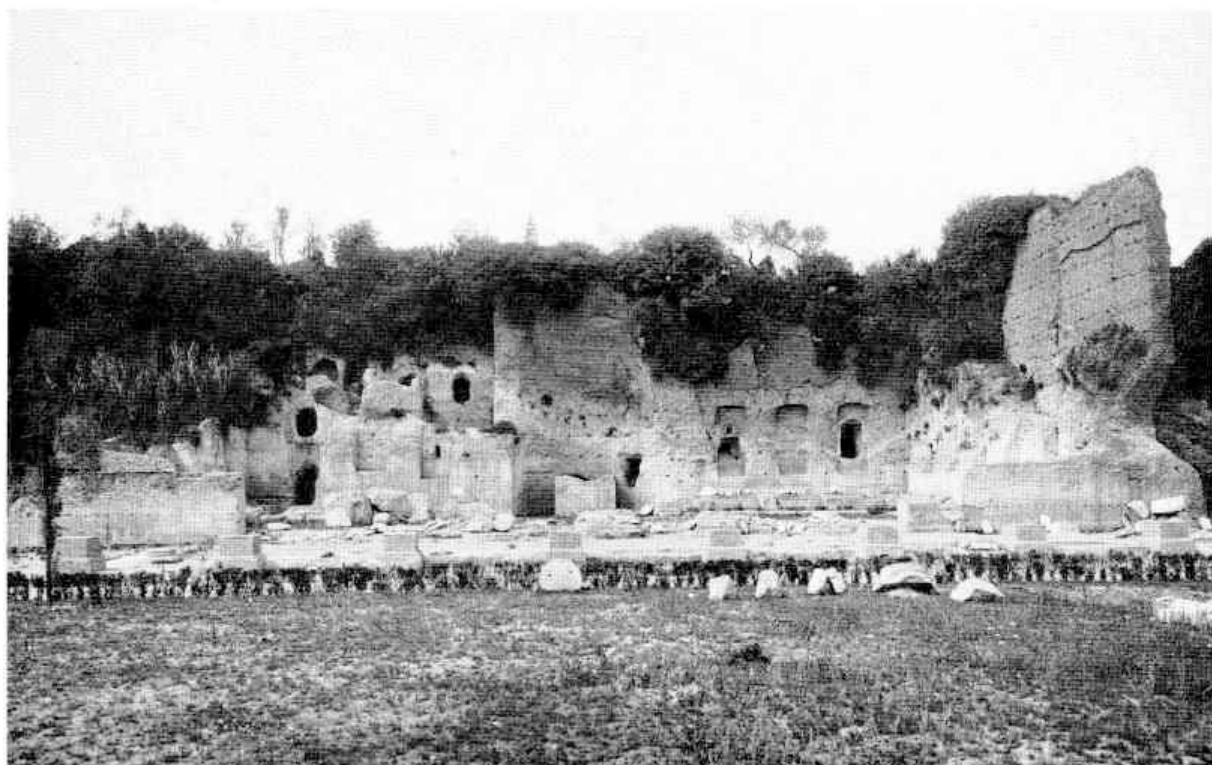
1235 Composite capital with figures, in the central hall.

GFN C/6783



1236 The Calidarium.

Alinari 6749



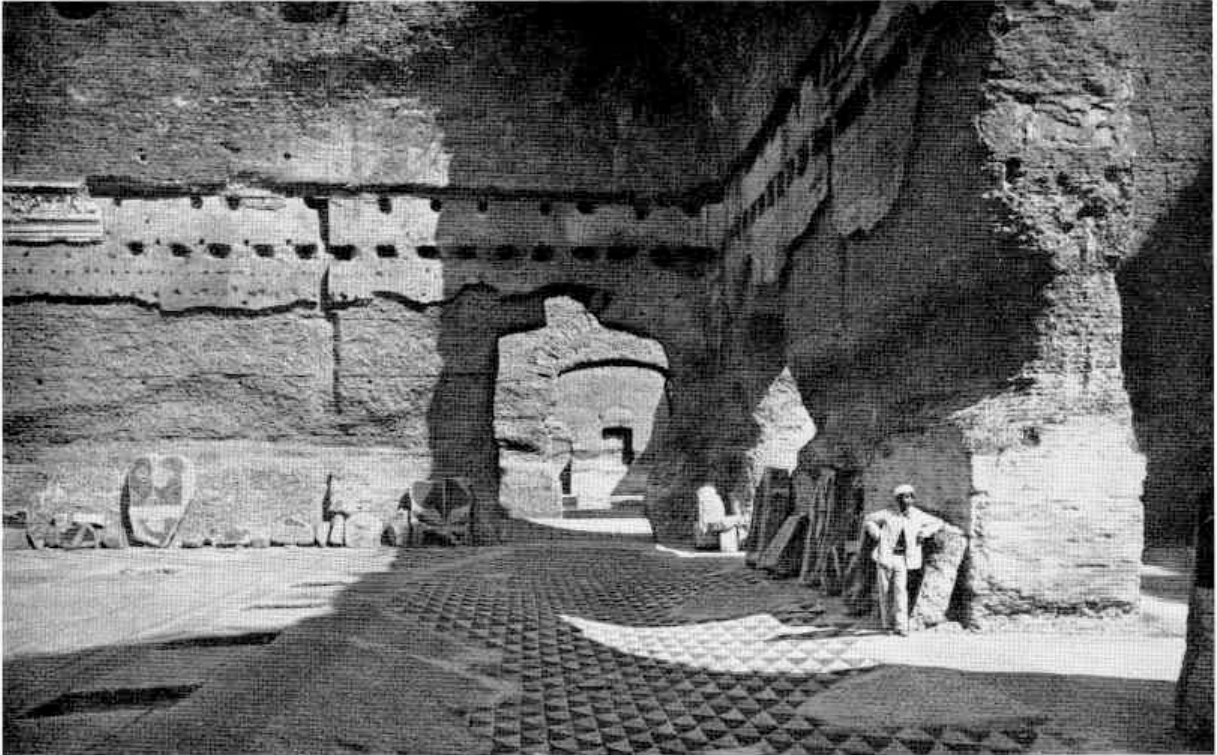
1237 The Library.

GFN C/6919



1238 The south-east court of the main building (so-called Palaestra).

Inst Neg 59.2054



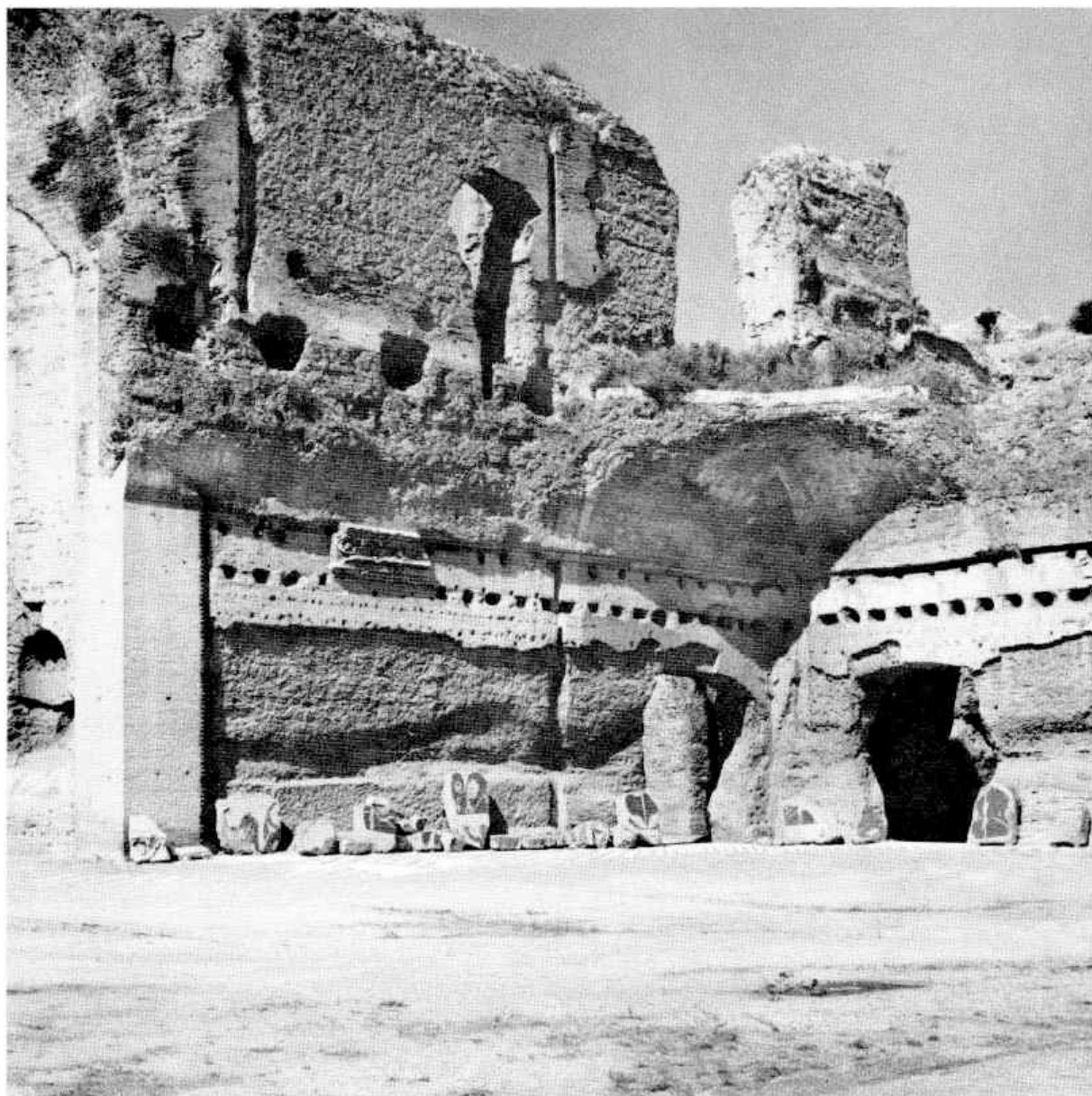
1239 The north-east corner of the court, with the passage through to the Apodyterium; on the left in the pavement, traces of bases for columns or pilasters.

Anderson 579



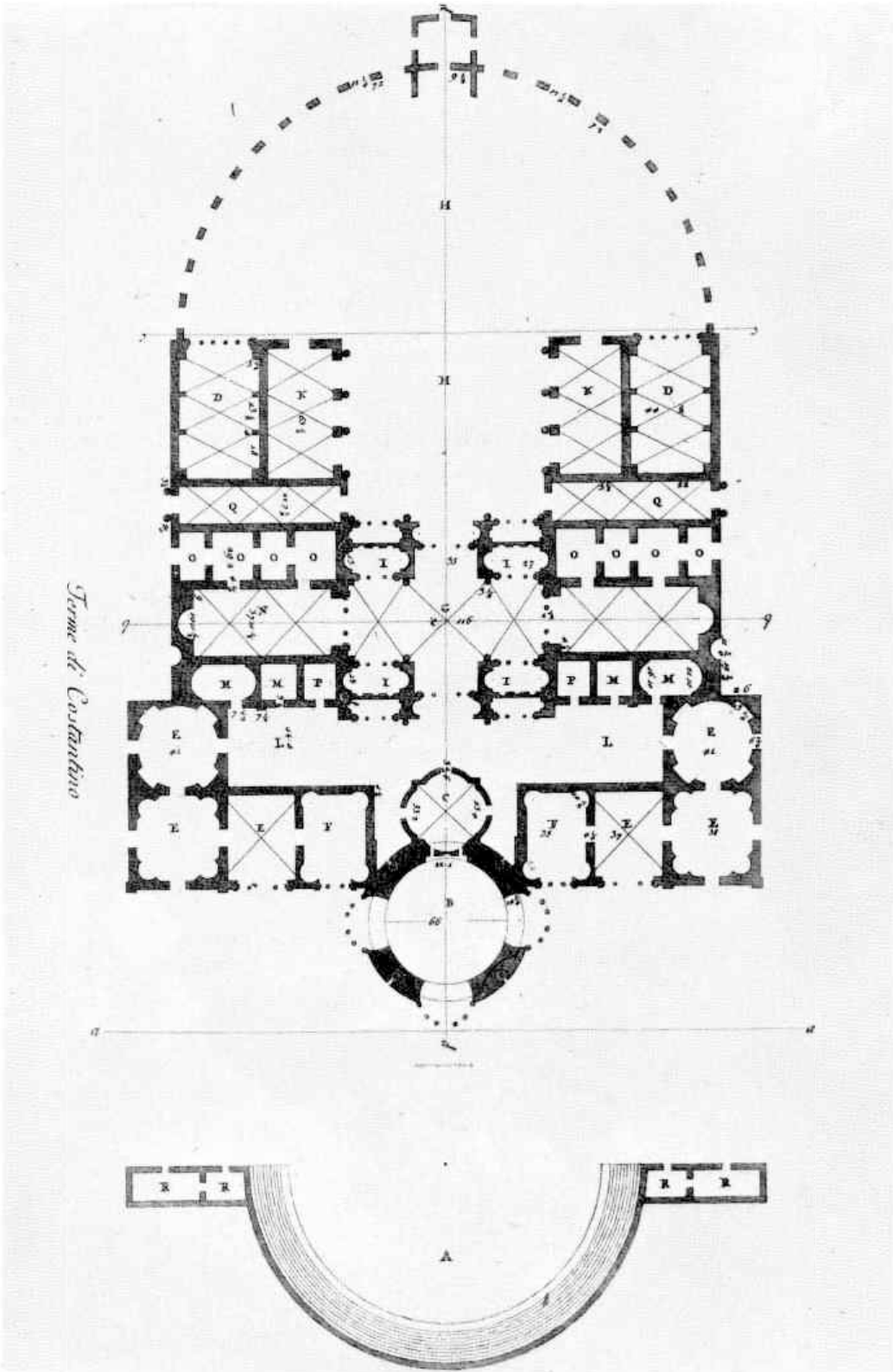
1240 The north-east corner of the court with fragments of the pavement of the surrounding terrace.

Fot 820



1241 Vaulting in the north-east corner of the court, which formerly supported the terraces.

For 819



1243 Palladio's plan of the baths.

Fot 6654



1244 The horse-tamers from the Baths of Constantine, now in Piazza del Quirinale.

Fot 1353



1245 The horse-tamers and statues of Constantine, recovered from the baths, in a painting by Marten van Heemskerck, dated 1546 (private collection).

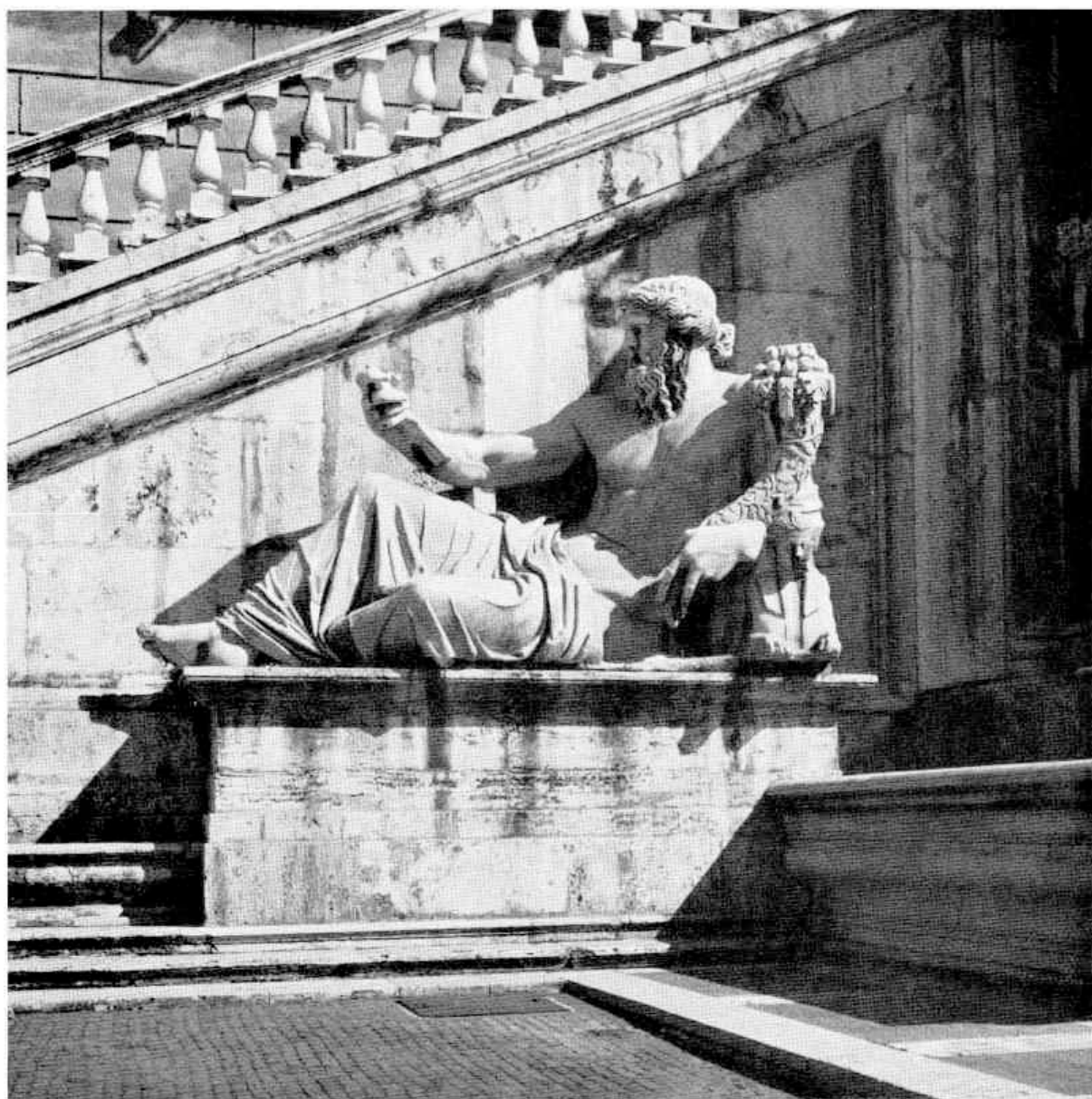
Fot 6653



1246 The statue of Constantinus Augustus on the left hand side of the Capitol balustrade, where it has been since 1653. Inst Neg 7192



1247 The statue of Constantinus Caesar on the right hand side of the Capitol balustrade. Inst Neg 7196



1248 The effigy of the Nile by the left hand stairway to the Palazzo Senatorio, where it has been since 1565. Together with the effigy of the Tigris, it was brought from the Baths of Constantine in 1518. Fot 3687



- 1249 The effigy of the Tigris from the Baths of Constantine. When it was set up by the steps to the Palazzo Senatorio in 1565/66, the tiger, which originally lay beneath the river-god's right arm, was replaced by the Roman she-wolf with Romulus and Remus.

Fot 3686

THERMAE DIOCLETIANI. The construction of these baths was initiated by Maximinian, Diocletian's co-emperor, after his return from Africa in A. D. 298. They were dedicated in the names of both emperors, between May 1st, 305, and July 25th, 306; the former being the day when both emperors went into retirement, and the latter being the death of Constantius Chlorus, who is mentioned in the dedicatory inscription (CIL VI, 1130). Very little is known of the history of these baths in ancient times, but in the Renaissance, considerable use was made of the buildings, parts of which were well preserved. In 1561, Pius IV handed over the surrounding land to the Carthusian monks of S. Croce in Gerusalemme, and in 1563/66 the central hall of the baths was converted, by Michelangelo, into the church of S. Maria degli Angeli. In 1575, the north-western part of the complex was used by Gregory XIII for the construction of the *Horrea Ecclesiae*, or granaries. These were extended by Paul V in 1609, by Urban VIII in 1630 and by Clement XI in 1705. They were demolished in 1936, during the excavation of this part of the baths. In 1889, the Museo Nazionale Romano was established in the cloisters of the monastery, and was extended to include the greater part of the main building, after its isolation in 1908/11.

A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, pp. 799–807; E. PAULIN, *Restauration des Thermes de Dioclétien*, 1890; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* VII, 1892, pp. 308–311; id., *RhM* XLIX 1894, p. 388 f.; R. LANCIANI, *NSc*, 1890, p. 184 f.; id., *BCom* XX, 1892, p. 275; id., *Ruins*, pp. 432–435 (Bibl. p. 435); id., *Storia* II, pp. 135–149; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 377–382; C. RICCI, *BArte* III, 1909, pp. 361–372, 401–405; P. GUIDI–R. PARIBENI, *ib.* V, 1911, pp. 347–361; TH. ASHBY, *Top* 1581, pp. 125–128; *Röm Gebälke* I, pp. 113–116; G. CULTRERA, *MemLinc* 5, XVII, 1923, p. 533 f.; G. T. RIVOIRA, *RomArch*, pp. 204–210; I. GISMONDI, *Architettura ed*

Arti Decorative VIII, 1928/29, pp. 385–394; D. KRENCKER, *Kaiserthermen*, pp. 279–282; P-A, pp. 527–530; R. PARIBENI, *MusNaz*, pp. 9–49; G. LUGLI, *Mon* III, pp. 359–371; id., *Tecnica* I, p. 618 f.; II, *Tav.* CLXXI, 3; H. BLOCH, *Bolli*, pp. 303–316; V. INVERNIZZI, *Le Arti* II, 1939/40, p. 398; M. SANT'ANGELO, *Quirinale*, pp. 192–203; G. CARAFFA, *L'ampliamento della piazza dei Cinquecento e le Terme di Diocleziano*, 1943; L. CREMA, *BCom* LXXI, 1943/45, pp. 141–143; id., *ArchRom*, p. 586 f.; E. BRÖDNER, *Untersuchungen an den Caracallathermen*, 1951, pp. 9, 35–37, 44; B. M. FELLETTI MAJ, *NSc*, 1952, pp. 33–41.



1250 Air photograph of the Baths of Diocletian.



1251 The central hall of the baths, converted into the church of S. Maria degli Angeli.

GFN E/25136



1252 The Frigidarium.

Fot 833



1253 The south-east court ("Palaestra"), and a hall with apses in the background.

Fot 830



1254 The south-east wall of the chambers which lie between the court and the central hall of the baths, now the church of S. Maria degli Angeli.

Fot 832



1255 An exedra in the north-east wall of the outer peribolus.
Fot 834

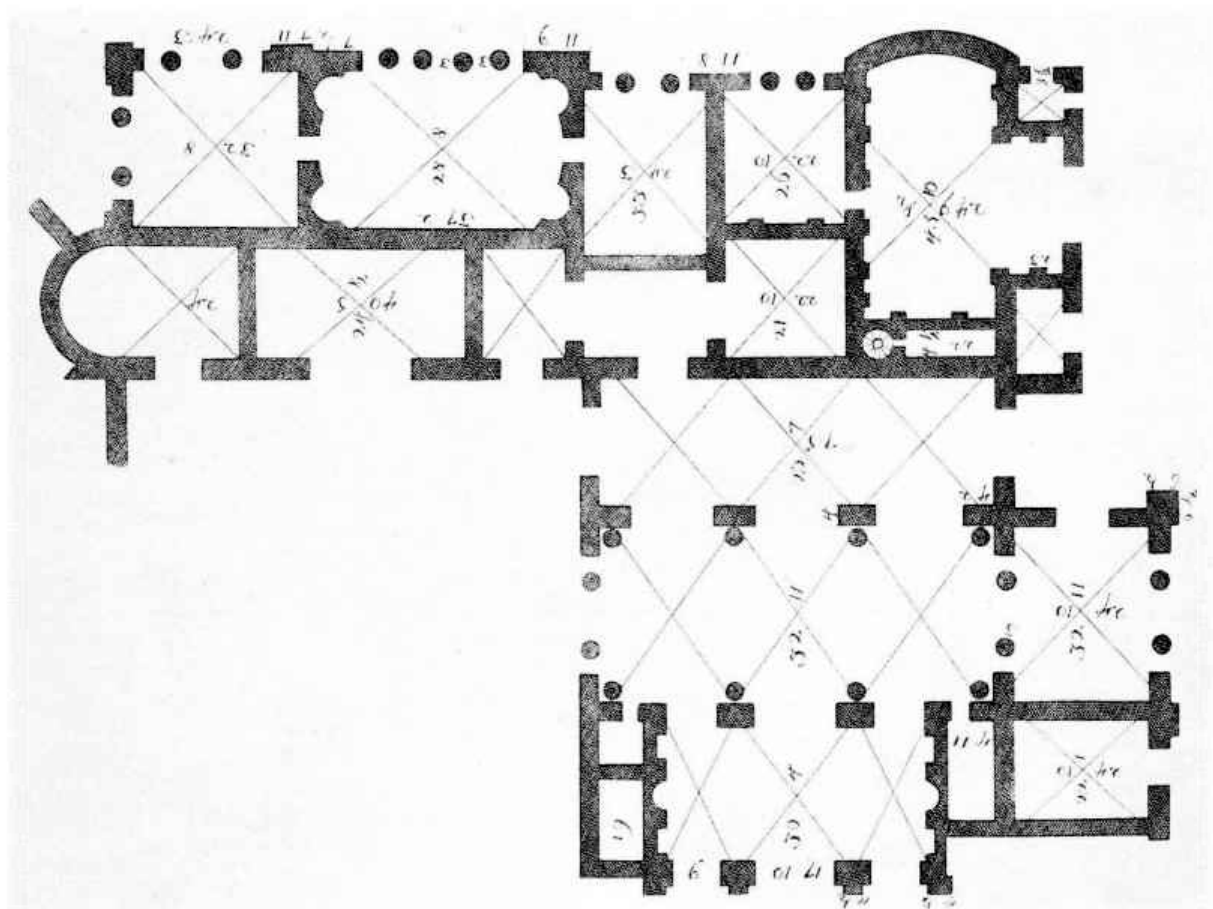


1256 The north-west part of the main building, between Via Cernaia and Via Parigi. The Horrea Ecclesiae of Gregory XIII and Paul V stood here until 1936.
Fot 831

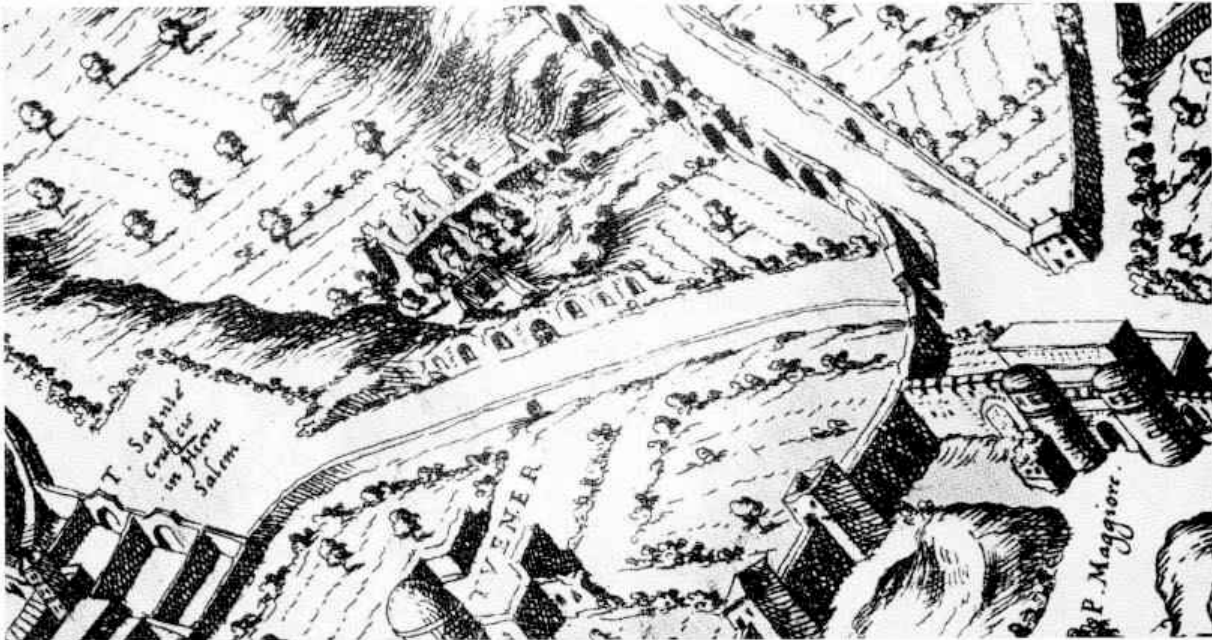
THERMAE HELENAE. The baths, which were restored by the Empress Helena between 323 and 326 A. D., after a fire (CIL VI, 1136), belonged to the complex of buildings of the Villa of Heliogabalus in the Horti Spei Veteris (s. Sessorium II, p. 384). The remains, which could still be seen in the 16th century, have now completely disappeared under modern buildings. Only the water-reservoir of the baths is to any extent preserved; it was supplied by the *AQUA ALEXANDRINA*, which was built by Alexander Severus (222/235 A. D.), and stands at the intersection of Via Eleniana and Via Sommeiller. It consisted of 12 communicating chambers, one of which was turned into a chapel of S. Angeli in the middle ages.

A. PALLADIO, *Le Terme dei Romani*, 1797, Tav. XIV; R. LANCIANI, *Frontino*, Tav. VIII, fig. 5 a; id., *FUR*, 31, 32; id., *BCom XXIV*, 1896, p. 238 f.; id., *Ruins*, pp. 398–400; G. B. DE ROSSI, *Note per la pianta di* G. B. NOLLI, 1884, p. 29 f., No. 1083; G. GATTI, *BCom XXXV*, 1907, pp. 114–121; H. JORDAN, *Top*

I, 3, p. 247 f.; G. LUGLI, *DizEpigr II*, p. 2167; CH. HÜLSEN, *Chiese*, p. 586 f.; P-A, pp. 391, 530; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *Aqueducts*, p. 342; W. AMELUNG, *Vat Cat III*, 1, p. 190 f.; G. LUGLI, *Mon III*, p. 492 f.; A. M. COLINI, *MemPontAcc 3*, VIII, 1955, pp. 140–147; G. ZORZI, *Palladio*, p. 72, fig. 144.

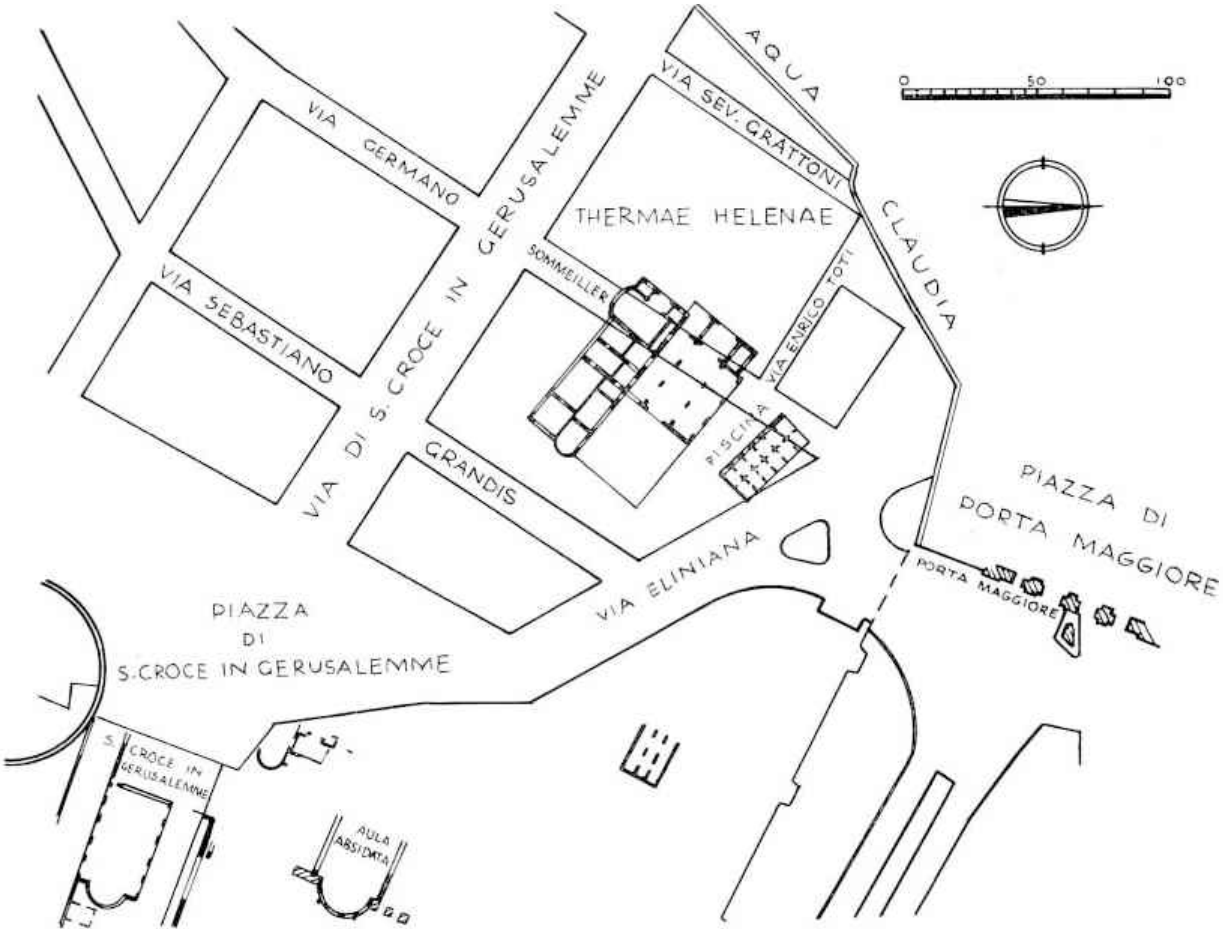


1257 Andrea Palladio's plan of the Baths of Helena.



1258 The ruins of the baths, from the plan of Du Pérac-Lafréry of 1577.

Fot 5264



1259 The position of the baths and the water-reservoir in the modern street plan.



1260 The inscription in the Vatican Museum, recording the restoration of the baths by Helena (CIL VI, 1136).

Arch Var XXI-24-17



1261 Front view of the water-reservoir in Via Eleniana.

Fot 6257



1262 The water-reservoir, side view.

Fot 886

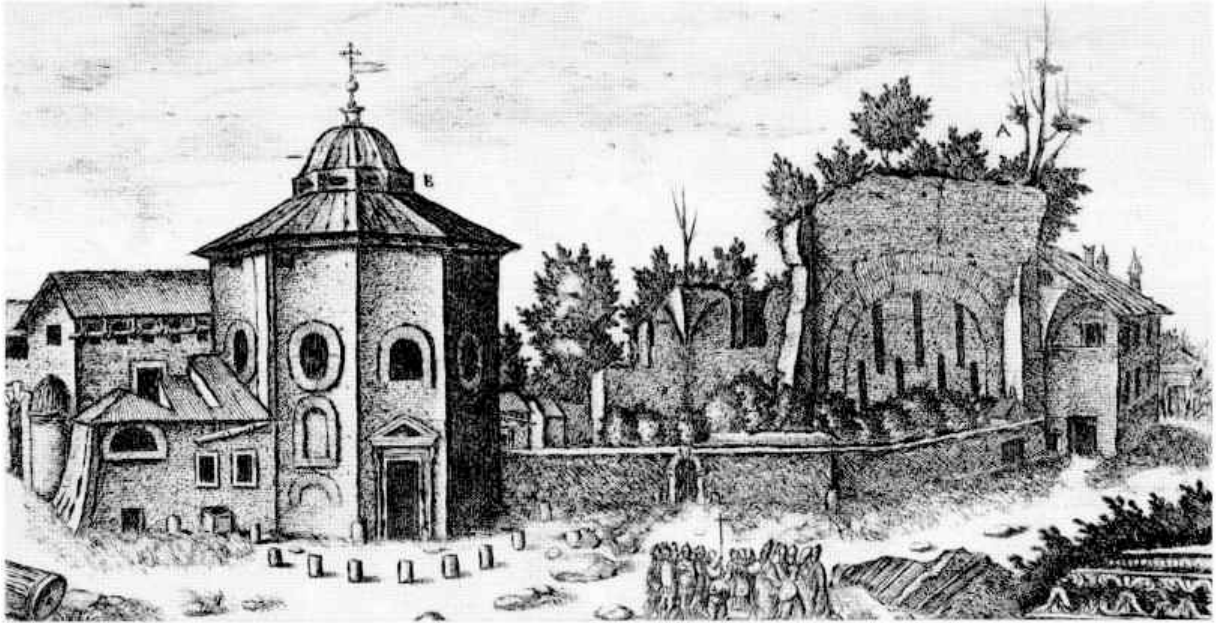
THERMAE LATERANENSES. At the point where Via Amba Aradam (formerly Via della Ferratella) enters Piazza di S. Giovanni in Laterano, there stands a rectangular, cross-vaulted brick building, 10×12.50 m. in plan, and some 13.50 m. high. This was the frigidarium of a bathing establishment which dates from the beginning of the 3rd century. Its north-east front flanked the ancient Via Tusculana. The ground on which the baths stood was first explored by Corvisieri in 1873, yielding a great quantity of sculptured fragments and brick-stamps. After the removal of the Casa Parrocchiale di S. Giovanni, in 1936, it was possible to establish the complete plan of the baths (Colini, *Celio*, p. 335, fig. 273). At the same time, the frigidarium was isolated, and its arched openings freed from obstructing walls.

E. STEVENSON, *AnnInst*, 1877, pp. 358-367, Tav. T;
A. M. COLINI, *Roma XV*, 1937, p. 165 f. (= Atti 4
CStR II, pp. 170-172); M. S., *Palladio I*, 1937, p. 74;

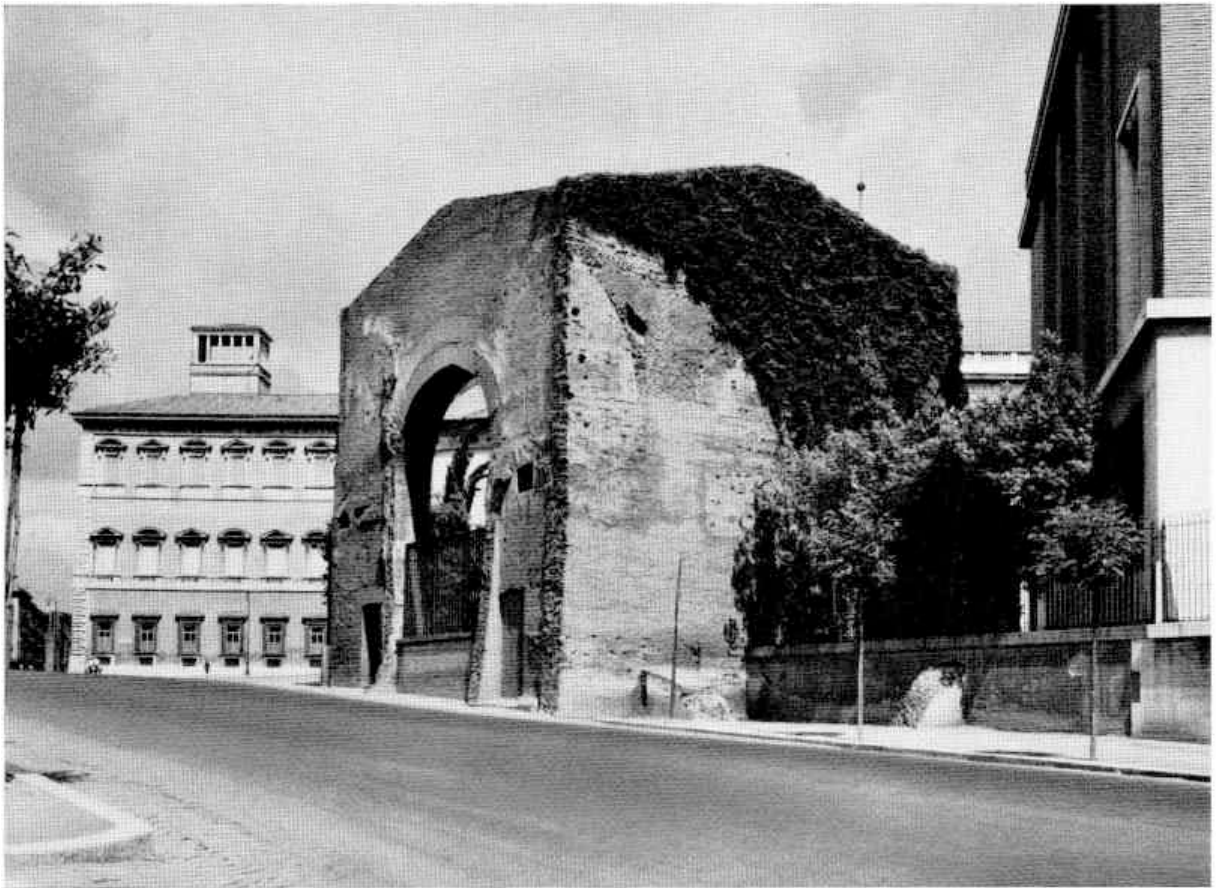
B. NOGARA, *Atti 5 CStR II*, p. 34 f.; G. LUGLI, *Mon III*, p. 523 f.; A. M. COLINI, *Celio*, pp. 334-339.



1263 Site-plan of the baths (after Colini and Gismondi).



1264 The remains of the baths at the beginning of the 17th century (Alò Giovannoli, *Vedute degli antichi vestigj di Roma*, 1619, fol. 13).
Inst Neg 53.384



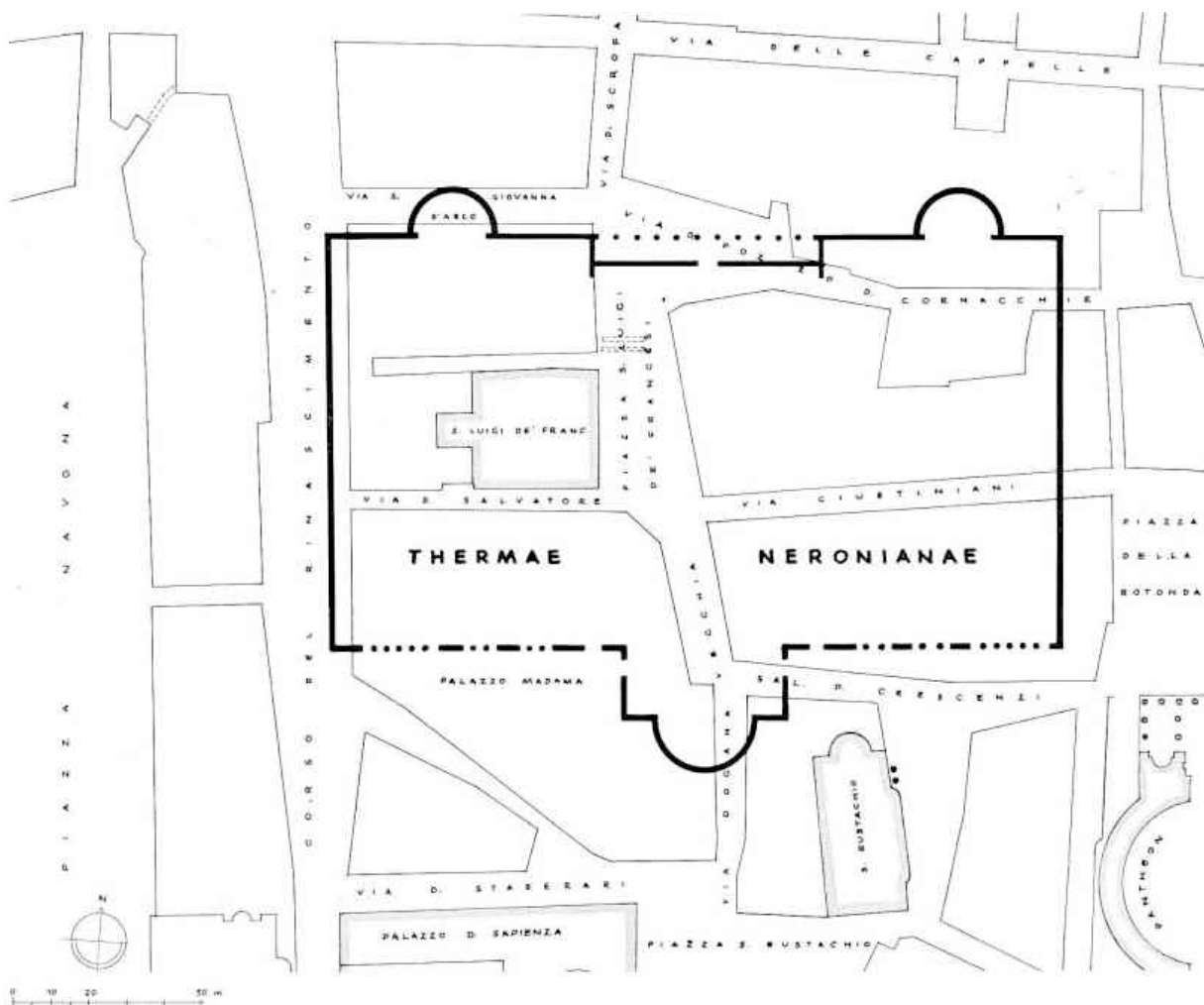
1265 The Frigidarium beside Via Amba Aradam.

Fot 827

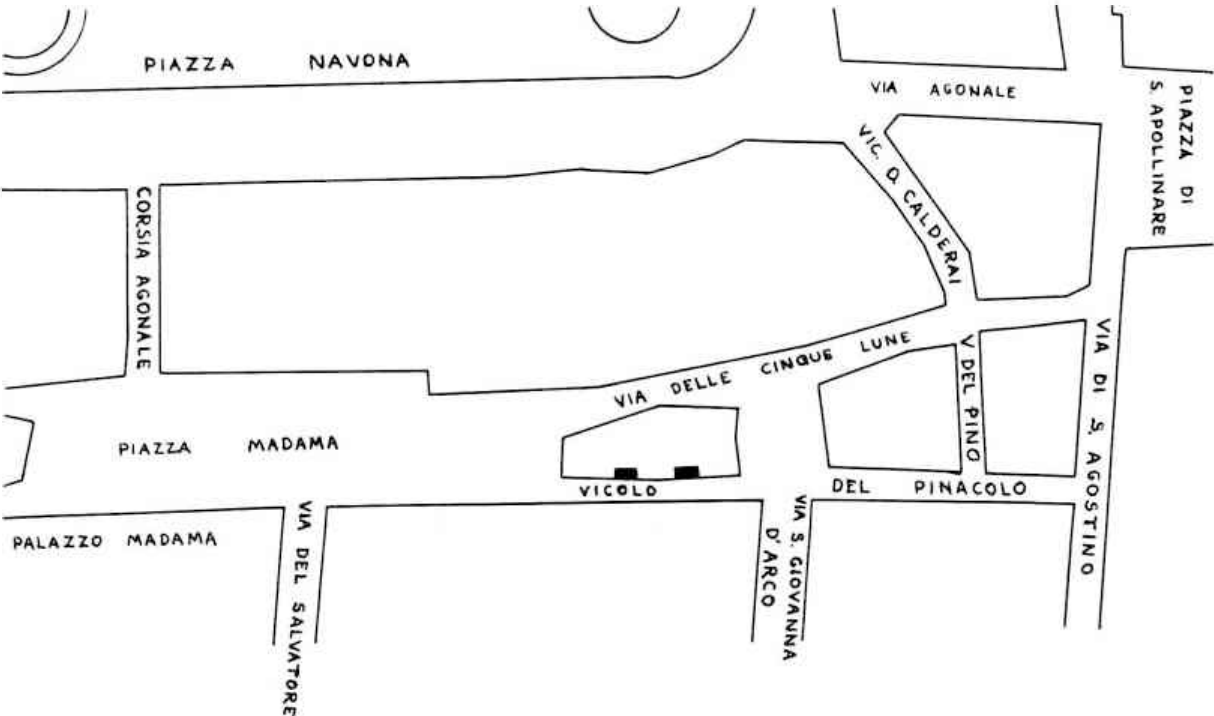
THERMAE NERONIANAE. Following Agrippa's precedent, Nero built Rome's second public baths in 62 or 64 A. D., to the north-west of the Pantheon, in the Campus Martius. They were repaired and enlarged in 227 A. D., by Alexander Severus, and from then on were known as *Thermae Alexandrinae*. Fragments of walls, columns and capitals are discovered whenever excavations are made for foundations of buildings, in the area of the baths. Certain ruined walls were visible in the courtyard of the Palazzo Madama until the 18th century; they were removed in the time of Benedict XIV (1740–58).

B. D'OVERBEKE II, p. 65 f., pl. b 43; A. PALLADIO, *Le Terme dei Romani*, 1797, Tav. III; A. NIBBY, *Rom-Ant II*, pp. 766–777; Rosa, *Relazione*, p. 73; P. ADINOLFI II, pp. 423–426; R. LANCIANI, *NSc*, 1881, pp. 270–273; 1882, p. 412 f., Tav. XXI; 1883, pp. 81, 130; id., *FUR*, 15; id., *Ruins*, p. 498 f. (Bibl: p. 499); G. GATTI, *NSc*, 1892, p. 265; id., *BCom XXXV*, 1907, p. 330; J. H. MIDDLETON II, p. 144 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, pp. 590–592; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *AJA XVI*, 1912, p. 406 f.; TH. ASHBY, *JRS IX*, 1919, p. 183 f.;

CH. HÜLSEN, *Chiese*, pp. 183 f., 268 f., 455 f.; D. KRENCKER, *Kaiserthermen*, pp. 263–265; P-A, p. 531 f.; A. M. COLINI, *BCom LXI*, 1933, p. 274; G. GATTI, *BCom LXII*, 1934, p. 171 f.; H. G. RAMSAY, *AntC IV*, 1935, pp. 430–436; G. DE ANGELIS D'OSSAT, *Tecnica costruttiva e impianti delle terme*, 1943, p. 13; F. CASTAGNOLI, *BCom LXXI*, 1943/45, pp. 3–20 (Bibl: p. 3¹); G. GATTI, *Fasti Archaeologici V*, 1950, 311; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 34; L. CREMA, *Arch Rom*, p. 539.



1266 Site-plan of the *Thermae Neronianae*.

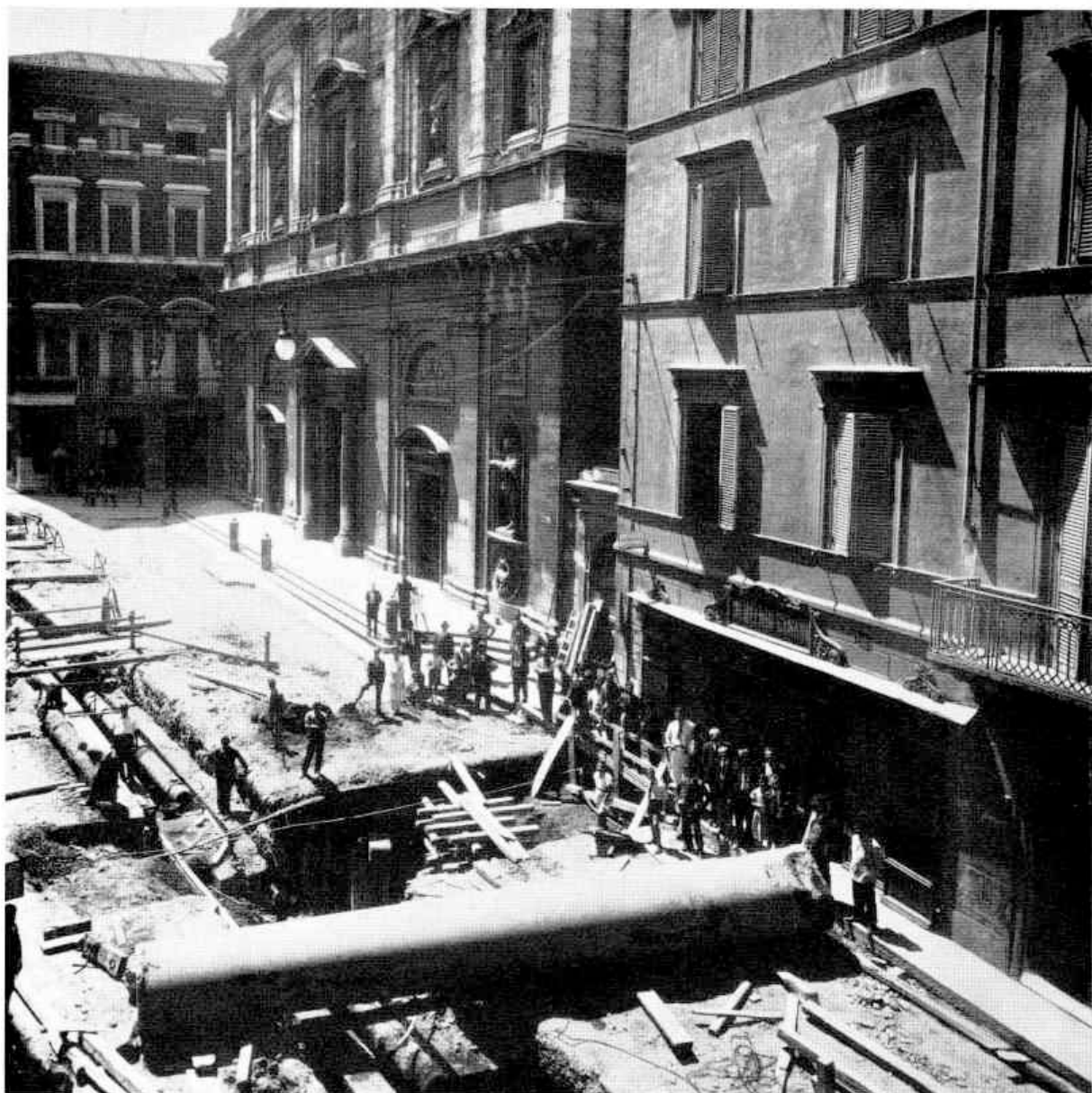


1267 Via delle Cinque Lune and Vicolo del Pinacolo, before the construction of Corso del Rinascimento.



1268 Two brick piers, belonging to the western perimeter wall of the Baths of Nero, isolated and subsequently removed, during the construction of the Corso del Rinascimento.

Rip X C/2188

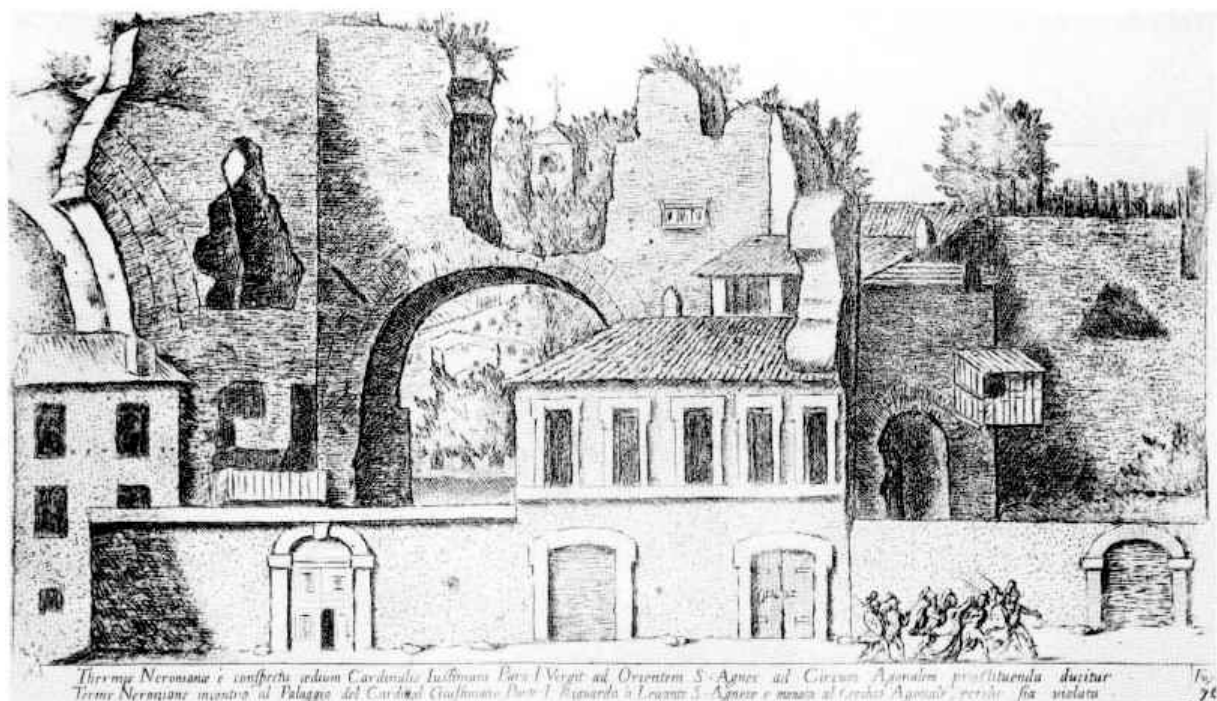


1269 Two columns from the Frigidarium of the Baths of Nero, found in 1934 under the Piazza S. Luigi dei Francesi.
Rip X C/2521

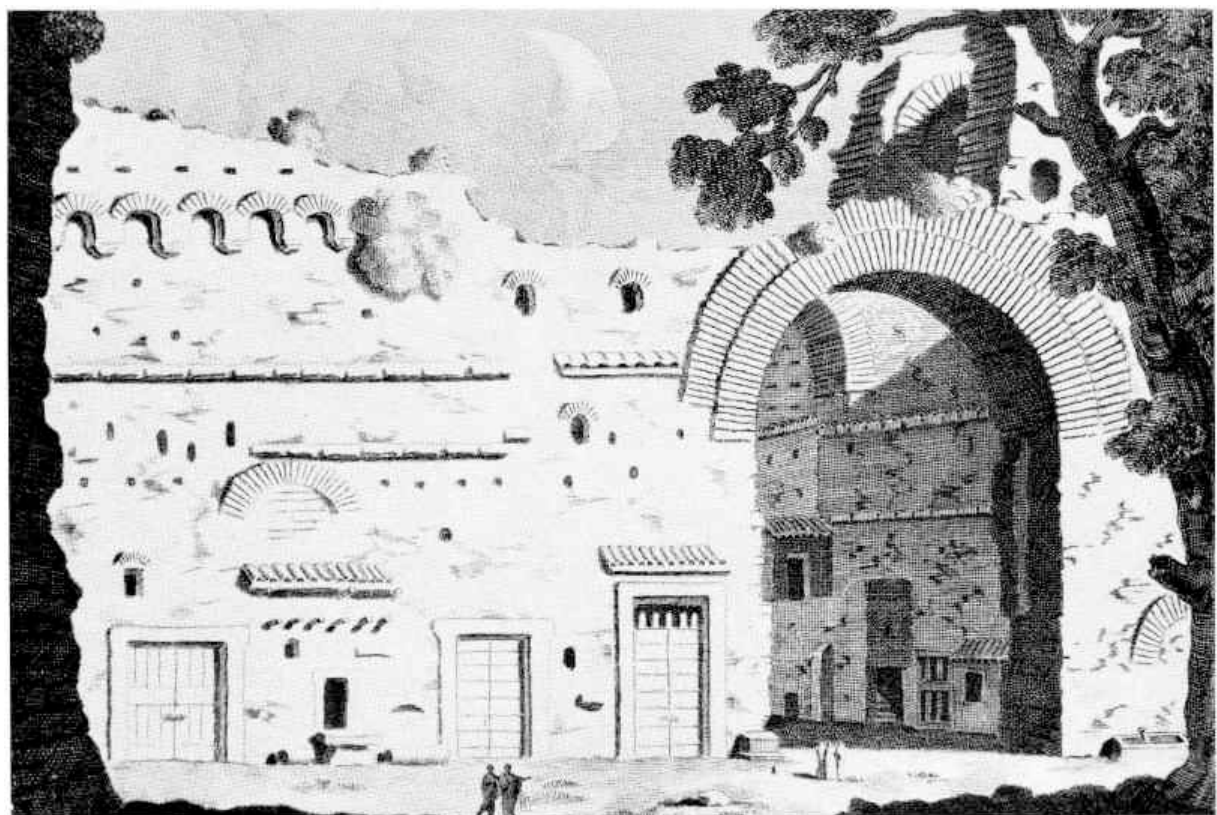


1270 The two columns which remained in Via Giovanna d'Arco from the time of their discovery, until they were re-erected in Via di S. Eustachio in 1950.

Fot 799



1271 The ruins of the Thermae Neronianae opposite the Salita de'Crescenzi (Alò Giovannoli, *Vedute degli Antichi Vestigi di Roma*, 1619, fol. 76).
Inst Neg 53.381



1272 The ruins of the baths, seen in the Palazzo Madama in the last quarter of the 17th century (B. d'Overbeke II, pl. b 43).
Fot 2954

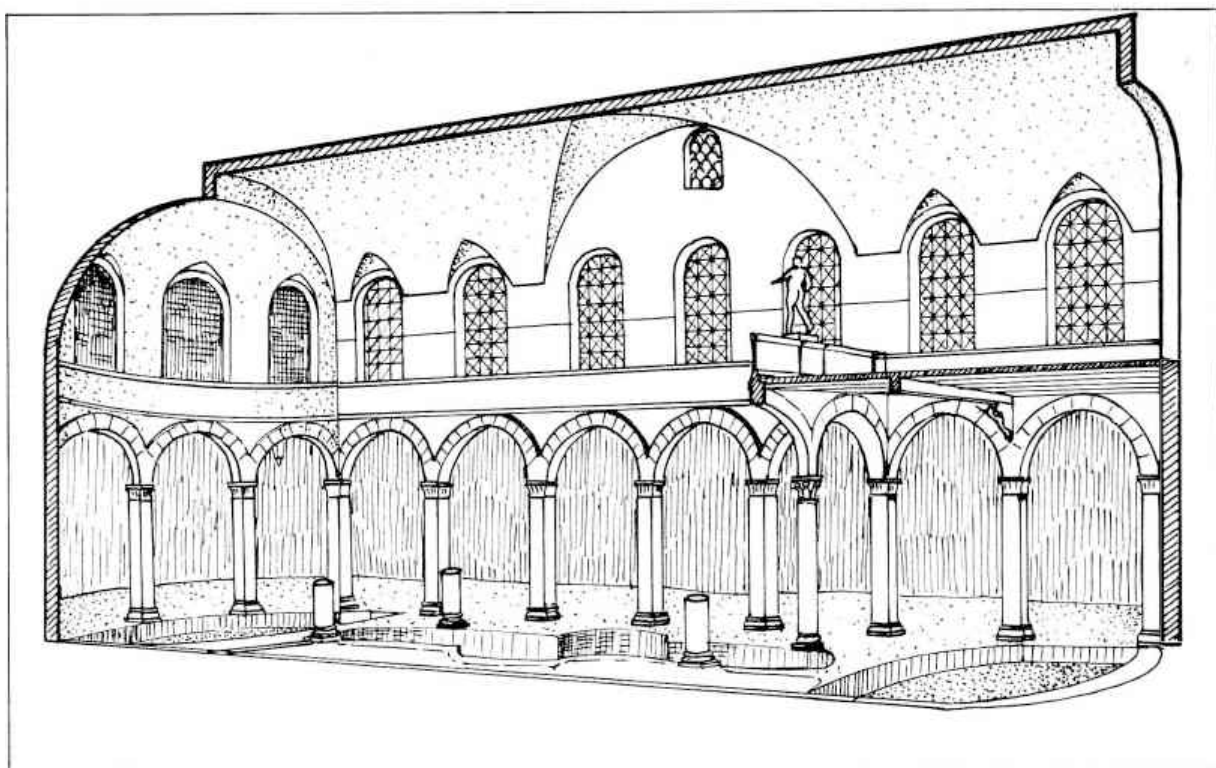
THERMAE NOVATIANAE SIVE TIMOTHEANAE. According to Christian tradition, a certain senator named Pudens, of the family of the Acilii Glabrones, received Saint Peter at his house in the *VICUS PATRICIUS*, which corresponds with the present Via Urbana. Subsequently, his two sons, brothers of the maidens Pudenziana and Praxedes, are supposed to have constructed a bath building on the site of their father's house. Excavations underneath the church of S. Pudenziana in the years 1928–33, disclosed mosaics and walls dating from the end of the Republic, at a depth of 9 m. below the present floor level. Above these stood a house, parallel to the *Vicus Patricius*, having brick-stamps of the time of Hadrian in its walls. The baths date from the middle of the 2nd century A.D., and are built over the preceding house, on a series of high barrel-vaulted substructures. In the 4th century, the most north-easterly hall of the baths was converted into the church of S. Pudenziana. Part of the bath building which stands above and behind the apse of the church, is distinguishable in Via Balbo.

NARDINI-NIBBY II, p. 43 f.; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 390 f.; H. MARUCCHI, *Basiliques et églises de Rome*, 1902, pp. 364–367; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, p. 340; P-A, p. 532; A. TERENCE, *BArte XXV*, 1931/32, pp. 188–191; G. MANCINI, *Atti III Congresso Intern. di Archeologia Cristiana*, 1934, pp. 193–197; A. PETRIGNANI, *La Basilica di S. Pudenziana*, 1934, pp. 23–

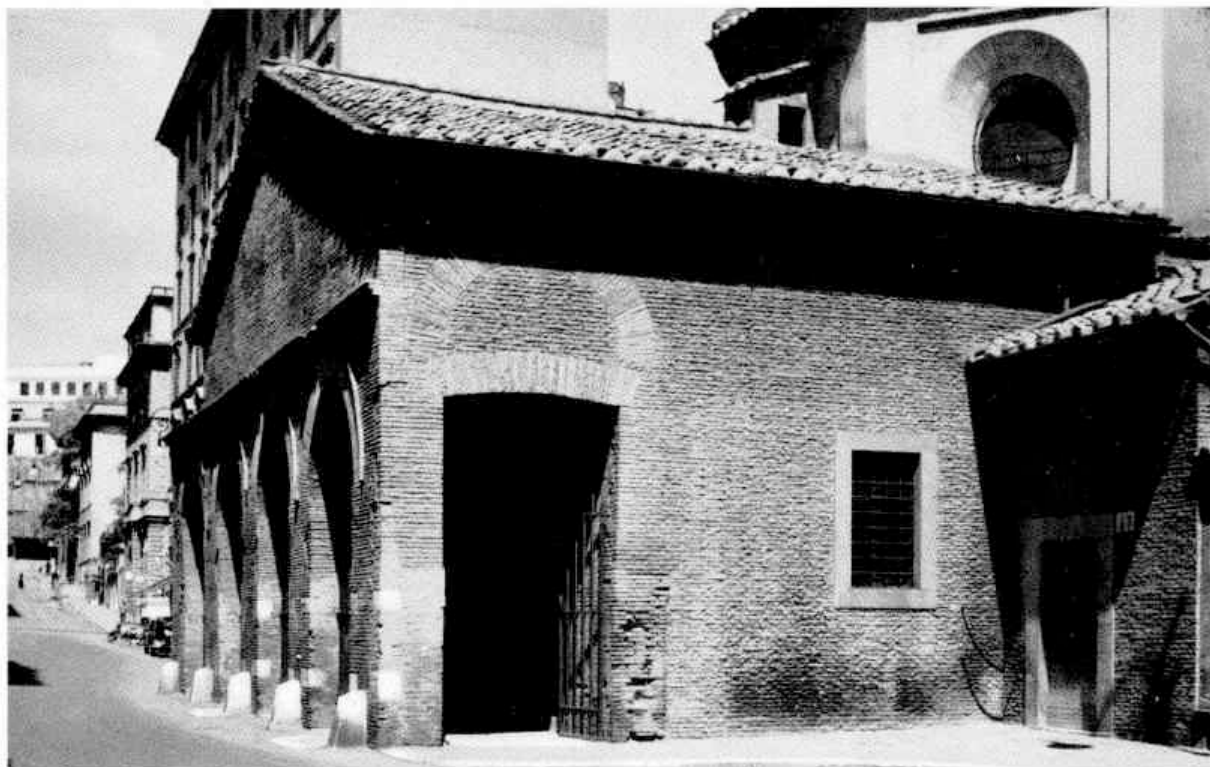
44; A. M. COLINI, *BCom LXIII*, 1935, pp. 183–186; R. KRAUTHEIMER, *RACrist XII*, 1935, pp. 184–186; G. LUGLI, *Mon III*, p. 354; M. ARMELLINI, *Le chiese di Roma* (nuova ed. Cecchelli) II, 1942, pp. 1420–1422; C. CECHELLI, *Monumenti cristiano-eretici di Roma*, 1944, pp. 224–228; H. BLOCH, *Bolli*, p. 244¹⁸².



1273 The remains of baths and nymphaea, uncovered in the nave of S. Pudenziana.



1274 The hall of the baths, now converted into the nave of the church (Petrignani).



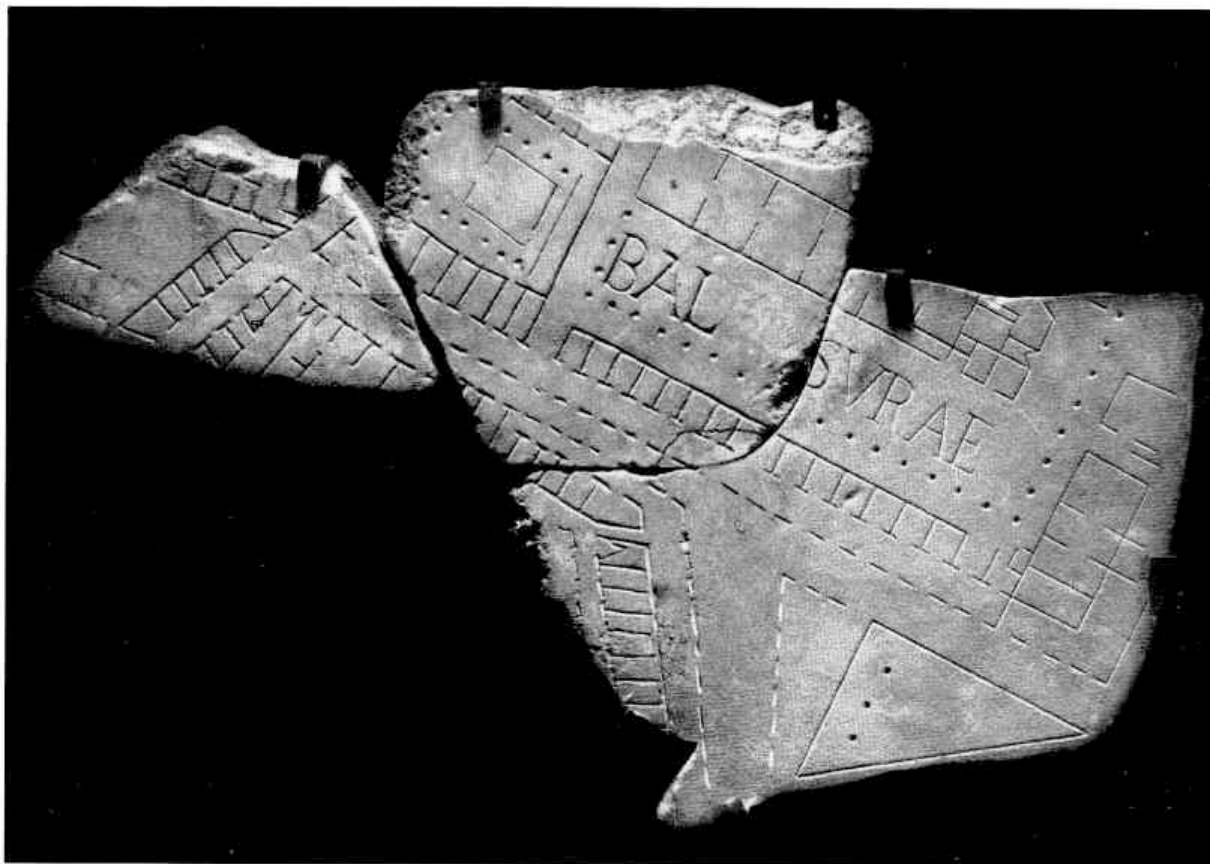
1275 The north-west end of the bath hall, exposed in Via Balbo in 1931. The floor of the chamber is 6 m. below road level.

Fot 828

THERMAE SURANAE. Licinius Sura, friend and fellow-countryman of Trajan, owned a palace on the slope of the Aventine which lay towards the Circus Maximus. On this property he, or possibly after his death Trajan, built a bath which appears on a fragment of the Severan marble plan as BALneum SURAE (FUR, Tav. XXIII). In design, it resembles the Forum Baths of Pompeii, rather than the contemporary Baths of Trajan. If it is correct to suppose that the street flanked by shops, which is seen on the marble plan, is the present Via di S. Prisca, it follows that the baths must have occupied the site of the present Accademia Nazionale di Danza, in Largo Arrigo VII (formerly No. 7, Via di S. Prisca). An inscription (CIL VI, 1703) found there in 1725, in the Vigna Cavaletti, records the restoration of a "cella tepidaria" by the Praefect of the City, in 414 A. D. Another inscription, discovered at S. Sabina in 1919 (NSc, 1920, p. 141), refers to a restoration of the "Balneum Surae" under Gordian III (238-244 A. D.). The last remains of the Thermae Suranae, in the form of walls and hypocausts (suspensurae), came to light during the construction of the Accademia di Danza in 1943, and were destroyed.

A. PELLEGRINI, *BullInst*, 1868, pp. 177-179; G. B. DE ROSSI, *Note per la pianta di* G. B. NOLLI, 1884, p. 35 f., *Nl*, 1386, 1385, 1383, 1393, 1382, 1380; A. MERLIN, *L'Aventin dans l'antiquité*, 1906, p. 315 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, p. 156 f.; R. PARIBENI, *NSc*, 1920, p. 141 f.; id., *OP II*, pp. 52-54; P-A, p. 532 f.;

A. M. COLINI, *BCom LXVI*, 1938, p. 286; G. LUGLI, *Mon III*, pp. 561-563; H. FUHRMANN, *AA*, 1940, p. 476; *CodTop I*, pp. 141, 154, 181, 185, 191, 245, 254, 308; K. CAPRINO, *BCom LXXII*, 1946/48, p. 217; R. A. STACCIOLI, *Amor di Roma*, 1956, pp. 393-401; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 404; FUR, p. 79, Tav. XXIII.



1276 Fragment of the Severan marble plan, showing the Balneum Surae.

Rip X C/3189

- 1277 A corner of the baths, showing the "suspensurae", before destruction in 1943. Fot 3584



- 1278 A north wall of the bath building during excavation in 1943, with the Domus Augustiana on the Palatine in the background. Fot 3583

THERMAE TITI. In 80 A. D., at the same time as he inaugurated the Amphitheatrum Flavium (Colosseum), which he had enlarged, Titus also dedicated his baths on the Oppian Hill. They lay in the area of Nero's Golden House, immediately to the west, and adjacent to the part which was later built over by the Baths of Trajan. The baths, of which the ground plan and parts of the architecture are known from Palladio's drawings, disappeared without trace in the 16th century. A porticus opposite the main entrance of the Colosseum, from which a monumental stairway led to the bathing establishment on the hill, was excavated in 1895, and parts of it can still be seen on the north side of the Piazza del Colosseo.

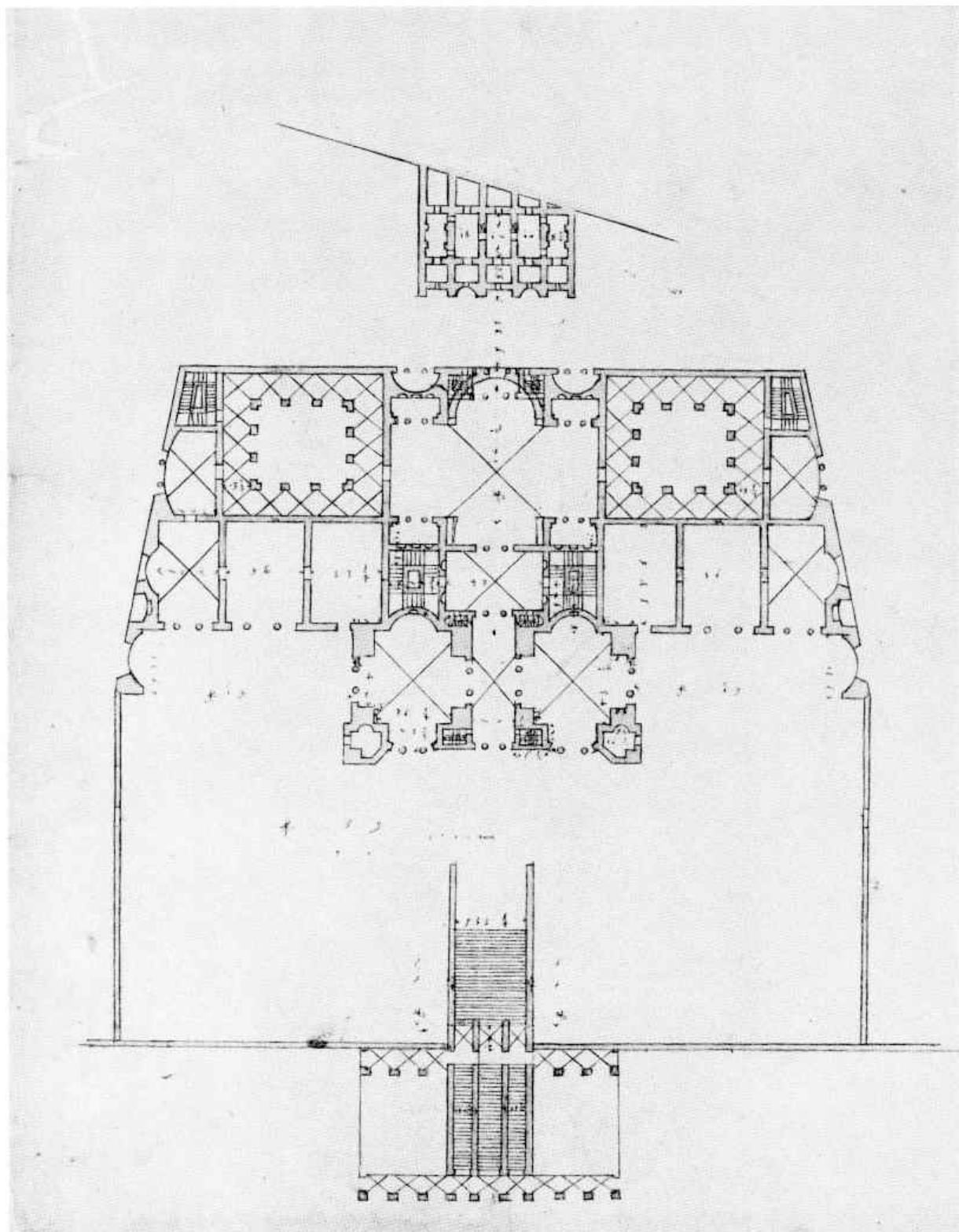
A. PALLADIO, *Le Terme dei Romani*, 1797, Tavv. V, VI; ST. PIALE, *Delle Terme Traiane, della Domus Aurea di Nerone e della Titi Domus*, *Dissertazioni* I, 1832, I; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, pp. 807–810; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* IV, 1889, p. 78 f.; VII, 1892, pp. 302–304; G. GATTI, *NSe*, 1895, pp. 201–203; id., *BCom* XXIII, 1895, pp. 118–121; R. LANCIANI, *ib.*, pp. 110–115; id., *Ruins*, pp. 363–365; id., *Storia* III, p. 248;

H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 307–310; R. PARIBENI, *OP* II, pp. 43–45; D. KRENCKER, *Kaiserthermen*, p. 265 f.; G. T. RIVOIRA, *RomArch*, pp. 97–101; P-A, p. 533 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 353 f. (Bibl. p. 374); E. BRÖDNER, *Untersuchungen an den Caracallathermen*, 1951, p. 8; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 98; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 287; G. ZORZI, *Palladio*, p. 65 f., figg. 89–95 a.



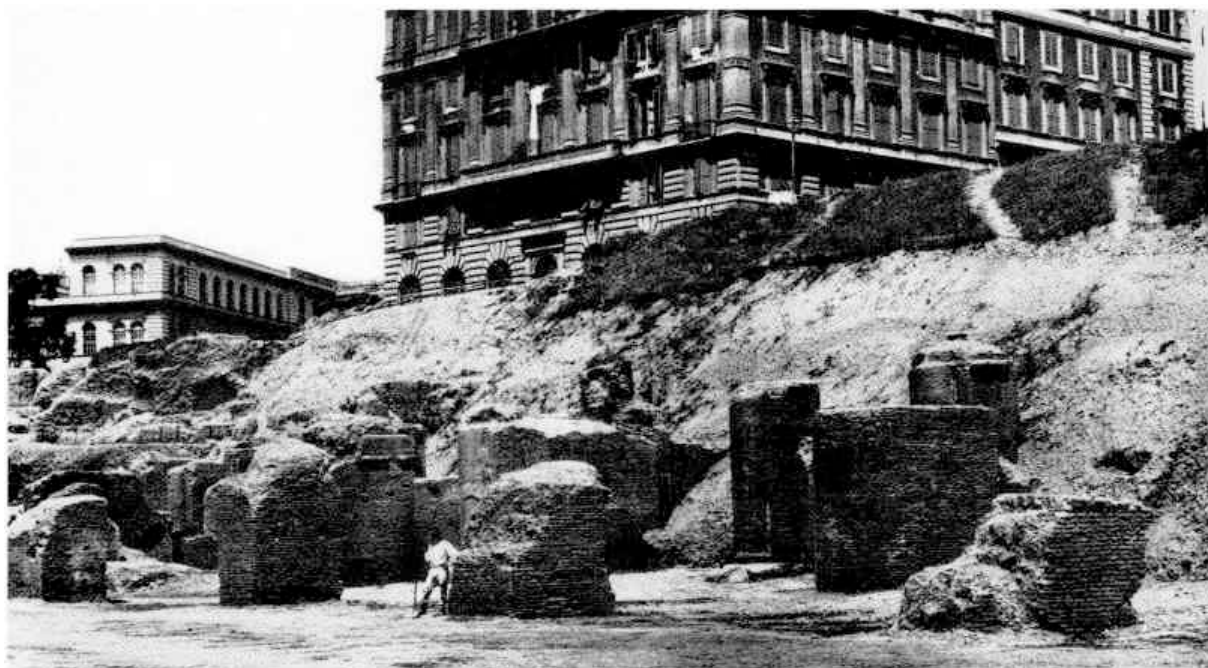
1279 The porticus of the Baths of Titus, opposite the Colosseum, from which a stairway led to the bathing establishment on the Oppian Hill.

Fot 840



1280 Plan of the Baths of Titus, by Andrea Palladio (Royal Inst. of British Architects, vol. II, fol. 1).

GFN F/3130



1281 The porticus in the Piazza del Colosseo, during the excavation in 1895.

GFN B/203



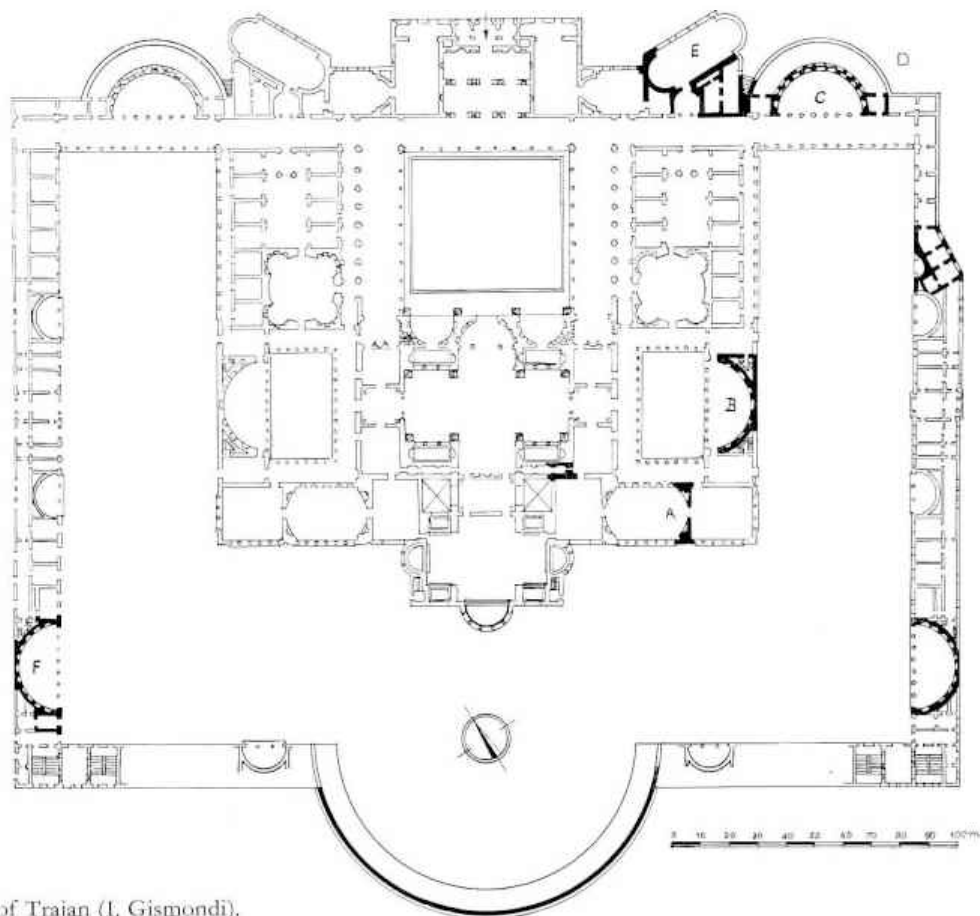
1282 The excavation of the porticus; the brick pilasters with half columns in the third row have survived, those in the front rows were destroyed.

GFN B/200

THERMAE TRAIANI. When Nero's Golden House was burned down in 104 A. D., Trajan had thermae built over the ruins; the architect being Apollodorus of Damascus. They were opened on the 22nd June 109 A. D.; and two days later, the emperor dedicated the Aqua Traiana (q. v. I, 49, 50) which supplemented the water supply to the baths. The "Sette Sale", a building of nine intercommunicating water chambers, to the east of the north-east corner of the baths, served as a reservoir. In early mediaeval sources (CodTop I, pp. 97 f., 274 f.; II, pp. 230, 232), the Baths of Trajan are said to have been built by Domitian, an attribution which is refuted by the brick-stamps, which are exclusively Trajanic, together with the homogeneity of construction.

A. PALLADIO, *Le Terme dei Romani*, 1797, Tavv. VII, VIII; A. DE ROMANIS, *Le antiche camere esquiline*, 1822, p. 48 f.; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* II, pp. 810–815; G. B. DE ROSSI—G. GATTI, *BCom* XIV, 1886, p. 245 f.; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 365–367 (Bibl: p. 367); H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 310–314; G. T. RIVOIRA, *RomArch*, p. 117; R. PARIBENI, *OP* II, pp. 40–52; D. KRENCKER, *Kaiserthermen*, pp. 266–269; P-A, pp. 534–536; G. CALZA, *NSc*, 1932, p. 194; CH. HÜLSEN, *RhM* LXXXII, 1933, p. 370; A. MUÑOZ, *Il*

Parco di Traiano, 1936; DE GREGORI, p. 18 f.; C. CALLMER, *ActaInstSueciae* X, 1944, p. 164; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 355–358, 369–373; H. BLOCH, *Bolli*, pp. 36–49; id., *AJA* XLVIII, 1944, pp. 339–341; E. BRÖDNER, *Untersuchungen an den Caracallerhermen*, 1951, pp. 8, 37 f., 42; C. C. VAN ESSEN, *Mededeelingen Nederl. Akad. v. Wetenschappen, N R Deel* 17, No. 12, 1954, p. 388 f.; F. CASTAGNOLI, *AC* VIII, 1956, pp. 53–55; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 403 f.; FUR p. 69, Tav. XVIII.



1283 Plan of the Baths of Trajan (I. Gismondi).



1284 The southern exedra of the Baths of Trajan.

Fot 809



1285 Air photograph of the Baths of Trajan.

Fot 4725



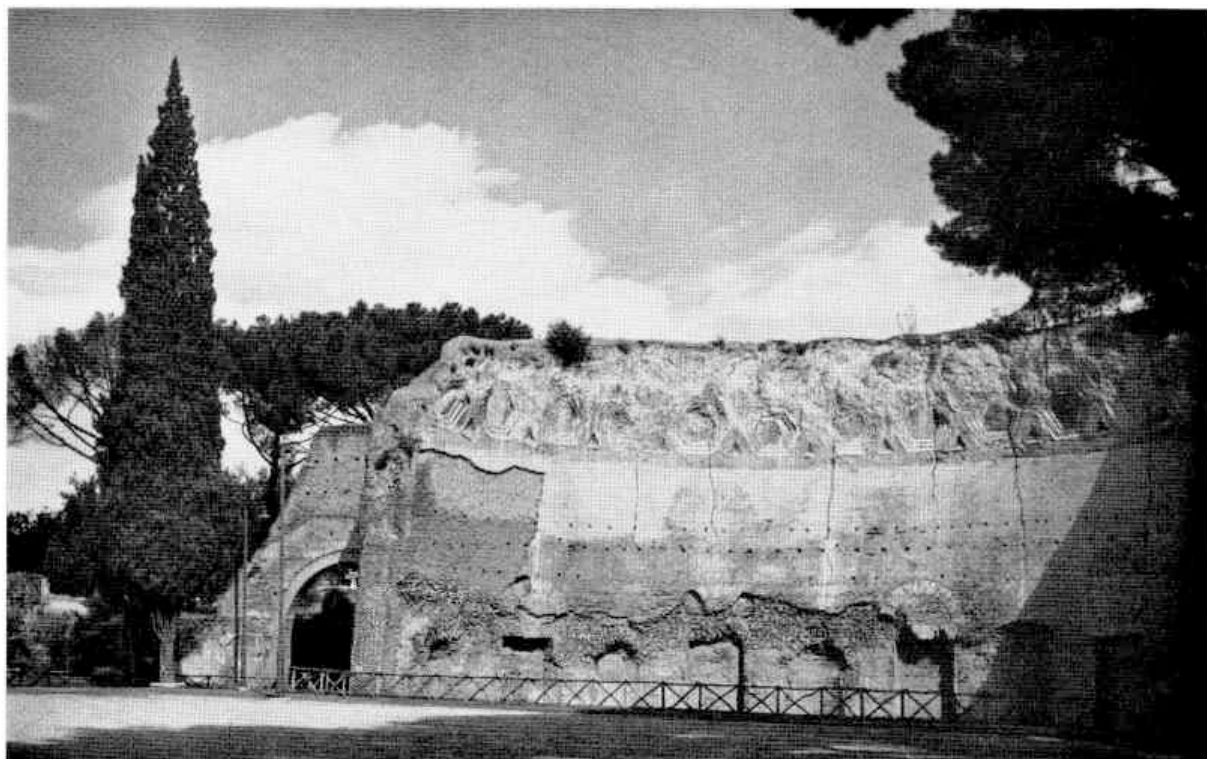
1286 East wall of the second chamber, east of the Calidarium; plan A.

Fot 806



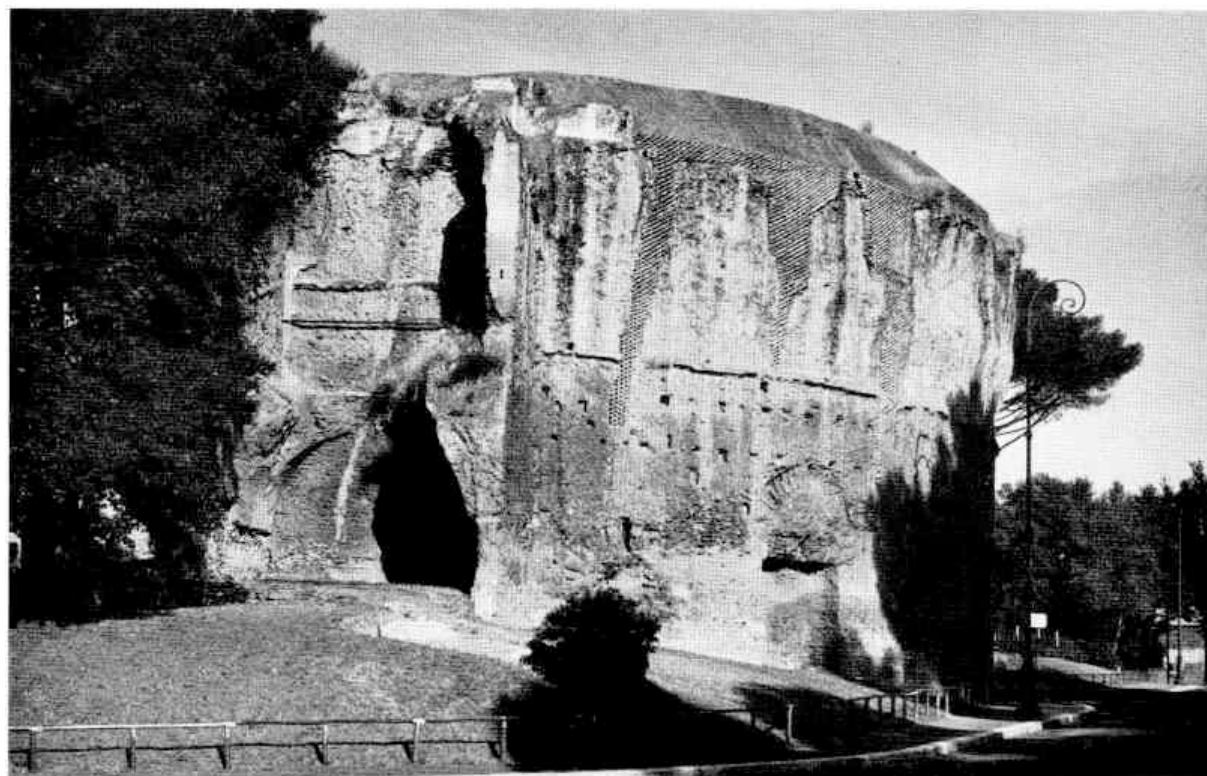
1287 Exedra to the east of the colonaded courtyard (Palaestra); plan B.

Fot 805



1288 North-eastern exedra of the perimeter wall; plan C.

Fot 803



1289 Exterior, showing the corridor which lies behind the exedra; plan D.

Fot 804



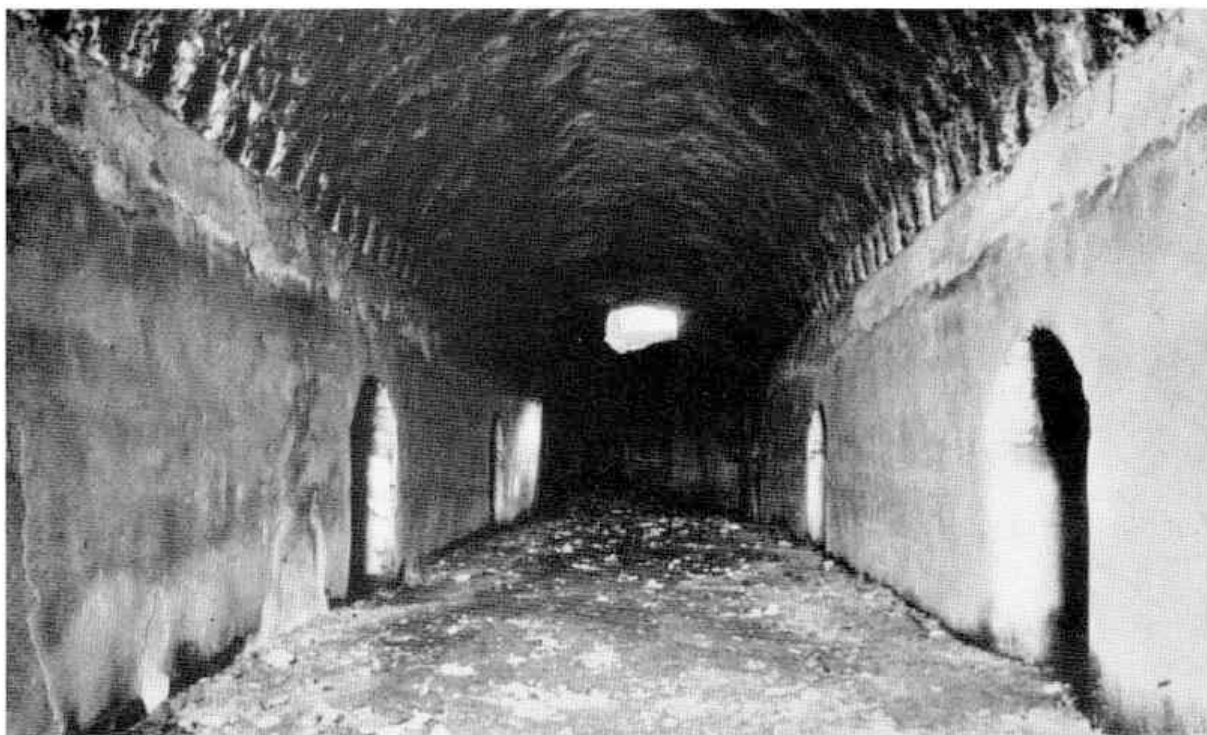
1290 Library of the baths; plan F.

Fot 801



1291 Hall with two apses, between the entrance and the north-eastern exedra; plan E.

Fot 808



1292 A water-chamber of the "Sette Sale".

Fot 2959



1293 System of intercommunicating water-chambers of the "Sette Sale".

Fot 2956

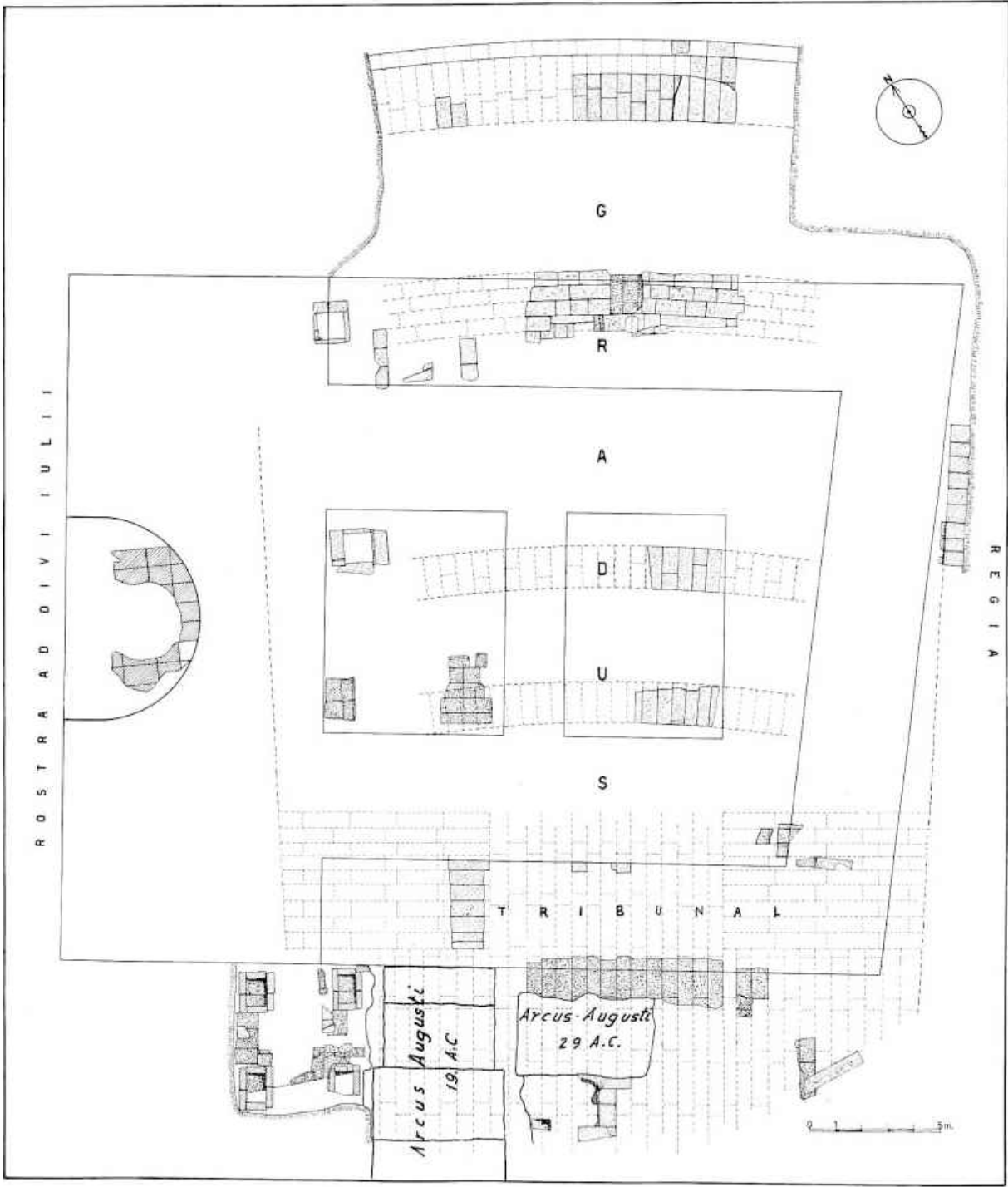
TRIBUNAL AURELIUM. In addition to the podium, which was used by persons engaged in a trial, the Tribunal Aurelium was also provided with theatre-like accommodation for the public, the *GRADUS AURELI*. The tribunal was built either by C. Aurelius Cotta, the consul for 75 B. C., or by M. Aurelius Cotta in the following year. Cicero, who alone mentions either Tribunal or Gradus by name, states that the monument lay at the south-east end of the Forum, close to the Temple of Castor. In 1888, Richter noted a platform of tufa blocks on the north side of the Temple of Julius Caesar, lying at an angle of $8^{\circ} 30'$ to this subsequently-built temple, but parallel with the Temple of Castor. An extension of the same platform is found on the south side of the Temple of Caesar, beneath the north pier of the Arch of Augustus, which dates from 29 B. C. Other parts of the republican, tufa-built platform were also disclosed during the excavation of the Augustan monuments near the Temple of Caesar (see Arcus Augusti, Porticus Iulia, Porticus Gai et Luci, Puteal Libonis). With the help of data recovered during the excavations of 1952 and 1959, the outline of the monument is ascertainable, and its identification with the Tribunal and Gradus Aurelii is rendered probable.

F. M. NICHOLS, *The Roman Forum*, 1877, p. 81 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, p. 405; O. RICHTER, *Antike Denkmäler I*, 1888, p. 14, 1; Taf. 27, 28; id., *JdI IV*, 1889, p. 148 f.; C. J. O'CONNER, *AJA IV*, 1900, pp. 303–309; id., *Bulletin of the Univ. of Wisconsin*, 1904, pp. 178–182; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, p. 148; E. DE RUGGIERO, p. 72 f.; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *JRS XII*, 1922, p. 26 f., plan I; N. W. DE WITT, *CPhil XXI*, 1926,

pp. 220–222; H. D. JOHNSON, *The Roman Tribunal*, 1927, pp. 54–64; P-A, p. 539 f.; C. GIOFFREDI, *Studia et documenta historiae et iuris IX*, 1943, pp. 272–274; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 99 f.; id., *MonMin*, pp. 74–76; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 146; E. WELIN, *SFR*, pp. 104–110; G. ROMANELLI, *Gnomon XXVI*, 1954, p. 259; B. ANDREAE, *AA*, 1957, p. 156 f.; G. CARETTONI, *JRS L*, 1960, p. 195.



1294 Tufa blocks of the podium of the Tribunal Aurelium, seen underneath the north pier of the Arch of Augustus (s. plan I, 98, 4). Fot 2944



1295 Plan of the Tribunal Aurelium and Gradus Aurelii (R. Gamberini Mongenet 1961).



1296 Tufa blocks of the Gradus Aurelii beneath the pronaos of the Temple of Caesar. To the right, remains of a road which was built after the demolition of the tribunal.

For 5413



1297 The tufa blocks of the Gradus Aurelii on the north side of the Temple of Caesar. The blocks in the foreground were subsequently realigned for use in the foundations of the Porticus Iulia.

Fot 6609

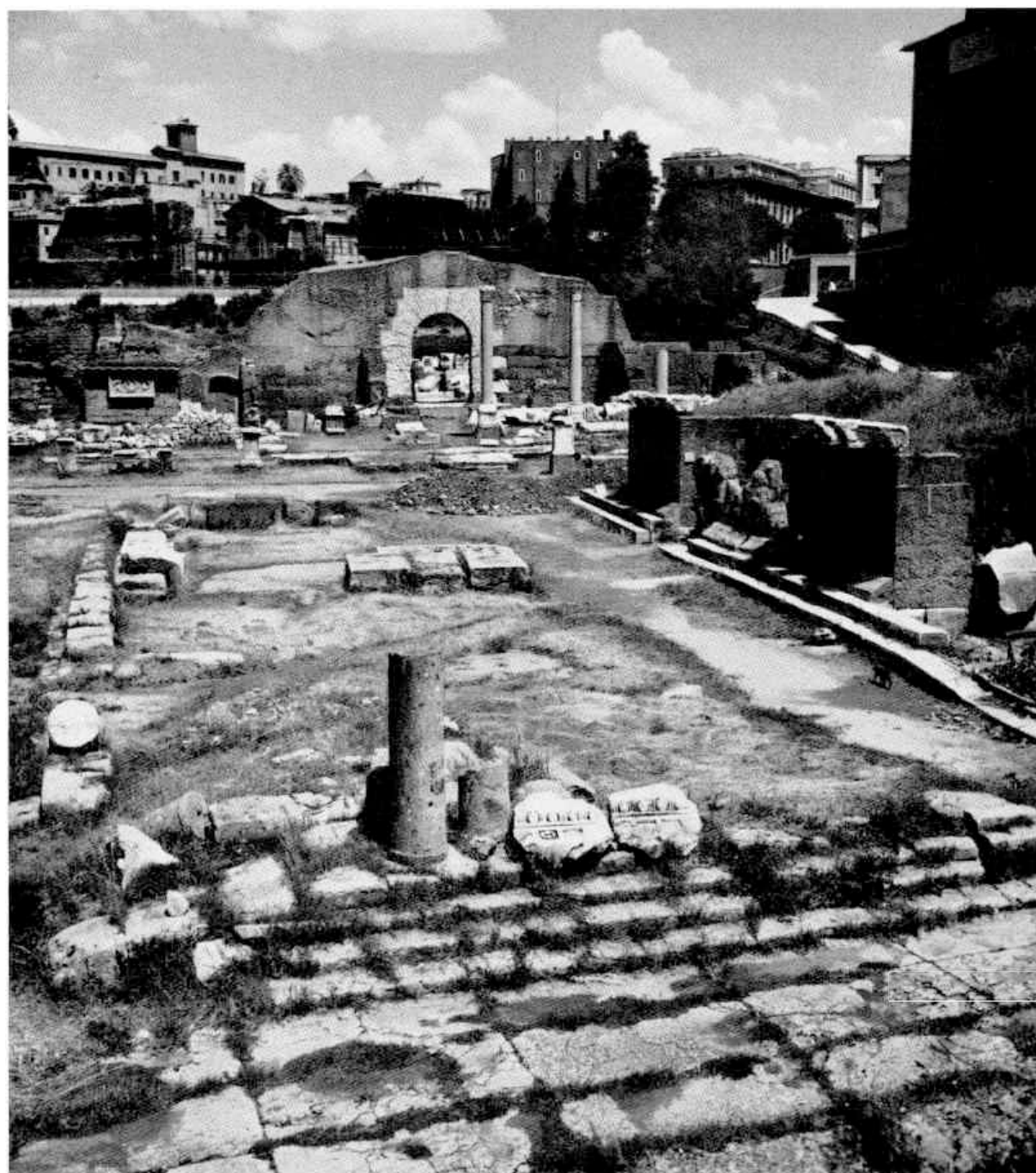
TRIBUNAL PRAETORIUM. The place where the **PRÆTOR URBANUS** administered justice was originally in the Comitium, beside the Puteal of Attus Navius, but it was subsequently transferred to the Puteal Libonis (q. v.) on the Forum. Numerous sources place it in the neighbourhood of the Fornix Fabianus and the Regia, between the temples of Castor and Vesta. Topographical references to the Tribunal Praetorium correspond with those for the Tribunal Aurelium (q. v.), and the two places cannot have been far apart. Moreover, Cicero states that the Tribunal Praetorium was "non longe a gradibus Aurelii" (pro Flacco 66). Perhaps, like many tribunals, it was no more than a wooden platform, and there is no conclusive evidence that this particular one was of stone. Its identification, by Lugli, with the monument which lies across the front of the Temple of Julius Caesar, therefore remains a hypothesis which is only partly supported by literary sources. A contrary opinion, based on the inscription of Surdinus (s. Ficus Olea Vitis I, p. 397), that the Tribunal Praetorium should be sought beside the Statue of Marsyas, is likely to be mistaken, since Surdinus was praetor inter cives et peregrinos (CIL VI, 1468), and not praetor urbanus.

TH. MOMMSEN, *Jahrbücher des gem. deutschen Rechts* VI, 1863, pp. 389–397 (*Jur. Schriften* III, 1907, pp. 319–326); H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 1, p. 499 f.; I, 2, pp. 402–404; CH. HÜLSEN, *Die neuesten Ausgrabungen auf dem Forum Romanum*, 1910, pp. 15–21; HÜLSEN-CARTER, pp. 149–151; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 72–74;

H. D. JOHNSON, *The Roman Tribunal*, 1927, pp. 48–53; P-A, p. 540 f.; C. GIOFFREDI, *Studia et documenta historiae et iuris* IX, 1943, pp. 262–268; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 99 f.; id., *MonMin*, p. 62 f.; E. WELIN, *SFR*, pp. 60–73, 127 f.; S. STUCCHI, *Mon*, p. 77 f.



1298 Steps beside the Temple of Castor, which may have led up to the "Tribunal Praetorium".



1299 The "Tribunal Praetorium" in front of the Rostra Aedis Divi Iuli.

Fot 139

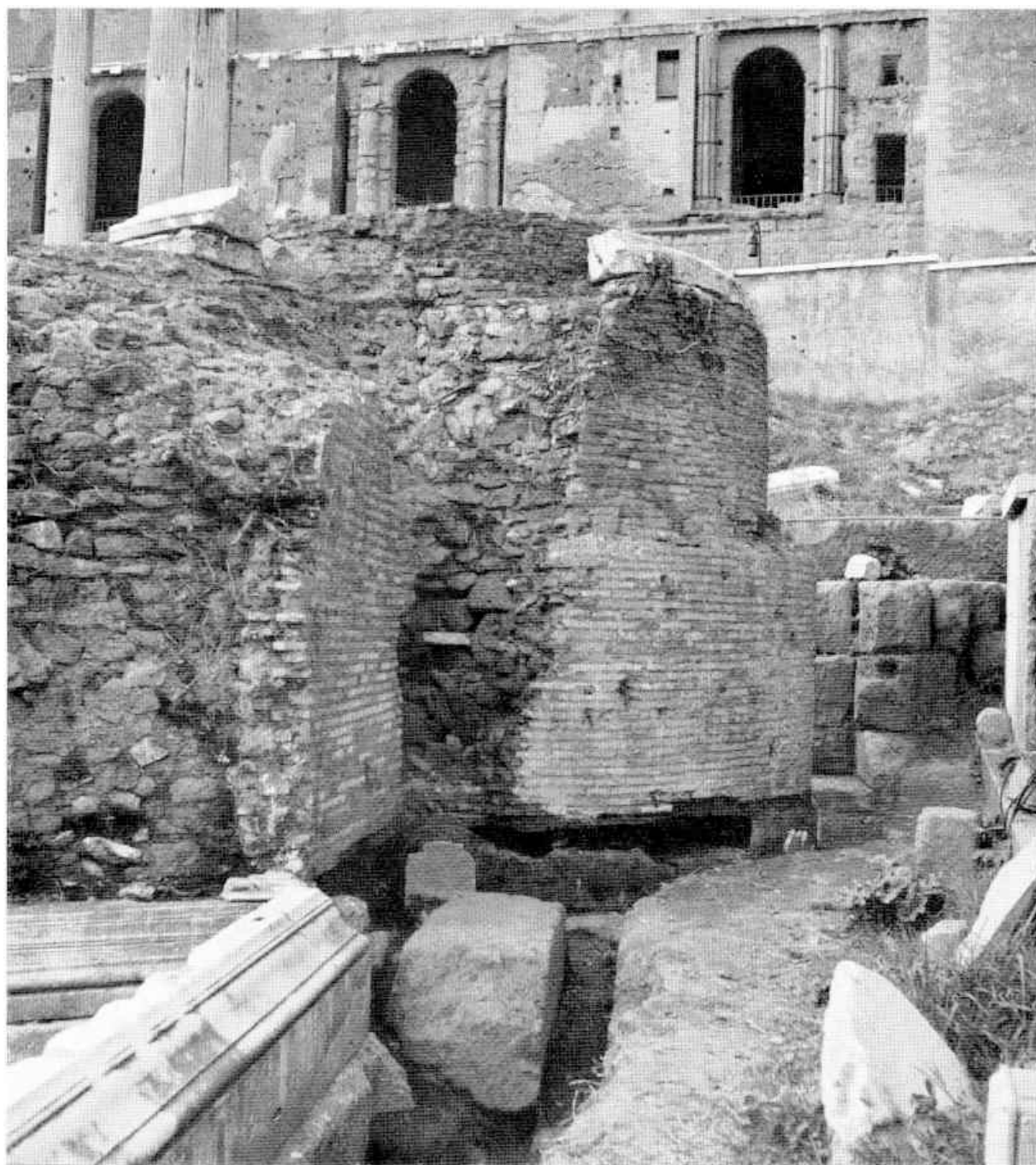
UMBILICUS ROMAE. The umbilicus, which was supposed to mark the centre of Rome, and of the Roman World, is known to us only from relatively late sources; the 4th century Regionary Catalogue (CodTop I, p. 174) and the 8th century Einsideln Itinerary (CodTop II, pp. 177, 191, 195). The former places it between the Temple of Concord and the Temple of Saturn, while the latter has it near the church of SS. Sergius and Bacchus. On the strength of these two indications, the Umbilicus Romae is identifiable with a three tiered brick cylinder, which stands at the northern end of the Hemicyclium of the Rostra. It is an early 4th century structure, but is later in date than the Tetrarchy monument of A. D. 303 (s. Basis Decennalia I, p. 198). The brick structure may have been crowned by a circular aedicula, dating from an earlier period, travertine fragments of which have been found in the immediate vicinity. The monument was discovered in 1803, during the isolation of the Arch of Septimius Severus.

C. BUNSEN, *AnnInst*, 1834, p. 11; id., *Le Forum Romain*, 1835, p. 14 f.; PLATNER-BUNSEN, *Beschreibung* III, 1, p. 73 f.; III, 2, p. 101 f.; L. CANINA, *Esposizione del Foro Romano* (2), 1845, p. 152; G. MONTIROLI, *Osservazioni sulla topografia della parte meridionale del Foro Romano*, 1859, p. 13; F. M. NICHOLS, *The Roman Forum*, 1877, p. 18 f.; id., *Notizie dei Rostri*, 1885, pp. 33-35, 45-50; H. JORDAN, *AnnInst*,

1883, p. 57 f.; id., *Top I*, 2, p. 245 f.; II, p. 454; J. H. MIDDLETON I, p. 263 f.; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 280; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *AJA* XIII, 1909, p. 186; CH. HÜLSEN, *FR*, p. 76; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 134, 233; E. DE RUGGIERO, p. 375 f.; W. SCHEEL, *RM* XLIII, 1928, pp. 202, 210, 217 f., 255; P-A, p. 544; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 146 f.

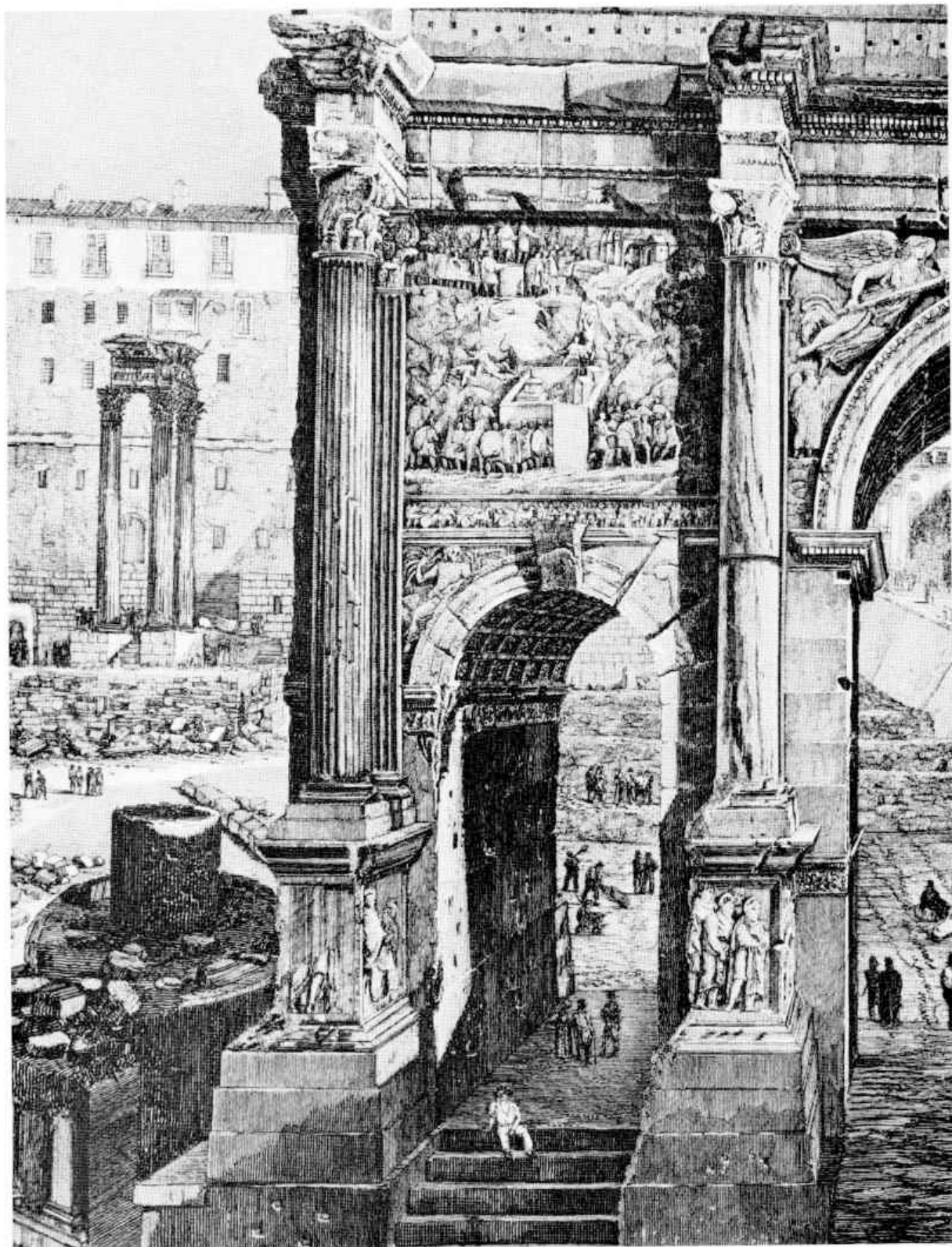


1300 The top tier of the Umbilicus Romae with travertine base; a fragment of the entablature of the aedicula in the foreground. For 53



1301 The triple tiered cylinder of the Umbilicus, with the north wall of the Hemicyclium to the left.

Fot 5787



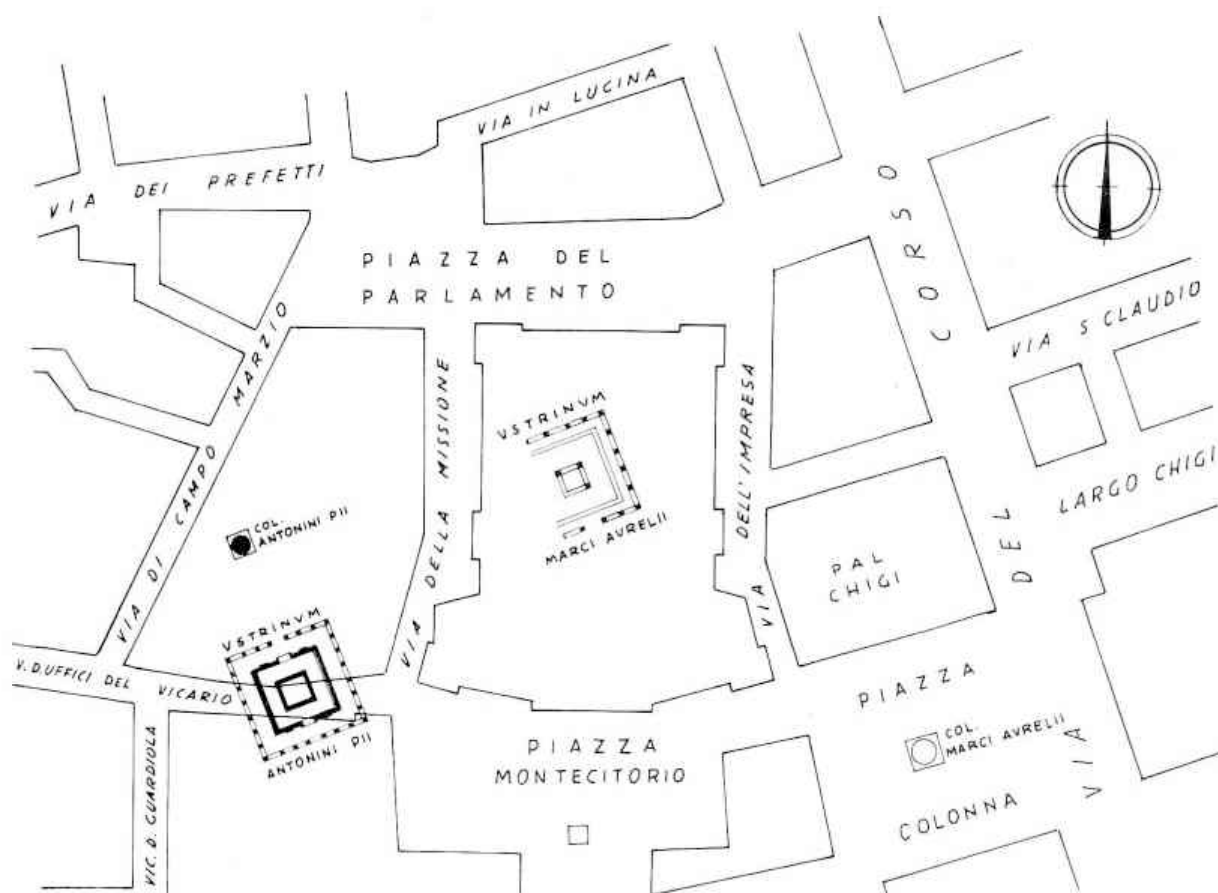
1302 The Umbilicus beside the Arch of Septimius Severus, and a column shaft from the Milliarium Aureum, which now lies below the Temple of Saturn (s. II, 751) – L. Rossini, *Arché*, tav. LII, 1835.

Fot 6178

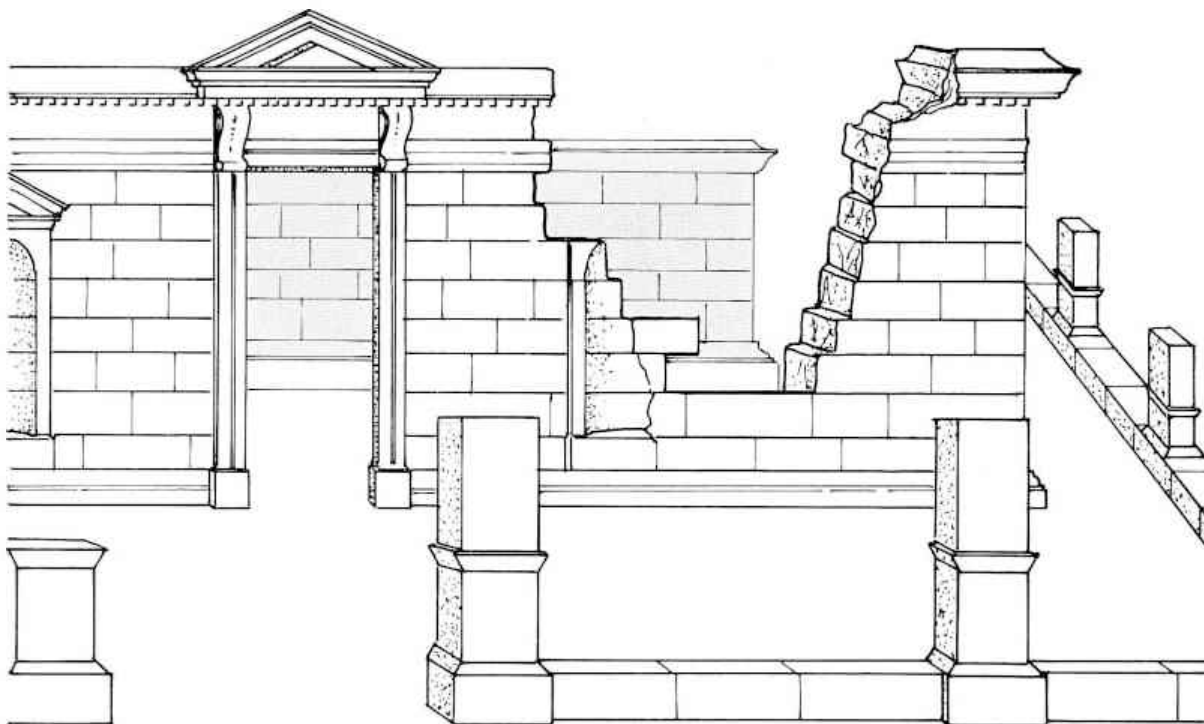
USTRINA ANTONINORUM. A podium, 13 m. square, surrounded by a double enclosure, was discovered on the south side of the Column of Antoninus Pius, when the latter was excavated in 1703 (s. *Columna Antonini* I, p. 270). The enclosure was entered from the north, on the side facing the column. Francesco Bianchini took part in the excavations, and produced a detailed account of them (*RM IV*, 1889, pp. 49–59). He identified the complex as the Ustrinum for the funeral pyres of Faustina and Antoninus Pius. It was surrounded by an inner wall, and an outer balustrade, both constructed in travertine. A similar edifice, with identical measurements, came to light during the construction of the new Parliament building, in 1907, between Piazza del Parlamento, Via della Missione and Via dell'Impresa. Marble blocks from the central podium, together with various architectural fragments, were removed to the Museo Nazionale Romano, while the monument itself, still not fully excavated, disappeared in the foundations of the new Chamber of Deputies. It is likely to be the Ustrinum of Marcus Aurelius.

CH. HÜLSEN, *RM IV*, 1889, pp. 48–64; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, p. 604 f.; D. VAGLIERI, *NSc*, 1907, pp. 525–528, 681; 1908, pp. 19, 46; A. PASQUI, *NSc*, 1909, pp. 10 f., 429 f.; G. GATTI, *BCom XXXV*, 1907, p. 326 f.; *XXXVI*, 1908, p. 86; *XXXVII*, 1909, p. 113; *XXXVIII*, 1910, p. 245; R. LANCIANI, *RendLinc* 5, *XVII*, 1908, p. 92; R. PARIBENT, *BArte IV*, 1910, pp.

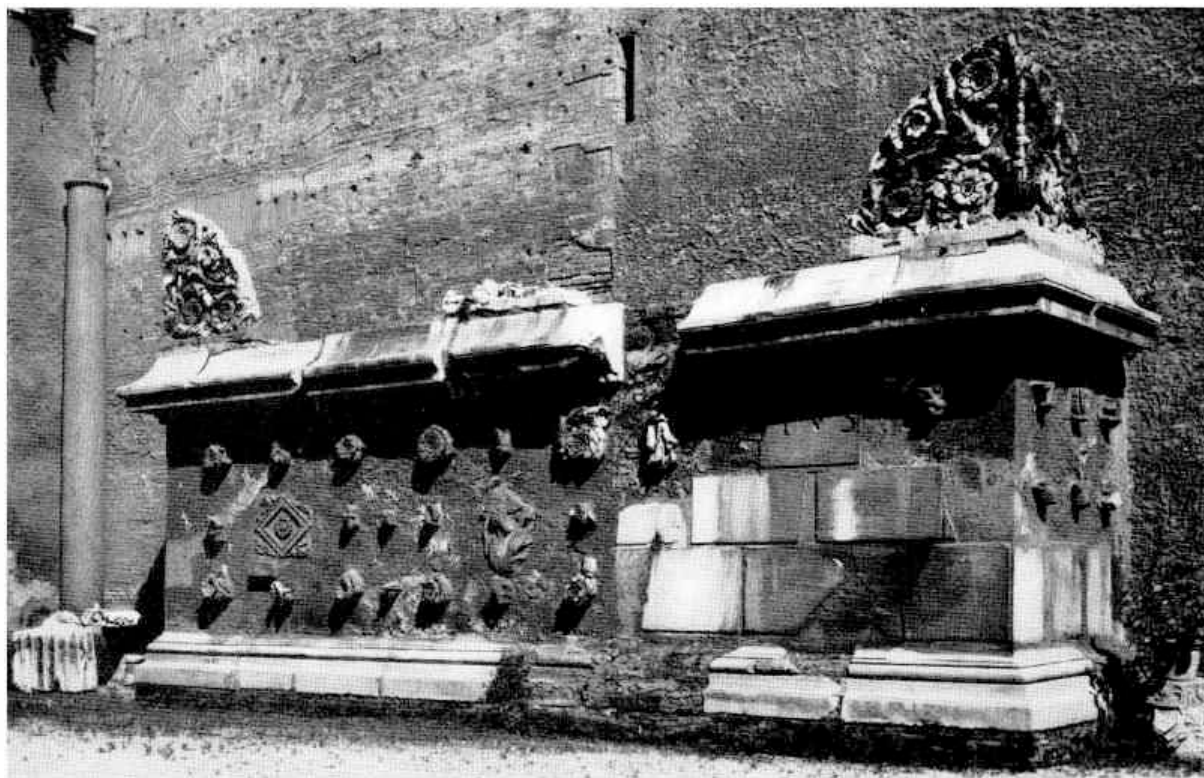
315–317; G. MANCINI, *StRom I*, 1913, pp. 3–15; R. DELBRÜCK, *AA*, 1913, pp. 140–143; R. PARIBENT, *OP II*, pp. 32–35; id., *MusNaz*, p. 52, No. 5; *P-A*, p. 545; G. LUGLI, *Mön III*, pp. 249–252; B. GOETZE, *Ein röm. Rundgrab in Falerii*, 1939, pp. 14, 38; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 505.



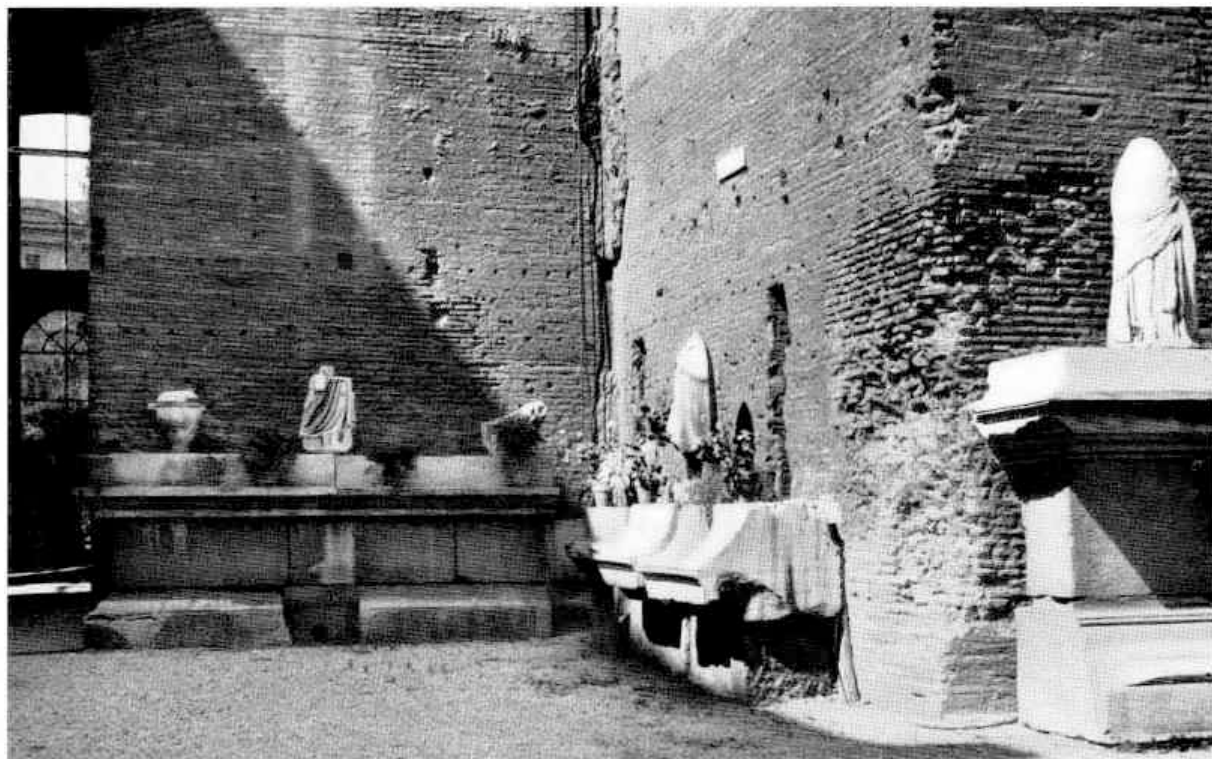
1303 Site-plan of the Ustrina Antoninorum.



1304 Reconstruction of the remains of the Ustrinum of Antoninus Pius, from a drawing by Bianchini in *Codex Veronese* 356 (RM IV, 1889, p. 57).



1305 Acroteria and architectural fragments from the Ustrinum, found in 1907, on the site of the new Parliament building.
Fot 686



1306 Marble blocks from the Ustrinum of Piazza del Parlamento, now in the Museo Nazionale Romano.

Fot 685



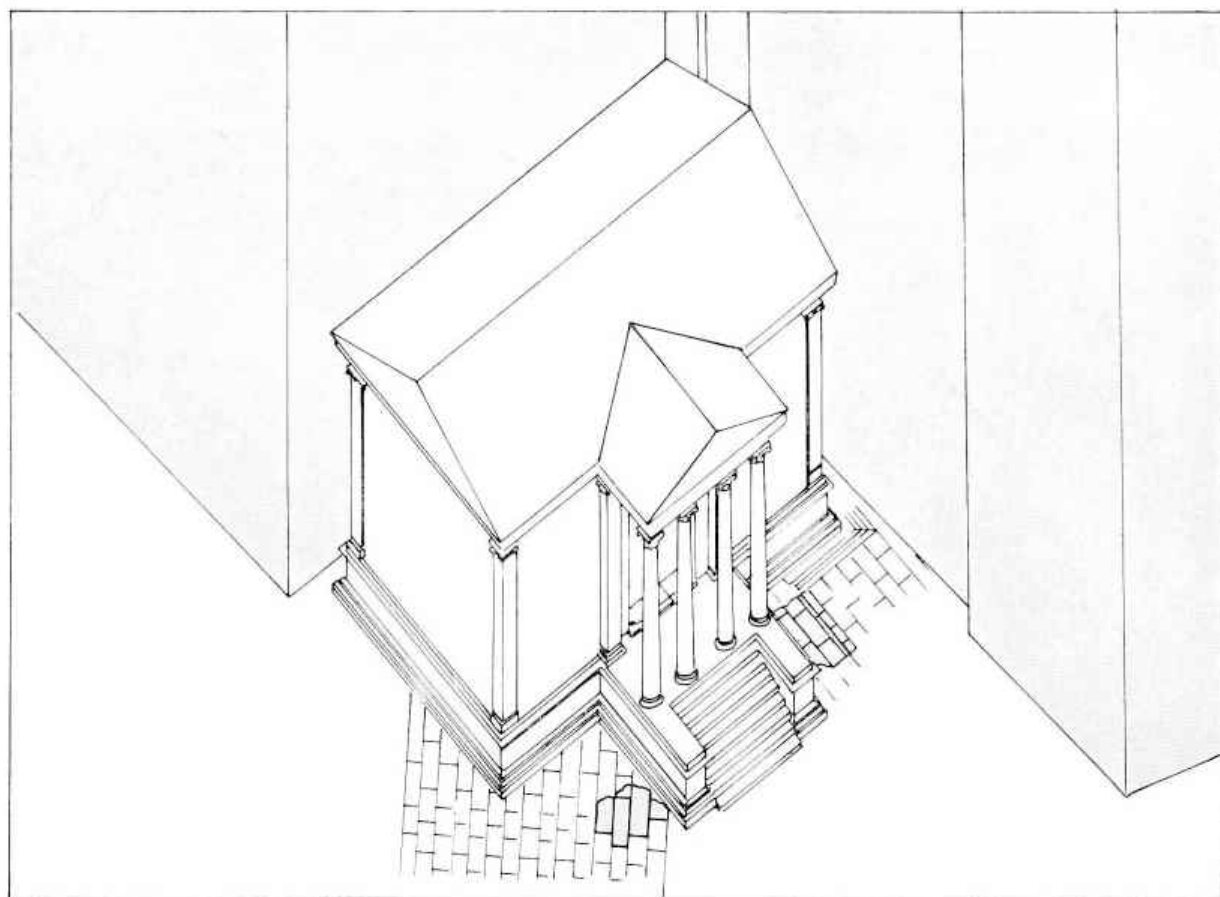
1307 A marble dado and capping from the Ustrinum, now in the Museo Nazionale Romano.

Fot 684

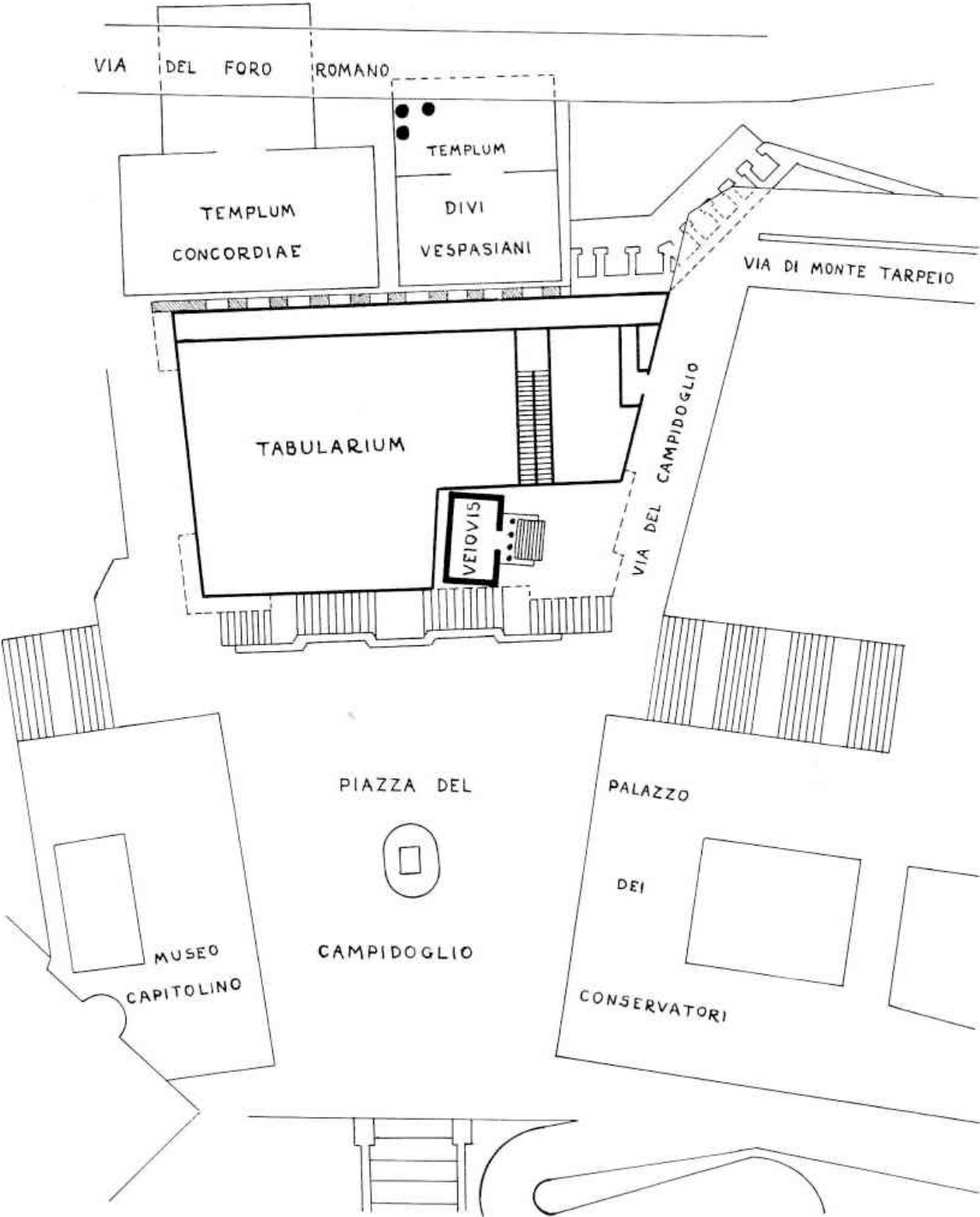
VEIOVIS, TEMPLUM. The Temple of Veiovis stood behind the Tabularium, between the two summits of the Capitoline. In literature it was called "inter duos lucos" (Vitruvius IV, 8, 4) or "inter Arcum et Capitolium" (Gellius V, 12). When a subterranean corridor was built in 1939, to connect the three palaces on the Piazza del Campidoglio, the temple was discovered under the south-west corner of the Palazzo Senatorio. The remains date from a restoration of the temple, which coincides with the building of the Tabularium in 78 B. C. Archaeological probes under the podium of the excavated temple, establish the existence of an earlier temple of the middle of the 2nd century B. C., and also reveal traces of the first temple, which was vowed by the praetor L. Furius Purpurio in 196 B. C., and consecrated by Q. Marcius Ralla four years later.

H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, p. 115 f.; O. GILBERT, *Rom II*, pp. 99–101; W. H. ROSCHER VI, pp. 174–176; P-A, p. 548 f.; A. M. COLINI, *BCom LXVII*, 1939, p. 201; id., *BCom LXX*, 1942, pp. 5–56; A. MUÑOZ, *Capitolium XV*, 1940, p. 626 f.; G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI, ib., pp. 789–802; id., *RM LVIII*, 1943, pp. 32–42; H. FUHRMANN, *AA*, 1940, p. 457; C. PIETRANGELI, *Arti*

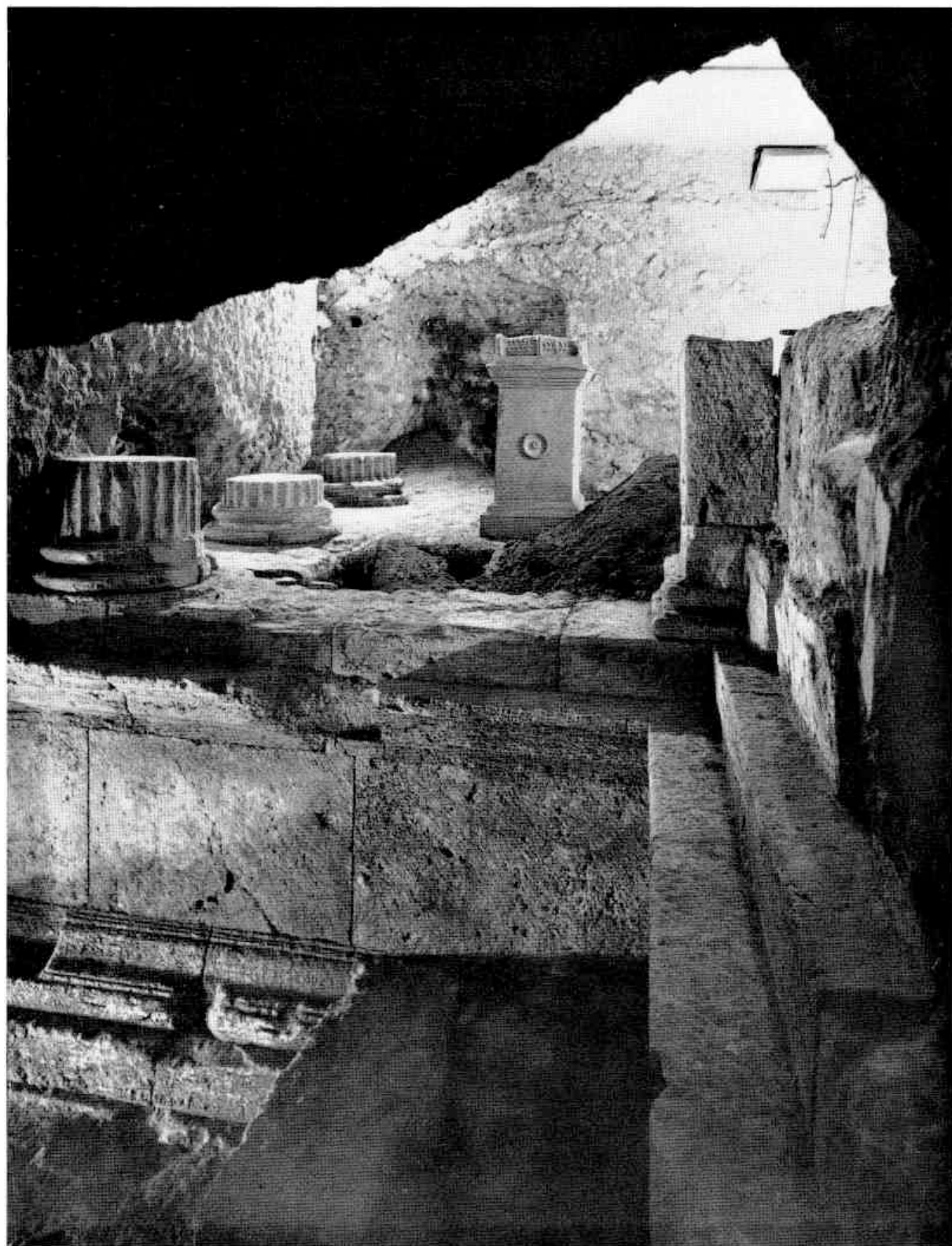
Figurative I, 1945, p. 81; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 39–42; id., *Tecnica II*, Tav. LV, 2; CH. PICARD, *RA 6*, XXV, 1946, pp. 70–75; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 143; II, p. 102; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 47; K. LATTE, *Römische Religionsgeschichte*, 1960, pp. 81–83; E. GJERSTAD, *ActaInstSueciae XVII*, 3, 1960, pp. 207–209.



1308 Reconstruction of the Temple of Veiovis (Colini).

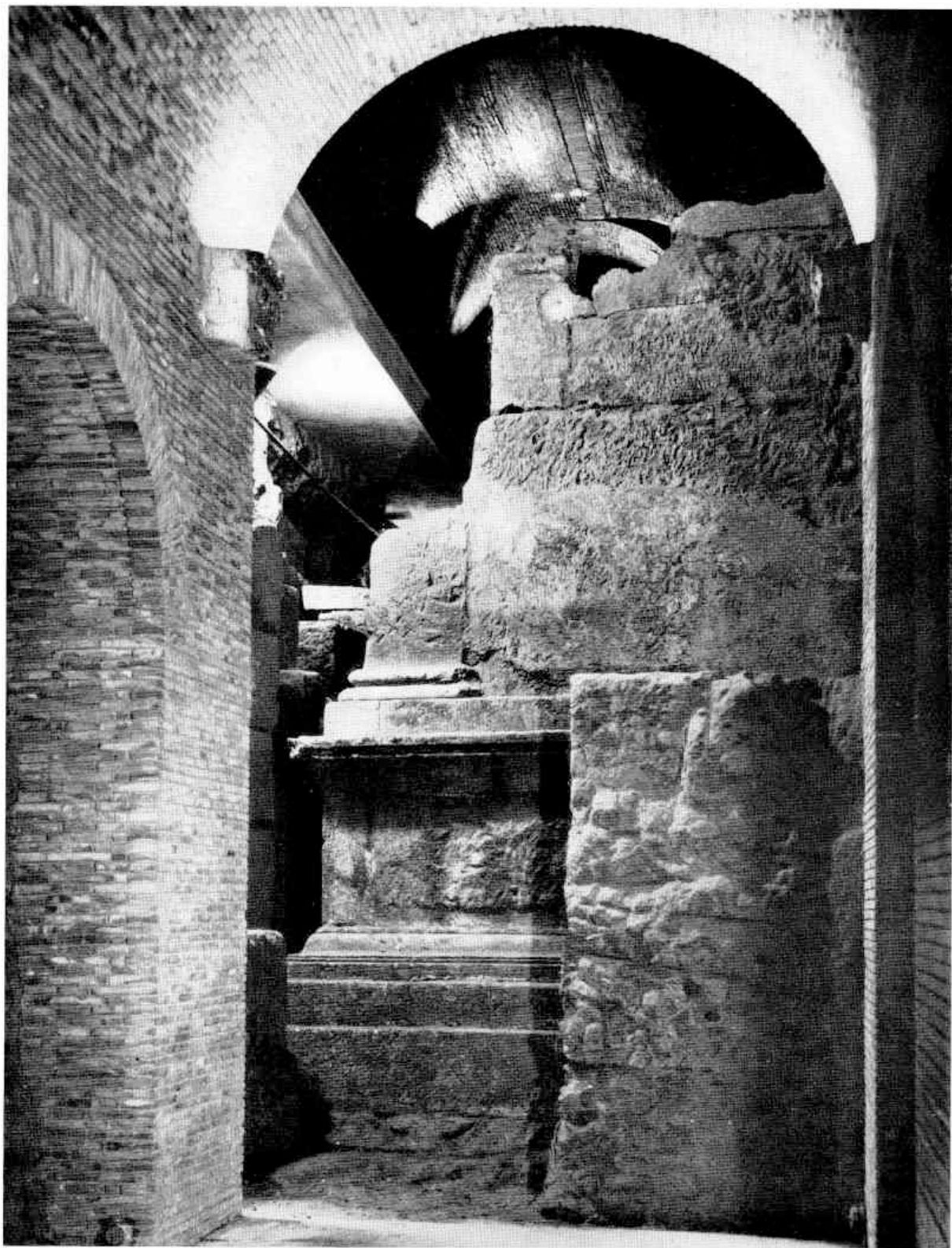


1309 Site-plan of the temple.



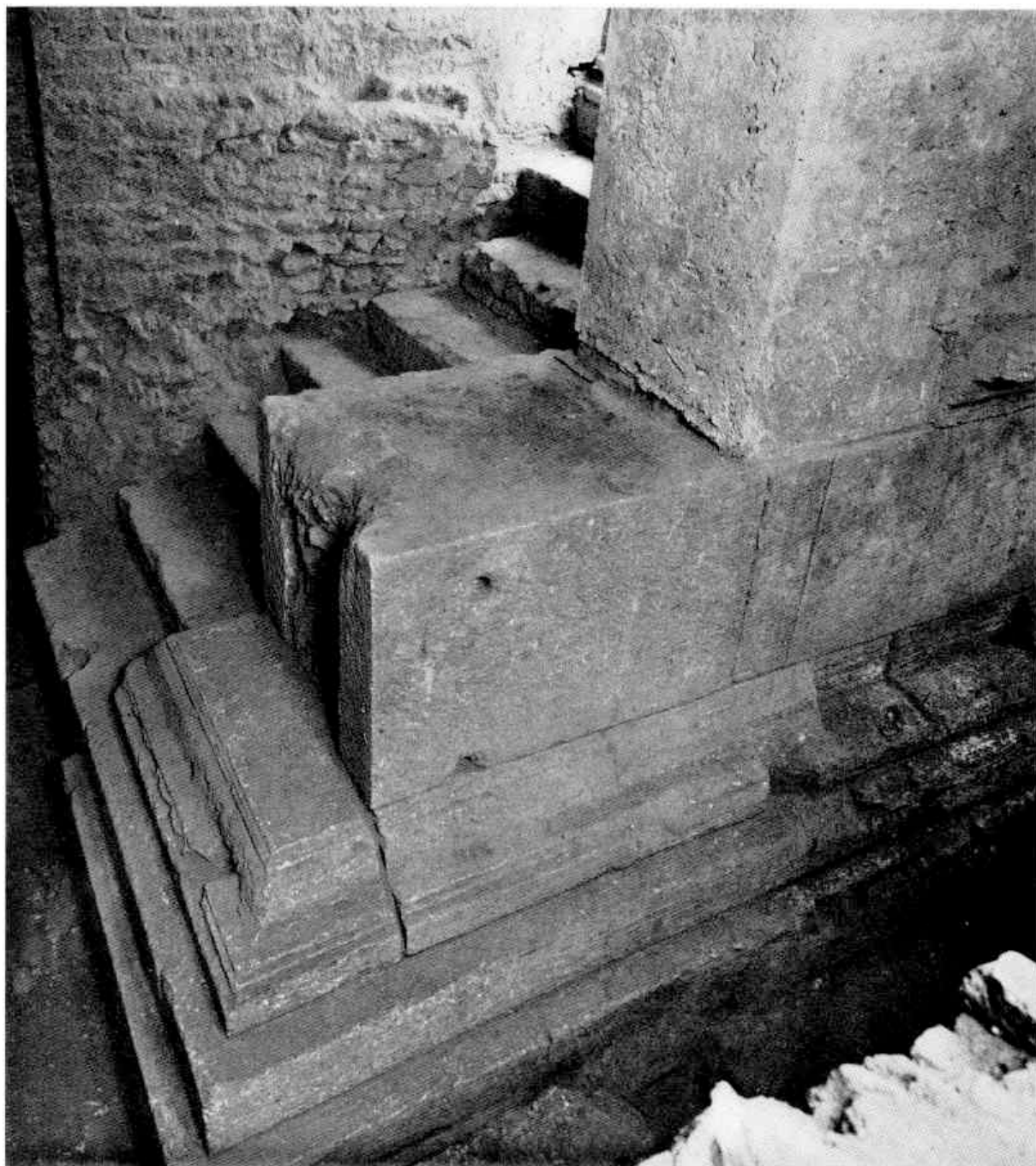
1310 The right side of the pronaos, with the cella on the right.

Rip X C/3960



1311 The north-east corner of the podium of the temple.

Inst Neg 41.1775



1312 The right side of the stairway.

Rip X C/4038



1313 The cult statue of Veiovis.
Inst Neg 54.120

VENUS ET ROMA, TEMPLUM. Hadrian built a temple on the Velia dedicated to Roma and to Venus, the legendary ancestress of the Roman people. It stood on the site of the vestibule of the Domus Aurea, where Nero had erected a colossal statue of himself (s. Colossus Neronis I, p. 268). The building was started on the 21st April 121 A. D., and consecrated either in 136 or 137 A. D. Maxentius rebuilt the temple after a fire in 307 A. D. Only the podium of the Hadrianic building remains; the whole of the upper structure, including the marble floor of the cellae, belongs to the rebuilding by Maxentius. The ruins of the temple were excavated in 1810/14 and 1827/29. The existing columns of the podium were re-erected in 1934/35.

A. PALLADIO, *I Quattro Libri dell'Architettura*, 1570, IV, pp. 36–38; G. ZORZI, *Palladio*, p. 77, figg. 168, 169; C. BUNSEN, *BullInst*, 1829, p. 32; A. NIBBY, *Rom Ant II*, pp. 723–740; PLATNER-BUNSEN, *Beschreibung III*, 1, pp. 299–308; F. REBER, *Ruinen*, pp. 400–405; V. LALOUX, *Mél II*, 1882, pp. 362–378; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 194–198; id., *Storia I*, pp. 40, 53, 57, 98; II, pp. 220–222; CH. HÜLSEN, *FR*, pp. 218–222; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 3, pp. 17–20; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 185–190; G. CULTRERA, *MemLinc* 5, XVII, 1923, p. 525; G. T. RIVOIRA, *RomArch*, pp. 131 f., 215; H. MATTINGLY, *JRS XV*, 1925, p. 219 f.; P-A, pp. 552–554; C. Ricci, *VdI*, pp. 75–78; J. GAGÉ,

Revue Études Latines XI, 1933, pp. 415, 418–421; id., *Mélanges F. Cumont*, 1936, pp. 151–187; P. L. STRACK, *Untersuchungen z. röm. Reichsprägung II*, 1933, pp. 102 f., 174–177; A. MUÑOZ, *Capitolium XI*, 1935, pp. 215–234; id., *La sistemazione del Tempio di Venere e Roma*, 1935; G. A. S. SNIJDER, *JdI LV*, 1940, pp. 1–11; D. F. BROWN, *AN*, pp. 241–248; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 234–240 (Bibl. p. 240); id., *Tecnica II*, Tavv. C, 2; CCIX, 3; H. BLOCH, *Bolli*, pp. 250–253; F. CASTAGNOLI, *ArchStorPat LXX*, 1947, pp. 163–169; D. E. STRONG, *BSR XXI*, 1953, pp. 122 f., 127–129; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, pp. 382, 584.



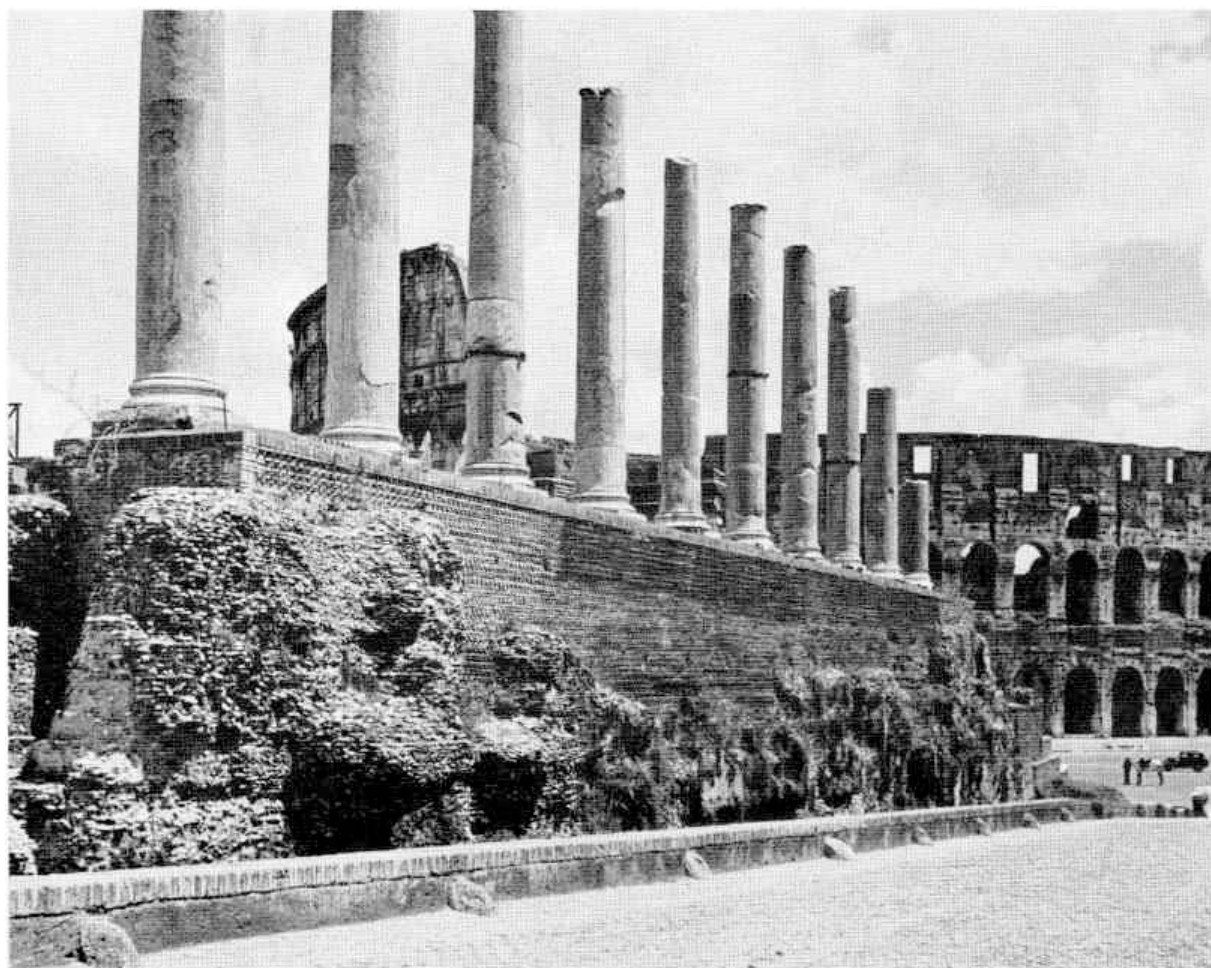
1314 The Temple of Venus and Roma, seen from the east.



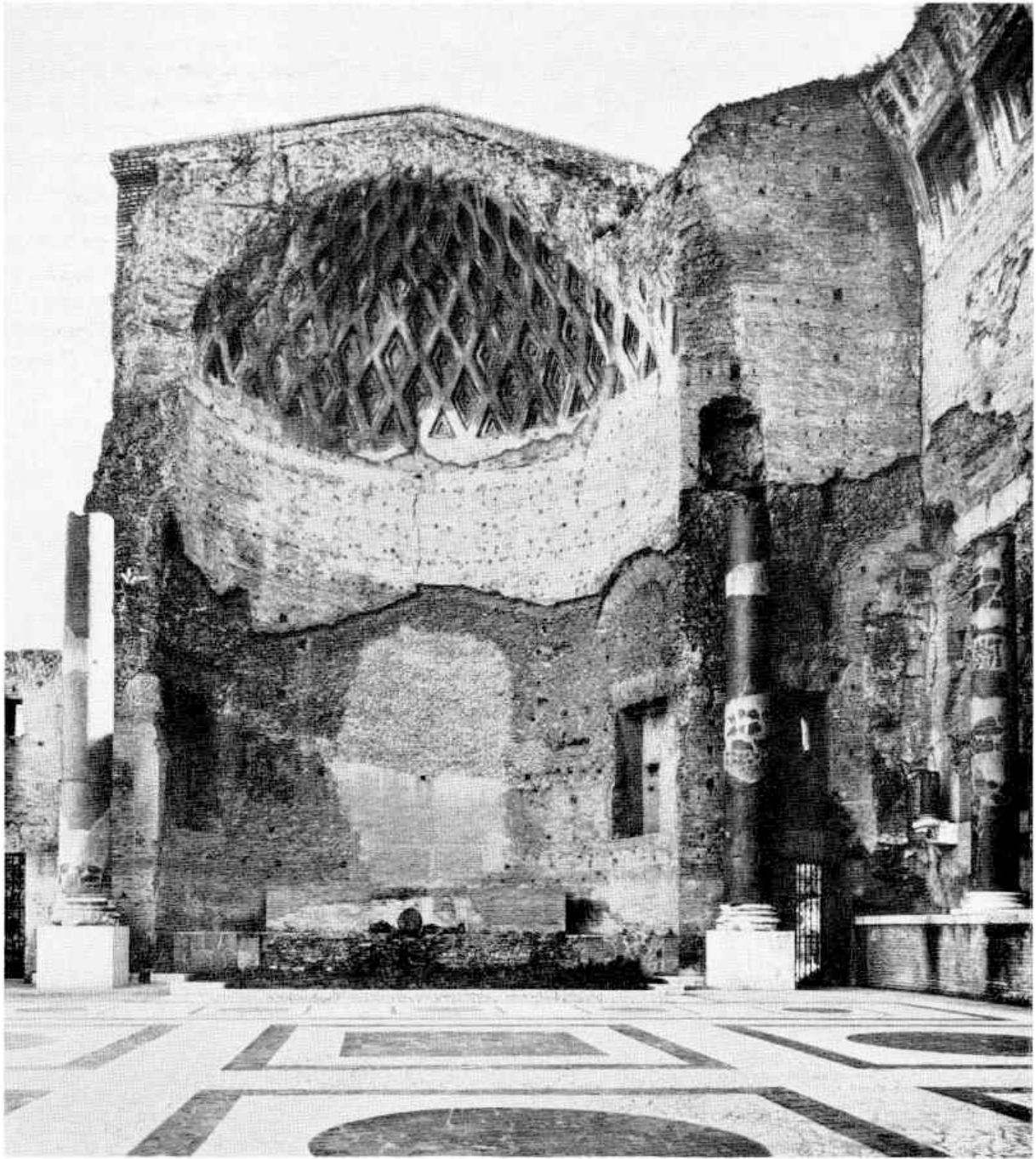
1315 The cella of Venus.

Fot 214

- 1316 A coin of Antoninus Pius with the Temple of Venus and Roma (BMC, Emp IV, p. 206, Ni. 1284, 1285).
 Fot 4705



- 1317 The podium of the Temple of Venus and Roma, with the columns which were re-erected in 1934/35. Fot 217



1318 The cella of Roma, with the marble floor of the time of Maxentius.

Fot 4246

VERMINUS, ARA. In February 1876, an altar was discovered in a tower of the inner wall of the Agger Servianus (II, 808). It had been dedicated to the deity Verminus by a certain A. Postumius Albinus, described in the inscription as "duovir lege Plautoria" (CIL VI, 3732, 31057). The same Postumius also renewed the altar in front of Temple C, in the Area Sacra del Largo Argentina. Verminus was apparently venerated as the protector of cattle against worm disease (verminatio), the name being derived from vermis. Hence it is probable that Postumius Albinus was the consul of the year 180 B. C., who erected an altar to Verminus during the pestilence of 175 and 174 B. C. (Livy XLI, 21).

G. HENZEN, *BullInst*, 1876, p. 85 f.; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* IV, 1876, pp. 24–29; F. STUDNICZKA, *ÖJh* VI, 1903, p. 142; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM* XX, 1905, p. 41 f.; W. HELBIG, *Führer* I, p. 595 f., No. 1043; H. C. BOWERMAN, *Roman sacrificial altars*, 1913, p. 10 f.; W. H. ROSCHER VI, p. 214 f.; P-A, p. 555 f.; G. SÄFLUND, *Eranos* XXVIII, 1930, pp. 188–194; id., *Mura*, p. 157; G. LUGLI, *Historia* VII, 1933, pp. 27–30; G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI, *BCom* LXI, 1933, pp. 178–

190; LXXI, 1943/45, p. 58; F. MÜNZER, *BCom* LXVII, 1939, pp. 27–30; D. MUSTILLI, p. 8, No. 14 (Bibl: p. 8); M. E. BLAKE I, p. 137; G. DE SANCTIS, *RivFil* LXIII, 1935, p. 126; id., *Storia dei Romani* IV, II, 1, 1953, p. 305; A. DEGRASSI, *Doxa* II, 1949, p. 67 f.; id., *Inscr. Lat. liberae rei publicae* I, 1957, p. 162, No. 281; F. CASTAGNOLI, *BCom* LXXVII, 1959/60, p. 18.



1319 The altar of Verminus in the Musco Nuovo Capitolino.

VESPASIANUS, DIVUS, TEMPLUM. The Temple of Vespasian stands between the Temple of Concord and the Porticus Deorum Consentium. It was started by Titus and finished by Domitian, and is referred to in the Constantinian Regionary Catalogue as *TEMPLUM VESPASIANI ET TITI* (CodTop I, p. 115 f.), although the dedicatory inscription mentioned Divus Vespasianus Augustus alone (CIL VI, 938). This inscription was copied in the 8th century by the Anonymous Einsidlensis. The temple was restored by Septimius Severus and Caracalla. The three columns of the north-east corner are preserved. Until 1813, they were buried for about two thirds of their height and, when the surrounding earth was removed, the structure was found to have been so much weakened by stone robbers, that it was necessary to dismantle and re-erect the columns on strengthened foundations.

G. VALADIER, *Racc. delle più insigne fabbriche di Roma antica* V, 1818; C. BUNSEN, *BullInst*, 1829, p. 33; TOURNON, *Études statistiques sur Rome* II, 1831, pp. 245 f., 281 f., pls. 18–21; ST. PIALE, *Degli antichi templi di Vespasiano e della Concordia*, *Dissertazioni* II, 1833, XXIII; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, pp. 541–545; L. CANINA, *AnnInst*, 1851, p. 276; F. REBER, *Ruinen*, pp. 81–86; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, p.

192 f.; J. H. MIDDLETON I, pp. 338–340; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 288–291; CH. HÜLSEN, *FR*, pp. 84–86; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 158 f., 361 f.; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 201–203; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *AJA* XVI, 1912, p. 410 f.; E. STRONG, *SR* I, p. 129; P-A, p. 556; P. H. VON BLANCKENHAGEN, *FlArch*, pp. 60–62; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 114; id., *Tecnica* I, p. 333; M. E. BLAKE II, p. 97; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, p. 283.



1320 The Temple of Vespasian; to the left, the columns of the pronaos, to the right, the rear wall of the cella against the Tabularium.

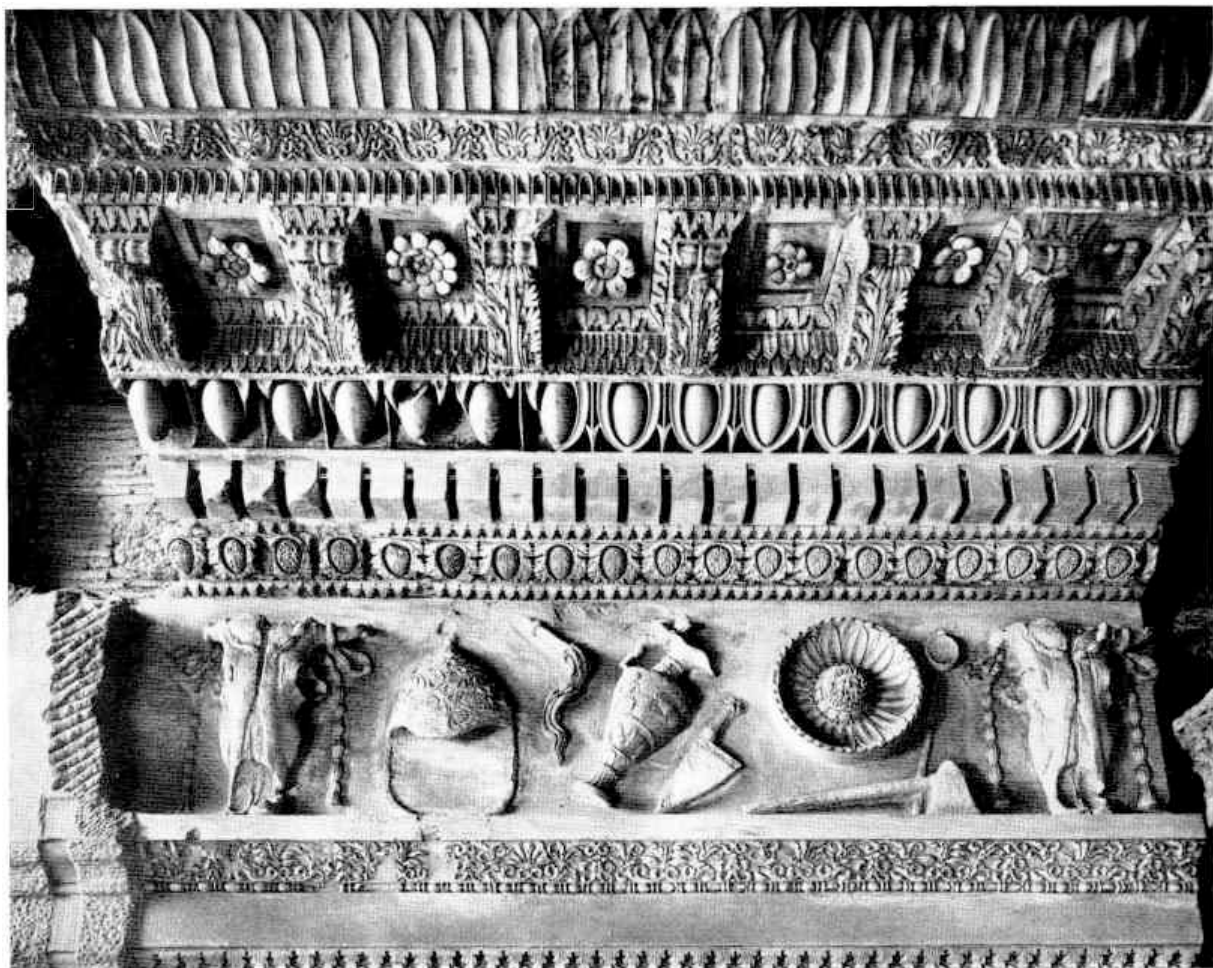
Fot 191



1321 The podium of the temple, with the pedestal on which the statues of the deified Vespasian and Titus stood. A built-up gate of the Tabularium is seen behind the rear wall of the cella (s. a. II, 1197). For 190



1322 The three columns of the north-east corner of the temple; the last letters of the dedicatory inscription (CIL VI, 938) appear on the entablature. For 189



1323 A fragment of the frieze of the Temple of Vespasian, decorated with implements of sacrifice and bulls' skulls; now in the Tabularium. Anderson 3240

VESTA, AEDES. The Temple of Vesta, which stood on the Sacra Via opposite the Regia, was excavated in 1883, and in 1899/1900. It was partly restored in 1930. According to legend, it was founded by Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome, and it was destroyed by fire and rebuilt several times. The remains of the foundations and the podium date from the time of Augustus (14–12 B. C.), whereas most of the architectural fragments belong to a restoration by Iulia Domna, consort of Septimius Severus, at the beginning of the 3rd century A. D., after it had been burnt down in the reign of Commodus (191 A. D.).

R. LANCIANI, *NSc*, 1882, pp. 229–233; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, pp. 290 f., 421–423; id., *Der Tempel der Vesta u. d. Haus d. Vestalinnen*, 1886, pp. 3–25; H. AUER, *Der Tempel d. Vesta u. d. Haus der Vestalinnen*, 1888, pp. 10–20 (217–226); H. DE GEYMÜLLER, *Mél XI*, 1891, p. 136, pl. I; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM VII*, 1892, pp. 284–287; VIII, 1893, p. 285 f.; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, pp. 221–224 (Bibl: p. 224); G. BONI, *NSc*,

1900, pp. 159–191; id., *AttiScStor*, pp. 525–530; D. VAGLIERI, *BCom XXVIII*, 1900, pp. 281–285; XXXI 1903, pp. 57–69; TH. ASHBY, *CR XIII*, 1899, p. 184 f.; XV, 1901, p. 139; H. DRESSEL, *Zeitschrift f. Numismatik XXII*, 1900, pp. 20–31; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM XVII*, 1902, pp. 88–92; id., *FR*, pp. 175–181; R. LANCIANI, *Storia II*, p. 203 f.; W. ALTMANN, *Rundbauten*, pp. 51–60; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *AJA*, XVI,



1324 The Temple of Vesta in the Forum, the podium.

Fot 256

1912, pp. 393, 413, 426; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 84–91, 312–314; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 126–137; *Capitolium* II, 1926/27, pp. 219–224; G. COZZO, *Boll. dell'Assoz. Archeol. Romana*, N. S. I, 1929, pp. 16–19; P-A, pp. 557–559, 59; W. TECHNAU, *AA*, 1930, p. 359 f.; A. BARTOLI, *BCom* LXI, 1933, p. 259 f.; id., *RendPontAcc* 3, XXI, 1945/46, p. 5 f.; id., *MALinc* XLV, 1959, pp. 2–143; D. F. BROWN, *AN*, pp. 260–

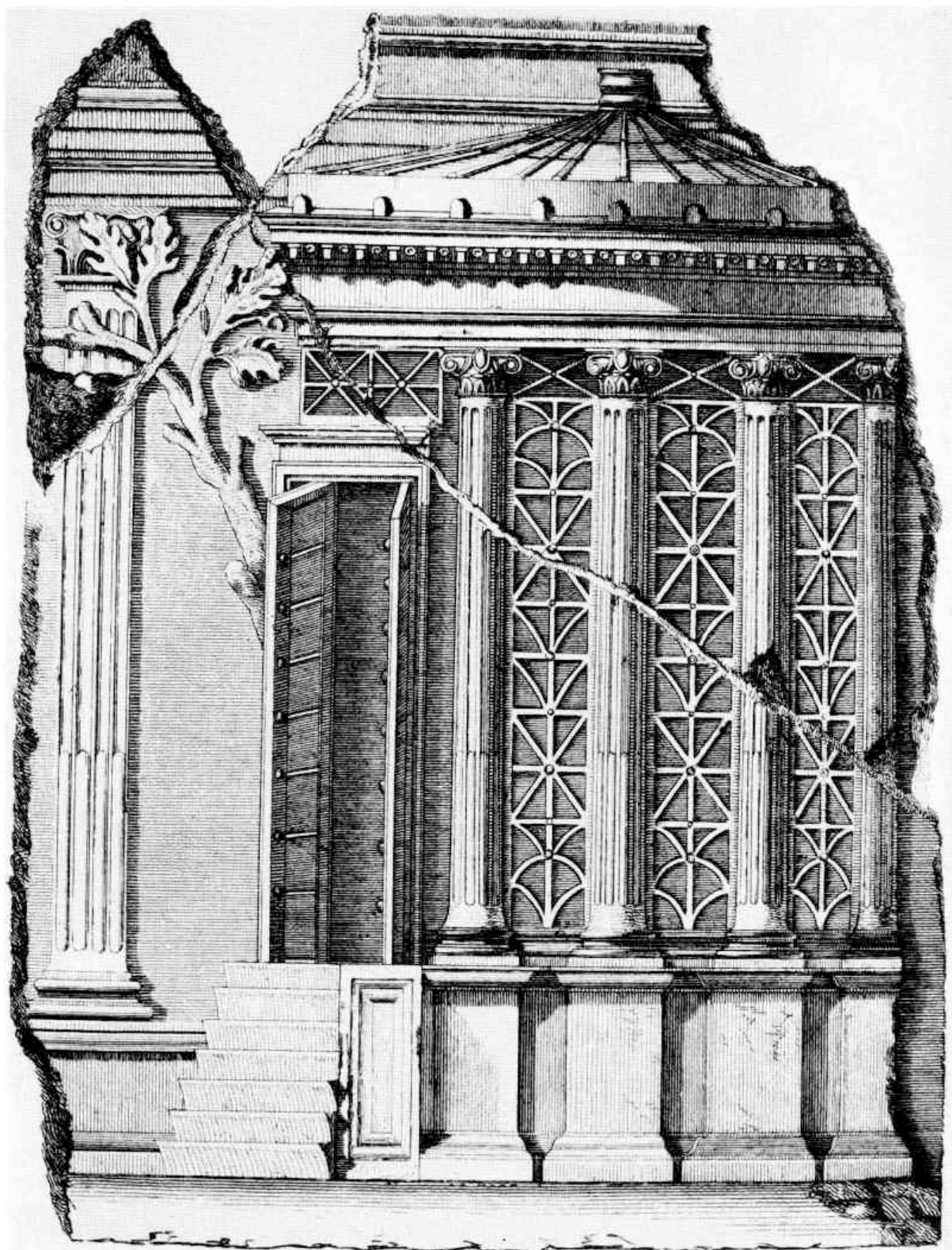
272; H. BLOCH, *Bolli*, p. 84 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 202–208 (Bibl: p. 212); id., *Tecnica* I, p. 430, 441; II, Tav. XCIX, 1; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 120; II, p. 89; G. A. MANSUELLI, *Galleria degli Uffizi, le sculture* I, 1958, p. 168, No. 143; S. STUCCHI, *Mon*, pp. 89–95; G. CARETTONI, *JRS* L, 1960, p. 193 f.; E. GJERSTAD, *ActaInstSueciae* XVII, 3, 1960, pp. 310–320, 359–374; L. CREMA, *ArchRom*, pp. 48, 522.



1325 The Temple of Vesta with the exterior partly reconstructed in 1930.

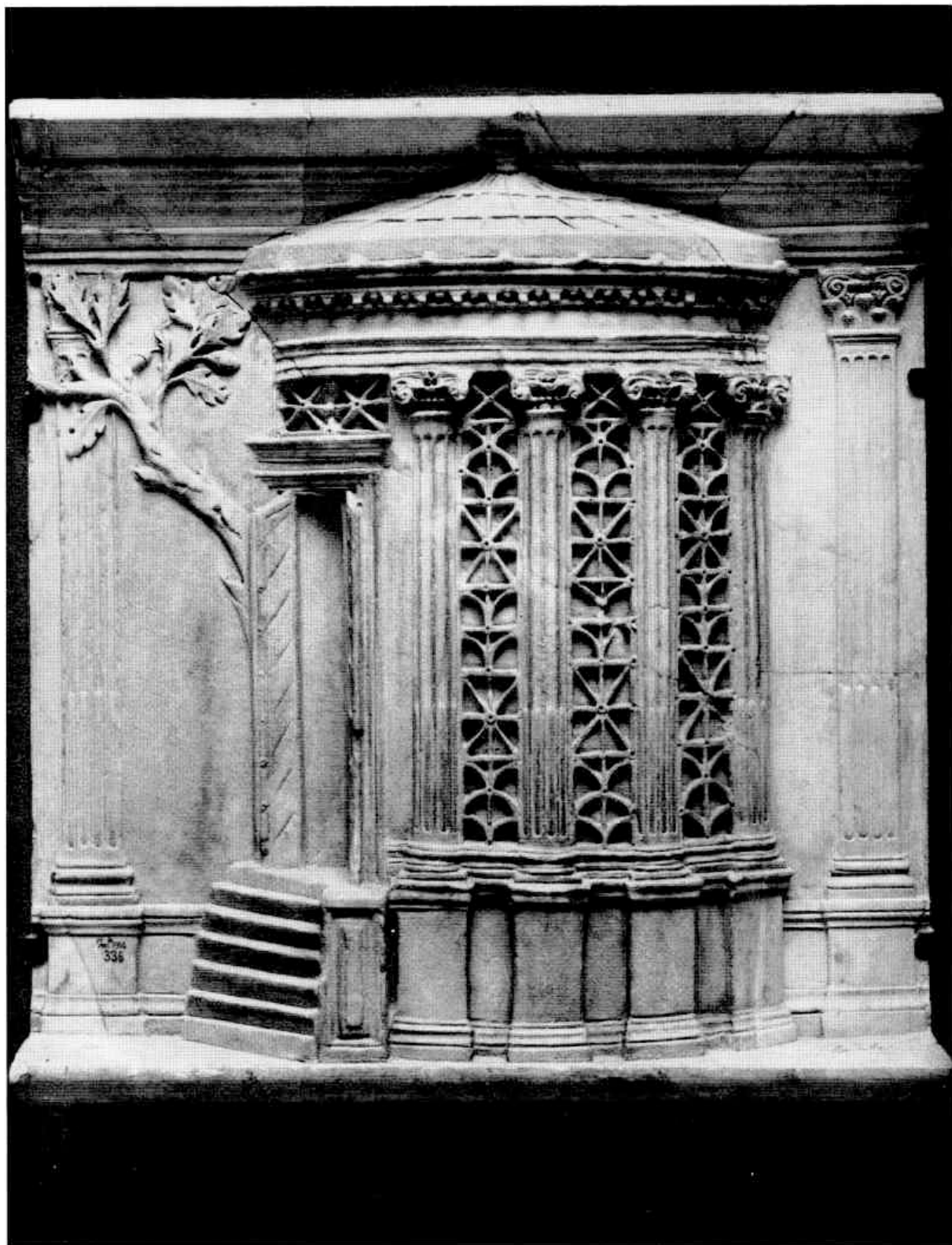


1326 A coin of Iulia Domna, showing the Temple of Vesta which had been restored by her (BMC, Emp. V, p. 169, No. 97). For 3242



1327 The relief, showing the Temple of Vesta, in the Uffizi in Florence before it was restored in 1783, when it was sent from Rome to Florence.

Fot 3004



1328 The relief after restoration; the new capital of the right pilaster behind the temple is obviously wrongly restored.
Alinari 45942



1329 The aedicula Vestae, for the image of the goddess; it dates from the time of Hadrian, and has capitals similar to those on the relief in Florence.

For 257

VESTA IN DOMO PALATINA. On March 6th in the year 12 B. C., Augustus became Pontifex Maximus, and handed the official residence, the Domus Publica (s. I, p. 362), over to the Vestal Virgins. On April 28th in the same year, he dedicated a shrine to the goddess Vesta, in his own house on the Palatine. The *Fasti Praenestini* (CIL I², p. 236) call this sanctuary "signum et ara"*; while in the *Fasti Caeretani* (CIL I², p. 213) it is only "signum". The Vestal sanctuary of the Palatine may be recognized on the Pedestal of Augustus, in the Museum at Sorrento, and also on a coin of Tiberius, struck in memory of "Diyus Augustus Pater". If so, it was a circular Ionic temple, having, on pillars in front of it, a bull and a ram. The same arrangement appears in a relief, depicting a sacrifice to Vesta, in the Palermo Museum; although the Ionic columns of different heights, in the background of this relief, can scarcely represent a temple.

R. LANCIANI, BCom XI, 1883, pp. 198–202; E. SAMTER, RM IX, 1894, pp. 125–133; CH. HÜLSEN, ib., pp. 238–245; id., RM X, 1895, pp. 28–37; W. ALTMANN, Rundbauten, p. 72; H. JORDAN, Top I, 3, p. 75 f.; A. BARTOLI, NSc, 1929, pp. 26–28; P-A, p. 557; G. E. RIZZO, BCom LX, 1932, pp. 25–50; G. LUGLI,

Centro, p. 441 f.; id., Atti Acc. di S. Luca, N. S. I, 1951/52, pp. 49–51; A. DEGRASSI, Actes du II congrès intern. d'épigraphie grecque et latine, 1953, p. 99 f.; id., RM LXII, 1955, pp. 144–154; I. SCOTT RYBERG, Rites, pp. 48–53; S. STUCCHI, Mon, pp. 7–10 et passim.

* Degrass's new reading of *Fast. Praen.* as "signum et ara" in place of the former reading "aedicula et ara", is not by itself an argument against the existence of a Temple of Vesta on the Palatine. It rather supports the theory that the relief and the coin depict a temple of "Vesta in Domo Palatina", since the building shown is a circular temple, and not an aedicula.



1330 A relief in the Palermo Museum, showing the goddess Vesta, Vestal Virgins, and the Pontifex Maximus, together with a bull and a ram on pedestals, an altar and an architectural background.



1331 Coin of Tiberius, depicting a round temple, with a bull and a ram on pedestals.

MCR B/750



1332 Marble pedestal in the Museum at Sorrento, showing the goddess Vesta in the foreground, with an Ionic rotunda behind, and a bull and a ram on pedestals.

Fot 3033



1332 Marble pedestal in the Museum at Sorrento, showing the goddess Vesta in the foreground, with an Ionic rotunda behind, and a bull and a ram on pedestals.
For 3033

VICUS IUGARIUS. From earliest times, a trade route led through the Sabine territory, from Praeneste and Tibur to the Roman river crossing. It followed the line where, later, the Clivus Suburanus and the Argiletum lay; and the part which lay nearest to the Tiber became the Vicus Iugarius, passing from the Forum to the Porta Carmentalis of the Servian Wall. In 1882, the part of the Vicus Iugarius, between the Temple of Saturn and the Basilica Iulia, was excavated down to its ancient level; while the man-high cloaca, which lies beneath it, was explored as far as the apse of S. Maria della Consolazione. At the point where the Vicus Iugarius enters the Forum, it was spanned by an arch (*ianus*). The brick and travertine of this arch are still visible, beside the north-west portico of the Basilica Iulia, and beside the podium of the Temple of Saturn.

R. LANCIANI, *NSc*, 1883, pp. 14, 47 f.; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 1, pp. 515–517; I, 2, p. 468; O. GILBERT, *Rom I*, pp. 257–263; III, p. 416 f.; B. LUINI, *BCom XXVII*, 1899, pp. 248–250; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM XVII*, 1902, p. 9 f.; TH. ASHBY, *CR XVI*, 1902, p. 94; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 175, 225 f.; E. DE RUGGIERO, pp. 510–512; E. B. VAN DEMAN, *JRS XII*, 1922, p. 17 f.; P-A, p.

574 f.; G. SÄFLUND, *Mura*, p. 180 f.; G. COZZO, *Il luogo primitivo di Roma*, 1935, p. 121 f.; G. LUGLI, *Atti 3 CStR I*, p. 257; A. MUÑOZ, *L'isolamento del Colle Capitolino*, 1943, p. 39 f.; G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI, *RendPontAcc 3*, XX, 1943/44, pp. 14–21, 48–52; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, pp. 78, 531–533; M. E. BLAKE I, p. 160; E. NASH, *AC XI*, 1959, p. 232.



1333 The Vicus Iugarius, between the Temple of Saturn and the Basilica Iulia. To the right, a brick pier of the street-arch (*ianus*), marking the entry to the Forum.

VICUS TUSCUS. The street, whose name implies that there was a quarter in the city inhabited by Etruscans, entered the Sacra Via between the Temple of Castor and the Basilica Iulia. It connected the Forum Romanum with the Forum Boarium and the Circus Maximus. During the excavation of the Temple of Castor, in 1871, the part of the Vicus Tuscus along its north-west side, was explored. Under the polygonal paving of the imperial period, an older street of small cubes of brick was discovered, which is earlier than the Tiberian rebuilding of the Temple of Castor. Behind the temple, stood the statue of the Etruscan god VORTUMNUS, the base of which was found in 1549. Its inscription (CIL VI, 804) refers to a restoration by Diocletian and Maximinian, at the beginning of the 4th century.

TH. MOMMSEN, *Gesammelte Schriften* V, 1908, p. 56 (*Archäol. Zeitung* IV, 1846, p. 227); A. PELLEGRINI, *BullInst*, 1871, p. 130; P. ROSA, *Relazione*, pp. 53, 55; H. JORDAN, *Top* I, 1, pp. 273 f., 517 f.; I, 2, pp. 468–470; O. GILBERT, *Rom* II, pp. 101–118; III, p. 416; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 119; *id.*, *Storia* II, p. 204 f.; G. GATTI, *BCom* XXVII, 1899, p. 253;

TH. ASHBY, *CR* XIII, 1899, p. 466; CH. HÜLSEN, *FR*, p. 144; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 145, 174, 213 f.; E. DE RUGGIERO, p. 509 f.; E.B. VAN DEMAN, *JRS* XII, 1922, p. 16 f.; P-A, pp. 579 f., 489; G. COZZO, *Il luogo primitivo di Roma*, 1935, pp. 105–110; G. MARCHETTI-LONGHI, *RendPontAcc* 3, XX, 1943/44, pp. 14–17; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 78 f.



1334 The Vicus Tuscus, between the Basilica Iulia and the Temple of Castor.

Fot 119

VIVARIUM. Wild animals destined for the amphitheatre were kept in an enclosure called the Vivarium (Gellius II, 20). At Rome, it lay immediately outside the Porta Praenestina, between the Via Labicana (now Casilina) and those arches of the Aqua Claudia (q. v. I, 30) which were built into the Aurelian Wall. According to Procopius' description of the unsuccessful Gothic attack, in the year 537 A. D. (Bell. Got. I, 22, 23), it consisted of a low, unfortified wall, running parallel with the Claudian aqueduct, until it joined the city wall close to the Porta Praenestina. A gate led into the enclosure from the side of the city. In an inscription of 241 A. D. (CIL VI, 130), we hear also of a *CUSTOS VIVARI*. The arches of the aqueduct, which had been walled up since the time of Aurelian, and constituted the southern wall of the Vivarium, were reopened in 1955, to ease the flow of modern traffic. In mediaeval literature, the name Vivarium is applied to the Praetorian Camp, while an adjacent building is sometimes called Vivariolum; obviously erroneous identifications, considering Procopius' explicit description. Even in recent times, some topographers have perpetuated the mistake.

NARDINI-NIBBY II, p. 17 f.; A. NIBBY, *RomAnt* I, pp. 385-387; L. CANINA, *AnnInst*, 1838, p. 207 f.; R. LANCIANI, *BCom* IV, 1876, p. 188; L. BRUZZA, *ib.* V, 1877, p. 93; P. ADINOLFI II, p. 267 f.; R. LANCIANI, *Ruins*, p. 383 f.; *id.*, *Storia* II, pp. 247-249; H.

JORDAN, *Top* I, 3, pp. 365-367, 391 f.; P-A, p. 582 f.; I. A. RICHMOND, *Wall*, p. 184; U. Gnoli, *Topografia e Toponomastica di Roma medioevale e moderna*, 1939, p. 348; G. LUGLI, *Mon* II, p. 188; III, p. 484; A. M. COLINI, *Celio*, p. 117.

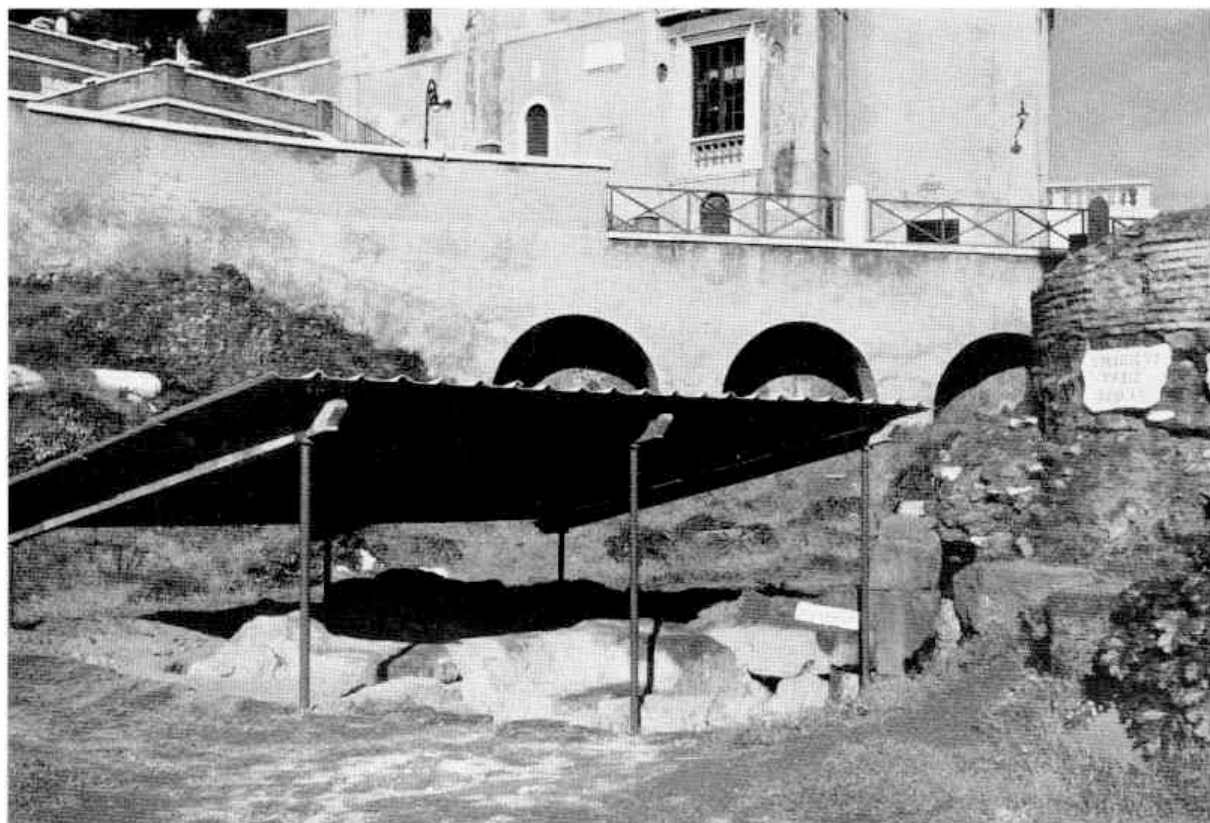


1335 The site of the Vivarium, outside the Porta Maggiore.

VOLCANAL. Since, by ancient tradition, sanctuaries of Vulcan, the fire god, have to be built outside the city, it follows that the Volcanal, at the base of the Capitoline, must go back to the period when the Forum was still outside the inhabited area of the two primitive villages; that of the Latins on the Palatine, and that of the Sabines on the Quirinal Hill. The AREA VOLCANI lay above the Comitium, and in the time of the Kings and in the early Republic, it was used as a platform from which to address the people, who were assembled in the Comitium. Originally, the sacred enclosure of Vulcan extended from the place where the Temple of Concord now stands, to the Rostra and the Arch of Septimius Severus. To embrace differences in level of some 5 m. between these extremes, it must have been terraced in steps. An altar was discovered in 1901 and, at the same time, a tufa pavement with a drainage channel, which appears to mark the south-east boundary of the sanctuary. Although only 6 m. apart, the difference in level between the two features is 1.43 m. (BCom XXX, 1902, Tav. IV; RM XX, 1905, Taf. I). The Temple of Concord and the Rostra encroached so far on the Area Volcani, that there remained only a small space around the altar, which itself measured 3.95×2.80 m. Even so, the cult continued into imperial times, as an inscription dedicated to Vulcan by Augustus in 9 B. C. attests (CIL VI, 457).

O. GILBERT, *Rom I*, pp. 248–257; H. JORDAN, *Top I*, 2, pp. 339–341; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM VIII*, 1893, p. 87¹ f.; TH. ASHBY, *CR XV*, 1901, p. 89; *XVI*, 1902, p. 94; D. VAGLIERI, *BCom XXX*, 1902, p. 25 f.; *XXXI*, 1903, pp. 159–162; R. LANCIANI, *BCom XXX*, 1902, pp. 125–133, Tav. IV; *id.*, *Storia II*, p. 187; CH. HÜLSEN, *RM XVII*, 1902, p. 10 f.; *XX*, 1905, pp. 7–9,

Taf. I; *id.*, *FR*, pp. 76–78; O. RICHTER, *Beiträge IV*, p. 16 f.; H. THÉDENAT, *FR*, pp. 69–71; E. DE RUGIERO, pp. 229–233; T. FRANK, *Buildings*, p. 59; F. VON DUHN, *Italische Gräberkunde I*, 1924, pp. 414–417; P-A, p. 583 f.; G. LUGLI, *Centro*, p. 147 f.; K. LATTE, *Römische Religionsgeschichte*, 1960, p. 129 f.



1336 The rock hewn altar of Vulcan, immediately to the west of the Umbilicus Urbis Romae.

Fot 65



1337 A drainage channel, with tufa pavement to the right and a step to the left; part of the south-east boundary of the Volcanal.

Fot 5758



1338 Tufa pavement, drainage channel and step, seen from the Umbilicus.

Fot 5760

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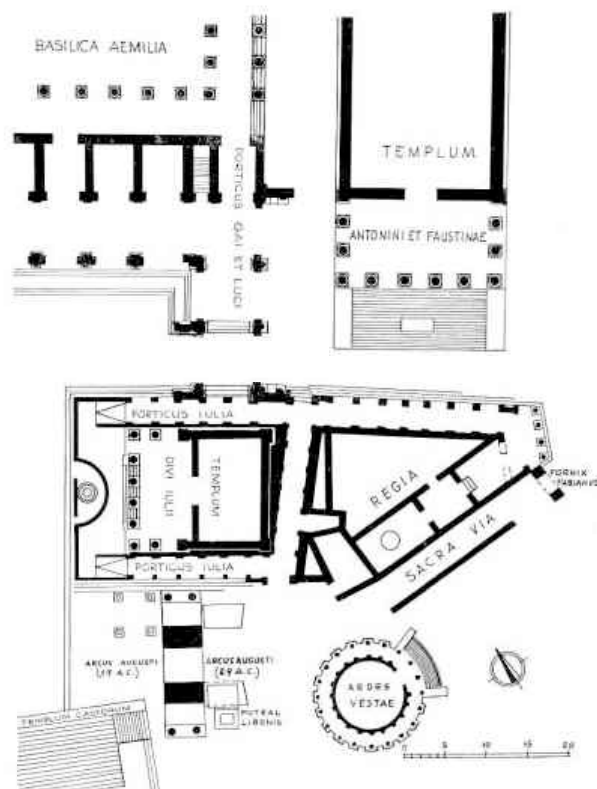
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